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BURTON'S SELF-PROTECTING SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

Burton's

1925

SEED BOOK

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SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

As this book will probably reach hundreds and thousands of people who are not acquainted with us, but who may be interested in our seeds, and who would like to know as to our responsibility before ordering from us, we take pleasure in referring them to The Denver National Bank, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, or any Wholesale House here. We will be glad to have you look us up.

HOW TO ORDER

In ordering be sure to write the name and postoffice address in full, with explicit instructions, that there may be no error or delay in executing the order. During the season we receive a number of orders without signature or postoffice address. These are placed in the "Hold File," awaiting inquiry or instructions, which, of course, causes a delay in filling the order. It will be a great convenience, both to our customers and ourselves, if orders are sent in early, as our stocks are then complete, and shipments can be made before the rush of the busy season.

TERMS

Our terms are cash with order. Remittances should be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Express Money Order. Coins should not be sent by mail. They often cut through the envelope and are frequently lost in transit, and it is impossible to ascertain when, where or how they were lost. Amounts of less than \$1.00 may be sent in postage stamps. We do not ship seeds C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of the purchase price accompanies the order.

RETURNING MONEY

Should we not have in stock, and be unable to secure any article you may order, we will at once return the money sent for same.

Seeds by Parcel Post

The prices quoted in this catalog include the prepayment by us of postage on all seeds by the packet, ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound, except on grass and field seeds, such as field corn, oats, grain, alfalfa, etc., or as otherwise noted. Some of our customers desire larger quantities of seeds by Parcel Post on account of the convenience of having them at their door. As there are eight different zones under the Parcel Post system, and as each zone has different rates on different weights, it is practically impossible to quote in this catalog (which goes to customers in each zone) Parcel Post rates on these larger quantities. Upon request, we will gladly quote delivered prices by Parcel Post, Express or Freight, on any quantity of seeds you may want. For your guidance in ordering seeds and articles by Parcel Post not quoted prepaid or delivered by us, we print on page 1 a Parcel Post Table, showing Parcel Post rates from Denver to each zone on parcels

MR. BUYER: This little book is our "SILENT SALESMAN," who visits you annually about this season of the year; you will find him obliging and accommodating. If you are too busy to see him today, or are not yet ready to buy, simply put him in some convenient place about the house, or, better still, hang him up by the little string attached for that purpose, where you can easily find him, but be sure to consult him before placing your orders for seeds. A little time devoted to him will soon convince you that he is well experienced, understands his business, and is bubbling over with beautiful illustrations, easy-to-understand descriptions, helpful cultural directions and other valuable information for the gardener or farmer. Consult him freely. You will find him interesting, conservative and instructive; well liked by the boys, and good company for the wife and daughter.

The "SILENT SALESMAN" is fast superseding the talkative one, and the house that deals with its customers direct can furnish better seeds for less money than the house that maintains expensive traveling salesmen. "FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF."

than necessary to cover costs of seeds and postage, any excess so remitted will be returned to you promptly. We wish to assure you of our desire to co-operate with you in making every saving possible under the Parcel Post Law.

weighing from 1 ounce to 70 pounds each. In computing Parcel Post charges to cover postage, always include postage for one pound more than the weight of the seeds you order. Should you order, say 10 pounds of seeds, you should remit postage for 11 pounds, as added to the weight of the seeds would be the weight of the sack or container in which they were enclosed, which would make the gross weight more than 10 pounds, requiring postage on 11 pounds, as any fraction of a pound is figured as a pound. On parcels weighing eight ounces or less, the rate to any postoffice in the United States, regardless of the distance, is one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce. To avoid delay, be sure you remit enough to cover all charges. Should you remit more

SEEDS BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS

We make no charge for packing and carting goods to any railroad or express depot in Denver.

Safety First

is demanded by the grower from his Seedsman, and this has made it necessary that every reliable, safeguarding Seedsman should thoroughly test his seeds before sending them out. The simple moisture test for germination is no longer sufficient. It is now necessary for the seedsman to maintain and operate trial grounds and test his seeds in the open ground naturally, where he can test them fully for Germination, Vitality, Purity and Productiveness, all of which are necessary to the success and protection of the grower. We own, maintain and operate, under our personal supervision, the most extensive trial grounds in the Middle West, and are safeguarding our customers with every facility and precaution at our command. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in better Seeds, and the practical way of testing them to visit our Seed and Vegetable Farm, and see for themselves what we are doing for our customers, as well as for ourselves.

SATISFACTORY SEEDS OR MONEY REFUNDED

We carefully test with a Standard Seed Tester or on our Seed Farm every lot of seed that comes into our house. Every lot must show a strong germination and standard test before sending them out, but there are so many contingencies that may arise and prevent the best seeds from always giving satisfaction, such as, sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil, wet weather, dry weather, cold weather frosts, insects and other reasons beyond our control that we cannot and do not in any way warrant a stand or the crop. If upon arrival and inspection, seeds are found unsatisfactory they may be returned any time within ten days after receipt of same and money paid for them will be refunded.

NON-WARRANTY

The Burton Seed Company gives no warranty express or implied as to the growth, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY
15th and Market Sts., Denver, Colorado

Notice THE BURTON SEED CO. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned in the original unbroken package, when the purchase price paid for same will be refunded.

Postage

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The Making and Care of Hot Beds and Cold Frames

It is frequently desirable, in fact, with most growers usually necessary, to have some means of starting certain varieties of flower and vegetable seeds during the early months of the year when the temperature out of doors is still below freezing, and to have some means also of protecting tender seedling plants from the frosts of late spring. The cold frame and hot bed in such cases are so convenient, so essential in fact, as to be practically indispensable. The construction of the cold frame is so simple, and the expense involved so little, that one or more, modest in size or of the standard dimensions, should form a part of the equipment of every gardener, amateur or otherwise. The cold frame is converted into a hotbed by placing it upon a bed of some fermenting material giving off heat, such as barnyard manure. It is the purpose of a hotbed to provide bottom heat or a higher temperature to plants growing in it than that of the air outside. The cold frame simply wards off cold winds, keeps off snows, and by absorbing and conserving the heat of the sun affords to its contents a higher or milder atmospheric temperature than that outside. It is frequently used as a protection to and means of wintering over young perennials or half hardy plants, and often is used for storing vegetables intended for winter use.

Construction of Cold Frames

The construction of the cold frame is very simple. The usual width, that is, from front to back, is 6 feet, length 12 or 16 feet, which will accommodate standard size sash, which are six by four (6x4) feet. The back board is usually 12 inches high and the front 8 inches; the two are connected by a tapered board 12 inches high at one end and 8 inches at the other. The sash can be secured from any sash factory, or can be built by a local carpenter, or any one handy with tools, and cost very little unglazed. The sash bars run lengthwise; six by eight glass is used, and in glazing the lights should overlap each other so as to shed water. The frame when completed should be set in some well-drained and easily accessible location.

USES—The uses to which a cold frame is put will depend entirely upon the owner's needs, but will be found most serviceable for early sowings of vegetables and flowers, the seeds of which require a long season to mature, for the transplanting of seedlings previously sown in flats or pans in the house, and for the winter protection of young perennials, or of vegetables for winter use, from seed sown in the summer and trans-

planted to the frame in the fall.

The soil in the frame should be about 6 inches deep, should be light, rich, well pulverized, raked smooth and level. On warm days the sash should be lifted or slid up or down to provide fresh air, and to keep a more or less uniform temperature, which is very essential in the successful operation of cold frames or hot beds.

The Hot Bed

In preparing a manure bed for the hot bed shovel out a trench the length of your frames, and about 12 inches deep; fill this trench with fresh stable manure containing one-third to one-half straw. It should be forked over and shaken apart well, then tramped into the trench 10 to 12 inches deep, then sprinkle or dampen with water, then place the frames on this, using same kind as for cold frames, then cover with about 6 to 8 inches of rich, well pulverized soil. When this is done, put on the sash and keep tight until it heats well. A thermometer should be kept in the hot bed, and when the temperature falls to 75 degrees, seed may be sown with safety. Make shallow drills 3 to 4 inches apart across the face of the soil in the hotbeds, and in these sow the seed, covering them thinly with well pulverized soil, or fine sand, which is preferable. While the hotbed is new, it is best to give it a little ventilation to discharge steam or ammonia; if not, a damp mould will form which will injure the plants. The temperature in a hotbed should not be allowed to go above 70 degrees during the day or below 50 degrees at night.

Management

The management of the bed in operation requires close attention and study. The temperature especially must be diligently watched, and air "put on" and "taken off" as occasion demands. Success is largely dependent upon the maintenance of a uniform temperature approximating or a little higher than that of the best outdoor growing weather. Watering and spraying are also important, and the "hardening off" process preparatory to setting plants outside requires constant attention and care. The beginner is likely to meet with disappointments and failures at first, as complete success can come only through the knowledge gained by actual experience, but will be more than repaid in the end for what trouble and expense he has gone to in the increase, satisfaction and pleasure which his efforts will yield him, and in the increased profits which will inevitably come to him.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe A favorite French Vegetable grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like Asparagus, and make a very tender and most delicious Vegetable. May be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is particularly adapted to the South and warm climates, where it is profitably grown for the Northern market. Like Asparagus, when once planted, it lasts for several years. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Jerusalem or Artichoke Root

400 to 500 pounds will plant an acre

CULTURE - The Jerusalem Artichoke is distinct from the Globe. It produces tubers like potatoes, and is cut, planted and cultivated the same as potatoes. May remain in ground all winter, not affected by cold weather. It is a most excellent table vegetable for salads, or cooked and served the same as new potatoes. The Jerusalem Artichoke is grown more largely for hog feed. Every Hog Raiser should grow them extensively, as they are the cheapest and best hog feed grown. When once planted and started it will not be necessary to dig and re-seed them, for if given an opportunity the hogs will help themselves, always leaving enough roots in the ground to re-seed it the next year. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milk cows, they are, for the production of milk, equal if not superior to bran. We will be able to supply strictly fresh stock in any quantity after March 15th, when the ground thaws



Jerusalem Artichoke

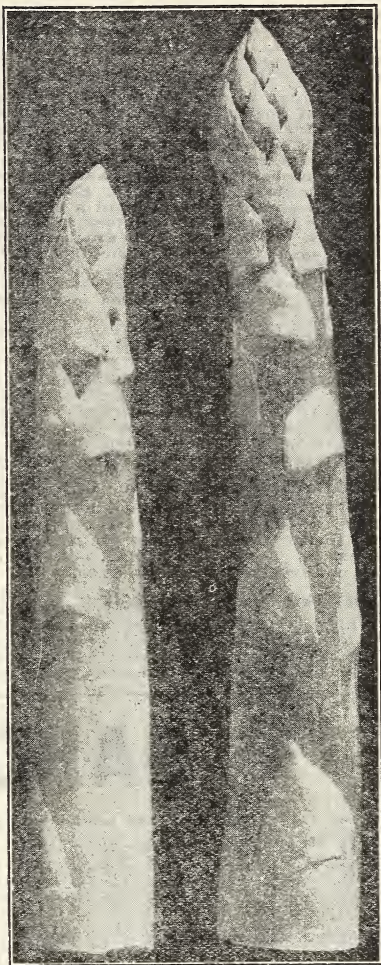
so they can be dug. The Jerusalem Artichoke is very tender and should be planted as soon as dug as it shrivels and soon begins to decay after being harvested. Therefore, for long distance shipments, they should be sent by express and planted immediately upon arrival. By express or freight at purchaser's expense. Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage. Special prices on larger quantities.

ASPARAGUS

1 Ounce of seed will plant 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8000 plants will set an acre.

CULTURE If you wish to grow plants from seed, sow in drills in the Spring 12 to 18 inches apart, two inches deep, in light, rich soil, planting 15 to 20 seeds to each foot of row. The quickest and easiest way to obtain an Asparagus bed is to set out the roots. It takes three years to

produce a bearing plant from the seed, but with good strong healthy roots (such as we grow on our Seed Farm and supply to our customers) a bearing bed can be produced in two years. We grow all of our Asparagus roots on our Seed Farm, and when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving the variety you order, as we grow all the varieties we list. Asparagus thrives best in a rich, sandy, mellow soil, supplied with a liberal amount of humus. An easy and



Giant Argenteuil

simple way to start the bed is to plow furrows 7 to 8 inches deep, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants in a trench 12 to 18 inches apart. Spread the roots out well and cover with two to three inches of soil. In cultivating, gradually fill up the trench until the crowns of the plant are covered to a depth of 6 inches. Cultivate shallow and frequently the first season, and as soon as the stalks are dead in the Fall remove them and cultivate the entire surface of the bed to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, then very early in the Spring cultivate again about 3 or 4 inches deep, working into the soil at this time a liberal supply of well-rotted manure. Should the soil be heavy and stiff, it should be made porous and light by working in sufficient sand or manure to make it so, as a loose, porous soil is necessary to its successful growth. During the Spring all the shoots should be cut as fast as they reach the surface. Later in the season all the shoots should be allowed to run to seed; in the Autumn all the tops should be cut off and burned, the land thoroughly cleaned up, and a good dressing of manure or wood ashes and sand should be worked into the soil. With this method of culture each season the bed should bear abundantly for a number of years. To those

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY, 15th and Market Sts., DENVER, COLORADO

particularly interested in growing Asparagus, would suggest they write The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 829, which is a very able treatise on Asparagus. It will be mailed you free of charge upon application.

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious of Spring Vegetables, and would be grown more extensively were it not for the mistaken idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality, it can be grown very easily and cheaply. A bed 20x50 feet, requiring about 125 plants should produce an abundance for the average family. Every family having available space should put out a bed for their own use. We list and carry in stock all of the standard varieties. Some prefer the green tipped; some the white, some the small; some the large; some for home use; some for canning, and some for commercial purposes. They are all good. The best for you is the one best suited to your climate, soil and use.

Palmetto a very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, deep green shoots of best quality. Its uniformly large stalks remain tender longer than any other variety, being in prime condition for several days after coming through the ground. Is disease resistant; a heavy and sure cropper. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. 1-yr. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, 85c; per 1,000, \$6.00.

Giant Argenteuil This is one of the largest and most extensively used green varieties. Shoots bright green, sometimes tinged with purple at the top; very tender and of the best quality. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. 1-yr. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, 85c; per 1,000, \$6.00.

Conover's Colossal A popular French merit. It is very early, vigorous and prolific, growing large, delicious stalks. It is less liable to rust, has large dark green or purple tips, making it one of the best and most attractive asparagus grown.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. 1-yr. Roots, per doz., 25c; per 100, 85c; per 1,000, \$6.00.

Columbian Mammoth White

A superior variety of recent introduction, surpassing all others in size, color and yield, and commanding the highest prices in all markets. Its large, white, thick stalks are unusually tender, succulent, and of delicious flavor. This is the large white variety generally used in canning. The largest, most attractive and best Asparagus on the market. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. 1-yr. Roots, per doz., 25c; per 100, 85c; per 1,000, \$6.00.

Martha Washington The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., have been developing the Washington strain of Asparagus until they have developed the most highly rust-resistant strain of Asparagus yet found, which they have named **Martha Washington**. Its shoots are usually dark green with a heavy purple tinge with a tight pointed bud, and not branching out until well beyond the market height, with a clean, straight growth of the finest market type. This strain is rather late and seems to avoid the late frosts of Spring, which often result disastrously for growers of the early varieties. Its yield is second only to one or two of the newer unnamed strains. The above is the government's description of the Martha Washington Asparagus, which is admitted by all who have grown it to be the most rust-resistant and best all-purpose Asparagus yet developed. We secured a small amount of this seed last Spring and will be able to supply a limited number of yearling roots this season, of our own growing. Every grower of Asparagus should try the Martha Washington. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50. Yearling Roots, per doz., 35c; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

GARDEN BEANS

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill; 60 pounds an acre

CULTURE Early beans mature earlier and succeed best in a light, warm, sandy soil, enriched with well-rotted manure. Later varieties may be successfully grown in a darker, heavier soil, if rich and mellow. Dwarf beans are earlier and harder than the pole, and may be planted earlier, but should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost past. Plant shallow early, say 2 to 3 inches deep, and deep late, say 4 to 5 inches deep. For the home garden, where all cultivation is to be by hand, plant in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row, covering from 2 to 5 inches deep, according to season. For field planting, plant in drills or rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 2 to 4 inches apart in the row. In field planting, furrow out rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches deep. Immediately follow the furrowing plow, while the ground is yet moist, with the Seed Drill and drill from 50 to 60 pounds of seed per acre in the bottom of the furrow, and as the beans grow work the soil to them until the furrow is filled level with the land. In this way the plant is deeply rooted, requiring less water, and will endure more drouth. If the ground is dry and irrigation necessary to sprout the beans, irrigate the ground first, planting the seed as soon as the ground is dry enough to prepare for the seed. Never irrigate immediately after planting, as it will crust the ground, preventing the beans from coming through, and often cause them to rot. Beans require very little water. After each irrigation or rain mulch the soil as soon as it is in good working condition. This will conserve the moisture and require less water. Cultivate frequently and shallow; but never when the

vines are wet. Pole and Lima beans are more tender and susceptible to cold and climatic conditions than the dwarf varieties; therefore should not be planted until later in the season when the ground is warm. If planted in cold, damp weather, they are liable to rot. Plant 4 to 6 beans in hills, 10 to 20 inches apart and 3 to 5 inches deep, cultivating same as the dwarf varieties.

Colorado ranks first in quantity and quality of Seed Beans produced in the U. S. Our soil and climate seem especially adapted to the proper growth and development of them. Our irrigating system enables us to water them when needed, resulting in a quick, strong, vigorous growth, producing large, plump, hardy seed of strong vitality and germination. Our summers and falls are ideal for harvesting, curing and threshing them. We grow all our Seed-beans (except some of the Pole-varieties) right here under our personal supervision and challenge anyone to produce or supply any better.

There are two distinct types of the String-beans; the round straight-podded type and the flat curved-podded type. The round straight-podded beans are meaty, tender and generally stringless, while the flat curved-podded bean is invariably more or less stringy and tough. The String or tough fibre in the back of the pod causing it to curve and be stringy, therefore, if you want the best get a round, straight-podded bean without a spinal cord. There are but few varieties of beans that combine, earli-

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

ness, hardness and productiveness. The extra early varieties are generally light yielders as the cold soil and cool weather prevents them setting heavily. The second early varieties, which are only a few days later than the early, are generally more prolific and produce a better, more even grade and all purpose bean. The late varieties are usually more or less fibrous and tough.

There are a large number of varieties of beans grown, all having more or less merit. As we ship to every state and locality in the Union, it is necessary that we list, and carry in stock all of the best standard varieties in general use. Those adapted to the North, South, East and West. Those to wet climates; those to dry climates; those with round pods; those with flat pods; those for the home garden; those for the commercial gardener. Those for canning; those for shipping purposes, and those for either snap or shell beans. As certain varieties are best adapted to certain localities, conditions and purposes, we cannot, without knowledge of your locality, conditions and use, intelligently recommend the varieties best suited to you, but, as an aid to the amateur or inexperienced, we will here state some of the characteristics of each variety we list, which, in connection with our full and complete description which follows the heading of each variety, should enable them to easily select the variety or varieties best suited to their requirements and conditions.

Wax Poddled Varieties

The Round Pod Kidney, or Brittle Wax, as it is generally called, is one of the few beans that combine earliness, hardness and productiveness and for an all-purpose bean is considered the best of the wax round varieties. It is the most popular canning and commercial wax podded bean. It is a thoroughbred and should be in every garden. Wardwell's Kidney Wax is one of the old standard varieties, and is one of the best of the flat-poddled sorts. A decided favorite in the South, where it is largely grown. The Prolific Early Black Wax (which before the War was known as German Black Wax) is a favorite with market gardeners on account of maturing a large portion of its crop early, which means much to the grower depending upon the early markets. Improved Golden Wax is a medium early variety and it the hardest, most productive and most largely grown of the wax varieties. An excellent all-purpose bean. The Pencil Pod, or Shippers' Wax Pod, as it is known on the Denver Market, has long, round, meaty pods, round as a pencil, and most striking in appearance. Very hardy and productive. A decided favorite with growers for the shipping trade. Refugee Wax is a second early variety; very hardy and productive. Used largely for canning purposes. Davis White Wax is an early, hardy, flat-poddled variety. Popular on account of its good shipping qualities and white beans, which make an excellent shell bean for Winter use. Sure Crop Wax is an improved strain of Currie's Rust Proof Wax. Is about half round and half flat, extra long, thick, tender, meaty pods. A very heavy, vigorous rust-resisting main crop variety.

Green Poddled Varieties

The green podded beans are by far more popular, and much more universally grown than the wax varieties. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is the popular favorite wherever grown and used. As a home garden variety it is in a class by itself, but is too tender for shipping any distance, and rather light colored for canning. It is medium early and quite productive. Giant Stringless Green Pod is a larger type of Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, bush and pods larger and a deeper green, more productive, and a few days later. A decided favorite with the market gardener on account of its large pods and heavy yielding qualities. Fordhook Favorite, or Burpee's White Seeded Green Pod, is one of the latest introductions in the bean family. Fordhook Favorite is very similar to Burpee's Stringless. Pods are larger, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6

inches long, one-half inch wide and one-half inch thick; very meaty and tender. Seeds white, suitable for either green, snap or shell beans. A good running mate for Sure Crop Wax. Longfellow, or Shipper's Green Pod, as it is known among the Denver gardeners, is a medium early variety with long, round, straight, fleshy pods, somewhat fibrous, but a splendid shipping variety, and is grown very largely around Denver for shipment to Southern markets after theirs are gone. Full Measure is a new main crop variety that is very popular where known. It has a beautiful long, round, deep green pod, entirely stringless, and excellent for canning, as it retains its beautiful green color after cooking. Hopkins Earliest Red Valentine is the earliest of the green podded varieties, often coming into bearing in five weeks after planting. Early Yellow Six Weeks is an extra early flat podded variety, grown largely on account of its earliness and hardness, more or less fibrous. The Black Valentine is a very popular main crop variety grown extensively throughout the South for shipment to Northern markets. The pods are long, slightly flattened, but very handsome, attractive and a good seller. Dwarf Horticultural, or Italian Bean, is a combination bean, and in a class by itself. When gathered early may be used as a snap bean, but used more largely as a shell bean, either green or dry. The beans are large and easily shelled. Grown very largely by Italian gardeners for their own use.

Pole Beans

The first record we have of beans were of the Pole, or climbing varieties, from which all other types of beans have been developed. The Pole Bean still leads in productiveness, flavor and usefulness, as they produce more and better beans, with less trouble and labor than any other variety. They may be planted in the field with corn and cultivated with the corn, or they may be planted along yard and garden fences or on trellises, or any old place where they will have reasonably good soil, care and plenty of room to run. They will begin bearing early and continue until killed by frost in the Fall.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole is one of the early varieties. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shelling. Kentucky Wonder Green Pod is an old favorite, with long, deep, saddle-backed pods and outsells all other Pole varieties. Is sure a dandy. Lazy Wife Pole Bean is the finest flavored of the pole beans, is entirely stringless and retains its tender stringless qualities until nearly ripe. Burger's Green Poddled Pole, or White Kentucky Wonder, is a new pole variety, matures early, bearing handsome, long, green pods. Good for snaps or as a green shelled bean. Beans pure white, splendid for baking. White Creaseback is one of the earliest and most productive of the Pole family. It is a hot weather bean, succeeding best in the South, where it is most largely grown. White Dutch Caseknife is especially adapted to cornfield culture, where it seems to thrive best.

Lima Beans

The Extra Early Jersey Lima Bean is the old fashioned Butter Bean under a new name. It is an old standby, better adapting itself to all soils and conditions than any of the Lima family. Is very hardy, and seems especially adapted to the West. The Colorado Butter Bean is strictly a Western bean of the Lima family. The bean is round, oblong, similar in shape to Dwarf Horticultural, and three to four times larger, with the peculiar flavor and cooking qualities of the Lima. It is very hardy and productive, the vine often running ten to twelve feet in length. Burpee's Bush Lima is the decided favorite of the Bush Limas. No garden is complete without this old favorite. Henderson's Bush Lima is earlier than Burpee's, beans smaller, more delicious, and a great yielder.

BUSH BEANS

Yellow Podded Varieties

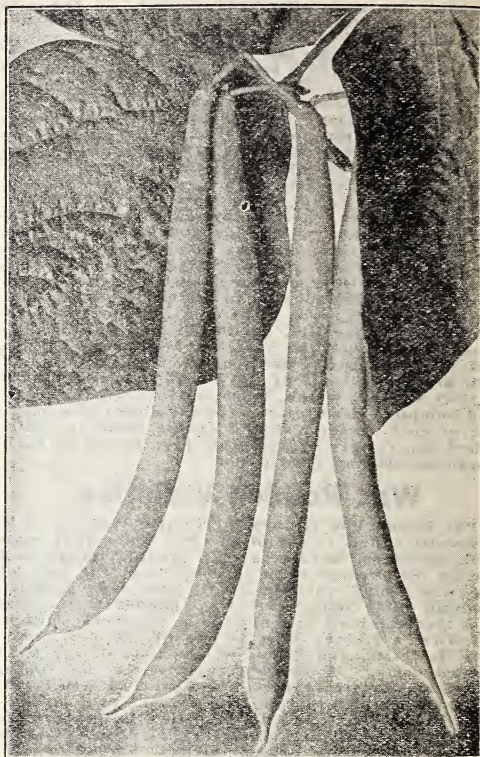
Pencil Pod Wax Sub-named "Shipper's Wax Pod." This is the bean grown so largely by the gardeners in the vicinity of Denver, for the shipping trade as it is considered the best shipper of the wax varieties. Its beautiful yellow pods are from 6 to 7 inches long, round, straight and creasebacked, fleshy, solid, brittle and nearly stringless of highest quality. Plants 15 to 18 inches high, strong, vigorous, very productive. We cannot recommend them too highly to Market Gardeners and those desiring a good shipping variety. About 65 days from planting to first picking. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**



Pencil Pod Wax

Prolific Early Black Wax An old, well known popular variety. The most striking feature of this bean is its habit of ripening a large portion of its crop earlier than other varieties, which is of great value to market gardeners and those who depend on being first in the market. Dwarf, bushy growth, very prolific and one of the earliest. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, usually somewhat curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless, deep golden yellow of excellent flavor. About 63 days from planting to first picking. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Round Pod Kidney Wax (or Brittle Wax) This is the most popular and best all-purpose wax podded bean grown. Growth dwarf, spreading very early and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, yellow, brittle, entirely stringless and of the very



Round Pod Kidney Wax

best quality. A decided favorite with both the home and market gardener. Also used almost exclusively by canners for canning purposes. There is nothing better grown in a wax bean. About 68 days from planting to first picking. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Sure Crop Wax This is an improved strain of Currie's Rust Proof and is far superior to it. The plant is very hardy, strong and vigorous, producing large quantities of long, rich yellow pods; about 6 inches long, nearly round, somewhat flattened, but thick, tender and absolutely stringless, remaining a long time in condition for snaps. Sure Crop is considered the best semi-flat podded wax bean and we can recommend it as one of the best for the home garden or market gardener. About 63 days from planting to first picking. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Refugee Wax The plants are very vigorous and branching. The pods are four to five inches long, thick, fleshy, round, stringless and wax-like golden yellow. One of the best canning varieties. About 69 days from planting to first picking. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

Improved Golden Wax

A medium early variety and a heavy cropper. Vines of a vigorous, bushy growth with good rust-resisting nature. The pods are 4 to 5 inches long, broad and flat. Golden yellow, fleshy, solid, brittle, waxy texture and have an extremely rich, buttery flavor. Excellent for home and market gardeners. About 59 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Immensely productive; one of the handsomest of the wax podded beans. The Plants are strong and vigorous, bearing their pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, nearly straight, broad, flat, light golden-yellow of fine quality. An old standard favorite for both home and market gardener. About 60 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Davis White Wax

A very hardy and productive wax, podded bean. It is very early and noted for its even maturity. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, flat, extremely straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans. Valuable for home or commercial use. About 61 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

BUSH BEANS

Green Podded Varieties

Dwarf Horticultural (Or Italian Bean)

This is the earliest of the green-podded beans. The plants are dwarf, compact, upright, very vigorous and productive. The pods are 5 to 5½ inches long, broad, thick and curved with splashes of bright red on yellowish brown, when ready for use shelled. They make splendid snap beans when picked early, but are used more largely as a green-shelled bean. About 58 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Early Red Valentine

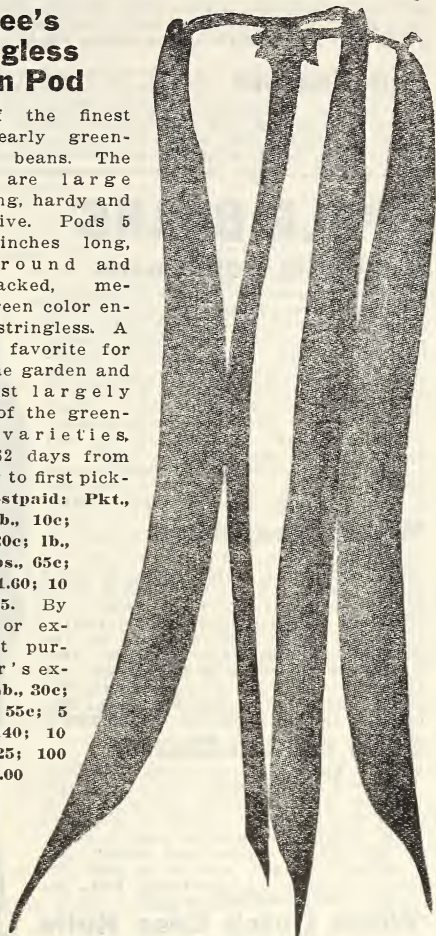
One of the best of the extra early varieties. The vines are dwarf erect, very hardy and prolific. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, medium green color, round, curved creasebacked, fleshy, crisp and tender. Will remain in perfect condition nearly two weeks after picking. About 62 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Black Valentine

The Black Valentine is an extremely hardy early bean. The plants are strong, hardy and enormously productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, dark green, nearly round or slightly flattened. On account of its hardness, productiveness and good shipping qualities it has become very popular throughout the South, where they are planted early for shipment to Northern Markets. For a shipper, it can't be beat. About 62 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

One of the finest extra early green-podded beans. The plants are large spreading, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick, round and creasebacked, medium green color entirely stringless. A decided favorite for the home garden and the most largely grown of the green-podded varieties. About 62 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Longfellow, Sub-name "Shipper's Green Pod"

A medium early main crop bean. Vines strong, sturdy and very productive. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, dark green, very slender, straight and round. Very attractive and good quality when young. This is the main crop variety grown so largely around Denver for the shipping trade, as its good shipping qualities combined with its color, shape and size, make it a most ideal shipper. About 64 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

An exceedingly productive and handsome bean. The plants are large, vigorous and spreading. The pods are large, 5½ to 6½ inches long, nearly round, straight, medium green. A few days later than Burpee's Green Pod, and makes an excellent substitute or succession for it when planted at the same time. About 66 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c;

lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Full Measure A new main crop variety of wonderful merit and productiveness. Pods 6 inches long, round and meaty, entirely stringless and of excellent quality. Equals Burpee's Green Pod in every respect and surpasses it in color, shipping and canning qualities.

POLE BEANS

Lazy Wife Pole Beans

The finest flavored of all the pole beans. The pods are of medium dark green color, broad and thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

White Creaseback

One of the earliest, and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy, green pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. Especially adapted to the South. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Early Golden Cluster

Wax Pole A very early Wax Pole Bean. Fine quality; prolific, and continues to bear fruit until frost. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, a beautiful golden yellow, borne in clusters, stringless and tender. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shelling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

White Dutch Case Knife

Early, very productive, fine flavor, good as a snap bean, or shell for winter use. Excellent cornfield variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Scarlet Runner

Mostly used as an ornamental climber, but edible and may be cooked in same manner as other snap beans, or used as a shell bean. The vine is graceful; flowers are a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Kentucky Wonder

An old favorite, climbing or corn-hill bean. Pods medium light green; 9 to 10 inches long, curved and twisted nearly round and very crisp and tender, borne in large clusters. One of the very best early pole snap beans. About 80 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

It is a better shipper and when canned retains its deep green color which is so desirable to canners. We cannot recommend Full Measure too highly for home use Market Gardeners, shipping or canning purposes. About 66 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Burger's Green Podded Pole or White Kentucky Wonder Pole

Bean A new pole variety of great merit. Bears long, brittle, stringless pods, very meaty, and of excellent quality and flavor. Matures early and bears handsome, long, green pods. Excellent for beans, or as a green shell bean. The seeds, when ripe, are pure white, and make splendid dry beans for baking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush

Lima A dwarf or bush form of a large climbing Lima. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, of stout and erect growth. It is an immense yielder, and of luscious flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima

The earliest of bush Limas. It is small in size, but of high table merit and favor with housekeepers on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. It bears until frost, and a small patch will supply a family. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Broad Windsor

Stalk erect, strong and shrubby. The bean is large, broad and flat. Should be planted early, and is best green shelled. An English variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Colorado Butter Beans

This is strictly a Western bean of the Lima family. The bean is round and oblong, similar in shape to the Dwarf Horticultural, only three to four times as large, with the peculiar flavor and cooking qualities of the Lima; may be cooked green or shelled, but is used mostly shelled. It is a pole bean, the vines often running 10 to 12

Kentucky Wonder Bean

Bush Lima

feet in length, and is very prolific. We can cheerfully recommend it as being decidedly the best Lima bean for the West. Give it a trial. You will be more than pleased. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Extra Early Jersey Lima This bean is ready for market from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other pole variety. Frequently ready for picking by the middle of July. The beans and pods are smaller than those of the common Lima, but of a more delicate flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Early Leviathan An extra early large podded Pole Lima equaling the main crop varieties in producing large pods in clusters of 5 to 8, full of fine beans of excellent quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds an acre

CULTURE The soil best suited for beets is a rich sandy loam thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure. If wanted very early, sow in hot beds and transplant to the field when danger from frost has passed. Beets will stand light frosts, but a severe frost will either kill them outright or so stunt them that they should be reseeded. For the main crop begin sowing in the latitude of Denver about April 1st (warmer climates earlier), and sow at intervals of two or three weeks until the latter part of June. The early planting being for early use, the later planting for storing, pitting or later use. Prepare the soil well, making a well pulverized seed bed. If all work is to be by hand, sow in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, 1 to 2 inches deep. When plants are 2 to 3 inches high, thin them out 4 to 6 inches apart. It is a mistake to leave them any thicker, as it will retard their growth, resulting in small, inferior stock. We grow large quantities of beets and cultivate with a horse, planting the seeds in rows 12 and 20 inches apart, using the 20-inch row for irrigating and for the horse to walk in when cultivating. By planting and working them this way, they can be grown much more cheaply than by all hand work. Cultivate well and often, the oftener and better cultivated, the better the crop.

Table Beets are one of the healthiest and most easily grown of the vegetable crops, and for several years past has been one of the most profitable for the commercial grower. The flat varieties are the earliest, but are grown mostly for the early markets, as the round or globe-shaped varieties are more popular and more productive. The Extra Early Flat

Egyptian is the earliest of the early flat varieties; it is the best variety for starting in hot beds and later transplanting for extra early use; it is a flat beet and matures very early. Crosby's Egyptian is an improved strain of the Extra Early Flat Egyptian, not quite as early, but of better shape, color and quality. It is more oval in shape, smoother, deeper red in color, only slightly zoned; an excellent variety to follow the Extra Early Flat. The Early Wonder is the earliest of the globe varieties. It is globe-shaped, with very small, dark red tops and one of the very best for bunching. The Eclipse is a second early, smooth, blood-red beet, oval in shape; an ideal beet for the home garden and bunching. Improved Early Blood Turnip is the most popular of the second early or main crop varieties, and the one grown most largely by the Commercial gardeners for bunching. It is an ideal globe-shape, smooth and free from side or fibrous roots. A rich, dark-red color; does not bleed as freely when cut as other red varieties. Detroit Dark Red is the most largely grown of the main crop varieties. It is globe-shaped, dark red color, fine for pickling and one of the best for winter storage.

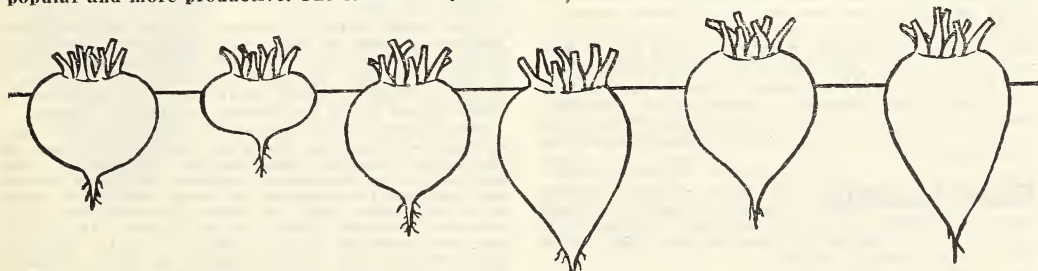
Early Eclipse Extra early, smooth, blood-red roots; popular both for market and home garden; grown extensively for bunching. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Half Long Dark Blood A half-long deep red beet. The best variety for winter and spring use. It is excellent to slice for pickles. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Crosby's Egyptian An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but a more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender, and a most valuable sort for early market, as it is ready before any other beet of equal quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Early Wonder This is the latest introduction in beets, and is the earliest of the table varieties. It is globe-shaped, with small tap roots. Flesh is a very dark red, making it one of the very best for pickling and canning. The tops are very small, of a dark red color, permitting of closer planting than some of the older varieties. It is fine flavored, tender and crisp throughout the season. A splendid early variety for the home or market garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Egyptian Flat The very best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small tops, making it a very desirable bunching sort. The roots are of good size, round and distinctly flat on the bottom. Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter



Early Wonder

Early Flat Egyptian

Early Blood Turnip

Early Eclipse

Detroit Dark Red

Half Long Dark Blood

The Above Chart Illustrates Beet Types and Their Relation to the Ground Line

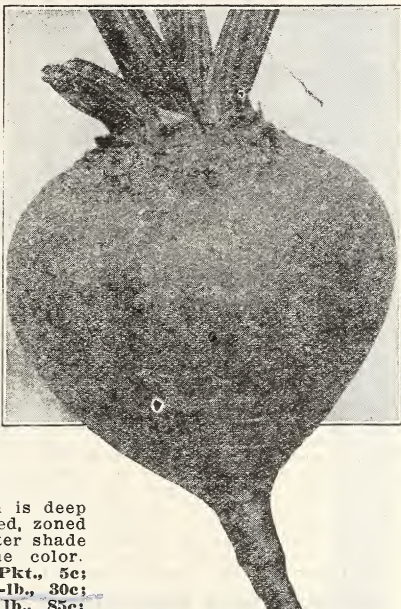
shade; crisp and tender. Our stock of seed of this variety is French grown, and true to name and description. Some of our best and most particular customers claim this is the best and most perfect beet on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Improved Early Blood Turnip

This splendid beet is nearly as early as Extra Early Egyptian and greatly surpasses that variety in flavor. The color is a rich dark red, shape, globular. It is free from side or fibrous roots, being always smooth. It is excellent for forcing for a main spring or summer crop, or for use in winter, as it is a good keeper. It always cooks and cuts a rich, dark red blood. It is tender, crisp and sweet, and is in every way one of the best varieties for the market or home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Detroit Dark Red

This is the best beet for the market and home garden on account of its uniform shape and rich color, making it the most desirable for table use. Tops small, erect in growth, roots medium size globular, and nearly round, smooth, and a dark red color. Flesh is deep vermillion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

The leaves of Swiss Chard are used for greens, the same as Spinach or beet tops. Seed sown early in the spring will produce plants quickly, from which the light-colored-thick, mid-ribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground. New growth will quickly succeed it which may in turn be gathered. If the plants are allowed to grow on, an abundance of large, curly leaves may be obtained, which make excellent greens. No garden is complete without Swiss Chard.

Giant Lucullus The best garden variety, produces large tender stalks with early leaves. May start cutting in 35 to 40 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Ribbed White Smaller size than Lucullus and of exceptionally fine quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

SUGAR and MANGEL WURZEL BEETS

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre

CULTURE

Mangels require a deep, rich soil, the richer the better. Sow from April to June in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. If medium sized Mangels, wanted, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. If larger size desired, 12 to 14 inches apart and cultivate same as Sugar Beets.

As the feeding value of Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels become better known the acreage devoted to them is increased. They are the cheapest, most important, and profitable root crop for stock feeding purposes as has been proven by many State Experimental Stations and by thousands of prosperous dairymen and stock growers, who feed them largely. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as is clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals to which they are fed, the increased yield of milk in the cows, and the great saving of hay.

It has been proven by repeated tests that, when fed with alfalfa, their feeding value equals that of alfalfa of equal weight, or more, clearly speaking, a ton of beets and a ton of alfalfa hay fed together will go as far and contain as much feeding value as two tons of alfalfa hay. When the fact is considered that from 20 to 50 tons of these beets and mangels can be grown on a single acre, at a small expense, and are equal to alfalfa hay in feeding qualities, the wonder is that every farmer does not grow them. The owner of even one or two cows should grow them in sufficient quantities to provide fresh food in winter, when green food is not obtainable. They are good for the horse, cow, hog, sheep, and even the fowls on the farm. They are as important to the livestock industry of the West as corn is to the hog industry of Kansas and Nebraska.

If stockgrowers and feeders fully realized the importance and value of Beets and Mangels for feeding purposes they would be more universally and extensively grown and root houses as essential and numerous as Silos, as the more mangels and sugar beets the stock eat, the less hay or roughage they require. Sugar Beets do not grow the tonnage the Mangels will, but for milk and fattening purposes are better as the average sugar contents of the regular Sugar Beet is about 14 per cent, while that of the Mangel is from 8 to 10 per cent. Sugar Beets cannot be fed as heavily as the Mangels without souring and getting the animals "off their feed," which requires weeks, and often months, to get them back to normal.

Therefore, Mangels are recommended for growing or wintering purposes and Sugar Beets for fattening and milk.

The sugar factories supply seed for planting the acreage covered by their contracts. They also have agents or field men in every district whose duty it is to see that the beet ground is properly prepared and seeded; also that the crop is properly worked and cared for during the entire season.

Much credit is due the sugar companies for educating and assisting their growers in the use of the most modern labor-saving machinery and methods of growing and handling the crop, which has enabled the farmers to grow maximum crops at a minimum cost. If State Agricultural Colleges and County Agents would manifest the interest, and give the same assistance to the Mangel growers that the sugar companies give to their Beet growers, we would soon be able to double the present stock feeding capacity of the country, as there is no crop grown that will produce as much feed, as cheaply, as will Mangels and Sugar Beets.

SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved White

One of the richest in sugar contents. It will do better on new lands than any other. Suffers less from excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. Tops of medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves. By Parcel Post: **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Special prices on large quantities.

Lane's Imperial

Especially good for stock feeding. Smooth, fine grained and very sweet. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Special prices on large quantities.

Klein Wanzleben

This is the beet grown so largely throughout the West for the sugar factories; it is also one of the greatest milk producing roots known. In shape it is conical, straight, even, quite large at the head, and readily tapering. While the yield is, perhaps, not equal to the largest Mangel, yet every stock raiser should plant liberally of this fine sort. Contains the greatest amount of sugar of any. Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Special prices on large quantities.

Mangels or Stock Beets

Giant Feeding Half Sugar Beet and Mangel



By careful breeding there has been developed a Half Sugar Beet and Mangel, which is more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sort. This magnificent Mangel Wurzel Beet, while producing nearly as large a yield of roots as the most prolific Mangel, supplies a much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the best strains of sugar beets, and the yield, under favorable conditions, being nearly double. The roots grow partly out of the ground, and because of this, and their shape the crop can be easily harvested. We can recommend this as one of the very best for feeding

purposes, and are certain those who grow it will be more than pleased with results. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Special prices on large quantities.

Improved Golden Tankard A smooth yellow-fleshed Mangel. The roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap root. It grows largely above the soil, and is easily harvested. It yields an immense crop on good land. This is one of the best of all Mangels for stock feeding. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Giant Red Eckendorff

A very popular variety, grown in Germany, in which country root crops are grown extensively. It has also proved most satisfactory in the United States where it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. They are very heavy, weighing up to 15 and 20 pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color, and of high feeding quality. It is easily harvested, a large portion growing above the ground. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.**



Danish Sludstrup

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish government, the highest honor in Denmark where Mangels are as important to the farmer as corn is here. Sludstrup is considered the best of all Mangels. It produces the heaviest tonnage, contains the largest percent of nutriment of any Mangel on the market today. In color it is reddish yellow, and of a distinct type. It is very hardy, grows well above ground

and is easily harvested. Our seed of this variety was imported direct from one of the best Danish growers. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Mammoth Long Red

Roots are very large, uniformly straight, and well formed, considerably thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, with smaller top. Dark foliage, with skin bright red; flesh white, veined with rose pink. Roots solid, attaining a large size. Produces an enormous bulk and tonnage. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.25.** By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.**

Special prices on large quantities.



Actual Photograph of Enkhuizen Cabbage Grown on The Burton Seed Farm

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants, four ounces enough for one acre.

For Cabbage Seed, Cabbage Plants and Cabbage Information We are Headquarters.

CULTURE To grow cabbage successfully first secure good seed, as the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. No satisfactory results can be obtained where poor seed is planted. A heavy moist rich loam is most suitable. The ground should be well fertilized, deeply plowed (Fall plowed if possible), with frequent and thorough cultivation. For early use sow seeds of the early varieties in hot beds the latter part of January or first of February. For second early, sow in March and April, in hot beds or out of doors when weather permits. For late varieties sow outside in April and May. The early sowings in hot beds should be ready for transplanting to the field in 6 to 8 weeks from time of sowing. The late outside sowings should be ready for transplanting to the field in from 5 to 6 weeks from time of sowing. Plants grown in hot beds should be given plenty of fresh air, and as they advance in growth harden them off by leaving them exposed at nights when weather will permit. In transplanting to the field it is important that plants be set down to the first leaf, so that the stem may not be injured in case of frost. Press the dirt down tightly around the plant. The plants should be set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the richness of the soil—the richer the soil the closer they may be grown. We fertilize our soil heavily, make our rows 30 inches apart, and set the plants about 12 inches apart in the row. In this way we secure a heavy tonnage of medium-sized heads.

Where irrigation is used we recommend setting the plants first and then run water down the rows afterwards. In this way the water sets the dirt around the roots better and they make quicker and better growth. Cabbage requires but little water until they begin to head, just enough to keep them growing is all that is necessary; when they begin to head then the water should be increased. The more frequent and thorough the cultivation the less water required. The cabbage worm and Aphis are the most common cabbage pests. Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Salt, Ashes, Slacked Lime, Tobacco Dust or even common dirt sprinkled over the head of the cabbages will often destroy the cabbage worms, but the best and surest remedy is to spray with Arsenate of Lead and Whale Oil Soap, using one pound of powdered Arsenate of Lead and 2 to 3 pounds of Whale Oil Soap, to 50 gallons of water. We spray our cabbage and cauliflower with this solution several times each season, whether there are worms on it or not, and we are seldom troubled with them. The Aphis, however, is more difficult to control, as it generally attacks the under side of the leaves, where it is almost impossible to reach them. A solution of Kerosene Emulsion and Whale Oil Soap sprayed over the heads is about as effective a remedy as we ever tried, but if your soil is rich and you will keep your cabbage well cultivated and in good growing condition you will be troubled but little with pests.

The West is fast superseding the East in the production of Cabbage. Colorado now ranks as one of the largest cabbage-growing states of the Country. In addition to the large tonnage grown each year for Kraut purposes, Colorado alone grows and ships thousands of carloads annually to Southern and Eastern markets, where our crisp, irrigated grown stock commands a premium over stock from non-

irrigated districts. Our cool nights, rich soil and irrigating system enables us to grow a superior and better quality and larger tonnage per acre than can be grown in the non-irrigated sections of the South or East.

Cabbage is a profitable and inexpensive crop for the Western farmer to grow, and on an average is more profitable and less expensive than Sugar Beets. By planting both early and late varieties, the entire crop may be easily and cheaply handled without additional help at harvest time, as is necessary with beets. For the past nineteen years we have planted and grown on an average of 50 acres of cabbage each year on our Seed and Vegetable Farm, and have kept an itemized account of what we received for it each year; and for the nineteen years it has averaged us 75 cents per cwt., which, by comparison, will be readily seen is much better than would have been realized from sugar beets, as the cost and tonnage of each per acre is about the same. Therefore, we can from actual experience advise Growers who have suitable soil not too far from loading stations to grow what cabbage they can reasonably well handle each season, and continue it for ten years, they will then find it has been one of their most profitable money crops, as it comes in ahead of the heavy fall work, and at a time when ready cash is scarce and needed. We are the largest growers and shippers of cabbage in the West, shipping hundreds of cars of it annually. We have tested and tried out on our Vegetable Farm every standard type of cabbage grown in this and foreign countries, and the varieties listed herein are the ones found best adapted to the Western climate and territory. We have also found that seed grown in Denmark and Holland have given better results and satisfaction than seed grown in this Country. We believe, however, that with proper care and attention just as good cabbage seed can be grown in America as anywhere. The trouble with the American grower is he tries to grow his seed too cheaply. Most American growers start their plants in the fall, carry them through the winter in cold frames and set them in the field in the spring just as early as weather conditions will permit, and let all the heads, good, bad and indifferent, go to seed, while in Denmark and Holland the heads are grown to maturity as if for market; then are harvested and stored in a cool, frost-proof place until spring, when the perfect true-to-type heads are selected for seed purposes and the others marketed for consumption. Therefore, it can be readily seen why European grown seed is superior to American grown.

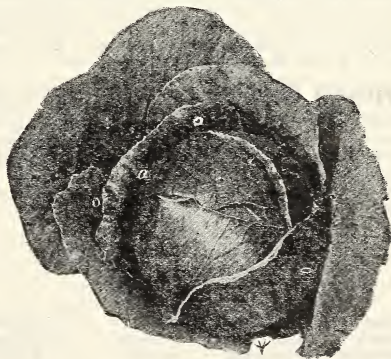
There is no seed grown that requires more care and attention to produce true-to-type than cabbage, as all the standard varieties now being grown were originated by crossing two or more varieties; and these crosses all have a tendency to revert back to one of the original strains, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary to select the seed heads each season, using only perfect true-to-type heads, or it will soon revert back to one of its parent strains. Cabbage is a hardy, cool-weather plant. Yet there is perhaps no vegetable grown more susceptible to soil and climatic conditions. The types and strains best suited to the North are often not best suited to the South, and vice versa, and to aid the amateur or inexperienced in selecting a type and variety suited to their purposes, locality and conditions, we will here state some of the principal characteristics of each variety we list:

EARLIEST OF ALL: Is just what its name implies, the earliest of the earlies. It is an improved strain of Copenhagen Market; ten days to two weeks earlier, with smaller, more compact heads. This is the ideal early Cabbage the market gardeners have long been looking for.

The Early Jersey Wakefield has a pointed or cone-shaped head, and is one of the earliest varieties, but is a light yielder—8 to 10 tons per acre being a good average. It has a very thick leaf, and has the reputation of standing more cold than any other variety; succeeds well either North or South. The Charleston Wakefield is a larger strain of the Early Jersey Wakefield and a few days later, but yields much more, and on this account is growing in favor each season. The Copenhagen Market has a nearly round or globe-shaped head, is about as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield, and will produce nearly double the tonnage. The heads are an ideal marketing size, and it is fast displacing the Wakefield and other small-yielding early varieties; is adapted to both the Northern and Southern climates. The Glory of Enkhuizen, is about as early as the Copenhagen, and fully as productive, has a round, solid head, ideal for shipping or home market, and is the variety we grow for our first early, as we have found it more hardy, even in type and size of head than any of the early varieties. We have not received an adverse report on it from any section of the Country, and consider it the best early cabbage on the market today. Early Spring and Winnigstadt are both about the same in earliness and productiveness, yielding from 8 to 10 tons per acre. The Winnigstadt is grown quite extensively throughout the West and South, and the Early Spring throughout the East and South. Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch and Henderson's Succession are very popular second early sorts—yielding from 12 to 13 tons per acre. These are grown but little in the West, but are grown extensively East and South. Then comes the late varieties. The Danish Round Head, or Short-Stemmed Hollander, and the Danish Ballhead or Tail-Stemmed Hollander are both very popular North, East and West—yielding from 15 to 20 tons per acre. The Surehead and Premium Late Flat Dutch are the heaviest yielders of any of the cabbages, often producing 20 to 25 tons per acre. These are grown but little in the West, but grown largely East and South for Kraut purposes.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvania State school of Agriculture, State College, Pa., for their Variety Test of Cabbages. Their Bulletin, No. 154, is the most comprehensive and complete treatise on Cabbages we have ever seen. It gives the actual results and experiences covering several years' tests on 84 varieties of Cabbages, covering all the standard varieties, also many of the late introductions. The test shows the strains from which each variety originated, the hardness, time of maturity and average yield. This Bulletin should be in the hands of every Cabbage grower.

Earliest Of All This is an improved strain of Copenhagen Market, a cross between Copenhagen Market and Dithmarcher one of the earliest European Varieties. In shape, it resembles the Copenhagen, but is smaller in size and much earlier, a week or ten days earlier than Jersey Wakefield. We tested it on our Vegetable Farm last year planting it in the middle of a field of Copenhagen Market where it matured and was harvested long before the Copenhagen. The plant is very dwarf and compact and produces an ideal size head for general market use. It is a very hardy, quick growing variety and on account of



Earliest Of All

its dwarf compact habits may be planted closer together producing a heavy tonnage equaling or surpassing some of the larger, later varieties. If you want the earliest, hardiest and best all purpose early Cabbage, send us your orders for Earliest of All and you will get it. Here, Mr. Market Gardener, is the Cabbage you have long wanted and looked for. We could secure only a limited amount of this seed. First Come, First Served. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; ½-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.50.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Copenhagen Market A new early variety, producing large, round heads very early in the season, about as early as Jersey Wakefield. It is short stemmed, producing heads almost on the ground; leaves light green, medium size, and always tightly folded over the head. The plants, therefore, may be set closer together than most other early varieties. This new, large, round head, extra early cabbage was originated in Denmark by an old cabbage specialist, where nearly all of our best varieties of cabbage originated. It has become a great favorite with market gardeners wherever grown, as it combines earliness, hardness, size, shape, quality, and even maturity. All of which are ideal qualities for the market gardener or those wanting a prolific extra early variety. The heads mature so evenly that it can nearly all be harvested at one cutting. We can recommend Copenhagen Market as one of the best early varieties for medium to light soils, but on rich, heavy soils it grows so large that shippers will not buy it when smaller, more compact stock is obtainable: Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

European Market Same as Copenhagen Market. Sub - named to appear as special strain.

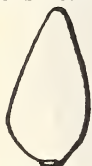
Enkhuizen Glory After several years' test on our farms, and best cabbage growers, Enkhuizen has proved to be the best summer cabbage for the West. We have planted it along with Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market, and it has never failed to come in with them when seeded and grown under the same conditions. It will produce, at least, double as much as the Early Jersey Wakefield, and fully as much as the Copenhagen Market, and more solid, compact heads. It is especially valuable for light, dry lands, producing good-sized heads where other varieties would fail completely. It is very dwarf and compact in habit, allowing close planting. Head round, ball-shaped, with but few outside leaves; size ideal for marketing; it is tender, fine grained and, as a cropper, no early cabbage will approach it, frequently yielding as much per acre as our famous Danish Round Head, and may be planted much later and still make a good crop. On our Vegetable Farm we grow Enkhuizen exclusively for our early crop, and Danish Round Head for our second early and late, and invariably harvest 20 tons per acre from each of them. Last year we planted Enkhuizen and Danish Round Head side by side the last days of June. All of the Enkhuizen matured fully, making good, solid heads, while only a portion of the Danish Round Head became solid enough for commercial use. Our seed of this variety was imported by us direct from Holland from the originator of this most satisfactory summer cabbage. If you want the hardest largest yielder, most solid, compact heads, of ideal size, try Enkhuizen, the best all round summer cabbage yet introduced in the West. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

Early Jersey Wakefield This is one of the earliest of the early cabbages, and the variety most largely grown for extra early marketing. Its exceeding hardness, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, make it the surest and safest variety for extra early planting. It is conical in



Early Jersey Wakefield

The Sketches Below Show Comparative Sizes and Shapes of the Principal Cabbages Grown Here.



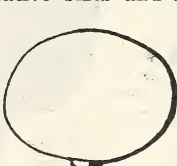
Jersey Wakefield



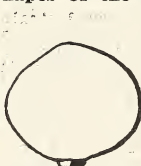
Charleston Wakefield



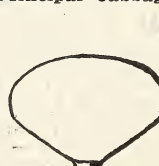
Winnigstadt



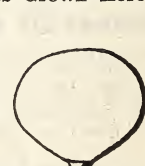
Copenhagen Market



Glory of Enkhuizen



Danish Ball Head
(Tall Stem)



Danish Round Head
(Short Stem)



Middle Stem



Tall Stem



Short Stem

DANISH ROUND HEAD HOLLANDER CABBAGES

The above are actual photographs taken from the three different types of Danish Round Head Cabbages grown on The Burton Seed and Vegetable Farm from seed of our Specially Selected Danish Seed.

shape, good size, sure header, with but few outside leaves. The favorite early cabbage with market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Charleston Wakefield a strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, the heads being fully as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Danish Round Head or Short Stemmed Hollander Burton's Selected Stock. This is the most popular of all late varieties for fall and winter use. The seed we offer was grown on Amagar Island, Denmark, and is not only genuine, but also of the highest standard of quality. It is an earlier, shorter stemmed improved strain of the Danish Ball Head. The heads are the right market size—not too large, very solid and heavy, weighing fully a fourth more than other varieties of equal size. The inner leaves blanch almost white, are sweet flavored, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight, and makes vigorous growth, even in hot weather. We grow it as a second early crop, as we can secure a heavier tonnage and better quality than from any other cabbage, as it is hardier, and troubled less by insects than other varieties. When planted in April it is ready to harvest in August. We do not recommend setting this after June 20th, as it seldom heads up solidly when set after that date. From May 20 to June 10th is the best time for setting for late use or winter storage. For the best quality, best yielding, best keeping, best shipping, best selling cabbage, grow Burton's selected strain of Danish Round Head.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

Danish Ball Head or Tall Stemmed Hollander Direct from Denmark, Burton's genuine Danish Grown Ball Head Cabbage is without a superior as a heavy, solid, long-keeping variety. It is the best shipping cabbage grown; has very few outer leaves, which admits of close planting. It is medium size, fine grain, crisp and tender, with but little waste. It grows well on all soils, is particularly adapted to wet, heavy soil, as it is less liable to blight, rot and black-heart on such soil than the short stemmed varieties. In popularity it is next to BURTON'S SELECTED STRAIN OF DANISH ROUND HEAD. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

Danish Round Head or Middle Stemmed Hollander The Danish Round Head, Middle Stem, is a cross between the Danish Round Head, short stem, and the Danish Ball Head, long stem, being more nearly the shape and size of the short stem. For several years we have had calls for this cabbage, and are more than pleased to be able to supply it this season. It is much more easily cultivated and harvested than the short stem, and does not have the ungainly long stalk that often appears on the long stem. It is a few days later than the short stem, and yields about the same tonnage. Our seed of middle stem was grown in Denmark by the same specialist who grows our short and tall stem varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

Early Winnigstadt This is one of the most popular varieties with market gardeners and growers for the early shipping trade. There is no early variety that heads with greater certainty, more solid or stands shipping better than Early Winnigstadt. The heads are good sized, cone-shaped, broad at the base, with twisted top. Unlike other early varieties, Winnigstadt is a sure and heavy cropper, even when planted late. Many who grow for the shipping trade plant it for their main crop as it usually commands a premium over the larger, loose-headed varieties. If growing for the shipping trade, and your soil is very rich, this variety should be grown. It can be planted closer together than the larger varieties, thereby growing as large a tonnage per acre. Growers of this variety are always able to dispose of it without trouble, while those who grow the larger, loose-headed varieties sometimes have trouble in disposing of it. Our Winnigstadt seed is grown under contract for us in Denmark, and the seed we are offering is the same that we plant on our Vegetable Farm. We cannot recommend it too highly, and urge growers to grow it more largely. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00.**

Early Summer This is a very popular variety with market gardeners throughout the country. It forms large, solid, round, flattened heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average double the size of the Jersey Wakefield and matures only ten or twelve days later. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Surehead Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, very hard, firm and sweet, and average from 10 to 15 pounds each. Certain to head; a good shipper and a fine keeper. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Henderson's Succession A splendid sort, no matter whether grown for medium early, midsummer or late crop. The heads are large, hard, solid, and of fine quality. A fine variety for summer or winter use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter where planted. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch An excellent second early variety, producing large, solid, round heads, flattened on top, tender and fine grained. Highly valued for its quality and ability to resist heat. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Early Spring An extra early flat heading variety, which has become popular on account of its earliness. The heads are very solid and shapely, and, as it makes quickly, may be marketed very early, enabling the grower to realize fancy prices. The quality is excellent, tender and of fine flavor. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Drumhead Savoy A large and firm variety of very fine quality; leaves very much crinkled. One of the very best of the Savoy type. The flavor is very much improved by a light frost. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.00.**

Premium Late Flat Dutch Of the flat head varieties, this large heading sort is the most popular. No other cabbage of this class is so universally planted. It is a low growing variety, heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top. A sure header and a good keeper. Most popular cabbage for kraut purposes. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Mammoth Red Rock Heads, large, deep red to the center; highly recommended; hard as a rock. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.00.**

Cabbage has fallen into ill-repute with many properly. Americans don't know how to cook it properly. If plunged into boiling salted water and cooked uncovered for twenty minutes, it will come out a delicate light green color, tender and easily digested.

CHICORY

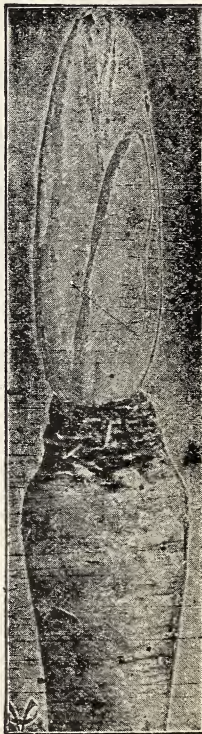
Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row.

CULTURE Chicory is grown quite largely for the large thick roots which are dried, roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves are also much used as a salad during the early spring months. Sow any time except hottest weather, though early spring is preferable, in rows 6 to 18 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. It is a deep-rooting plant requiring little care if soil is good and moist.

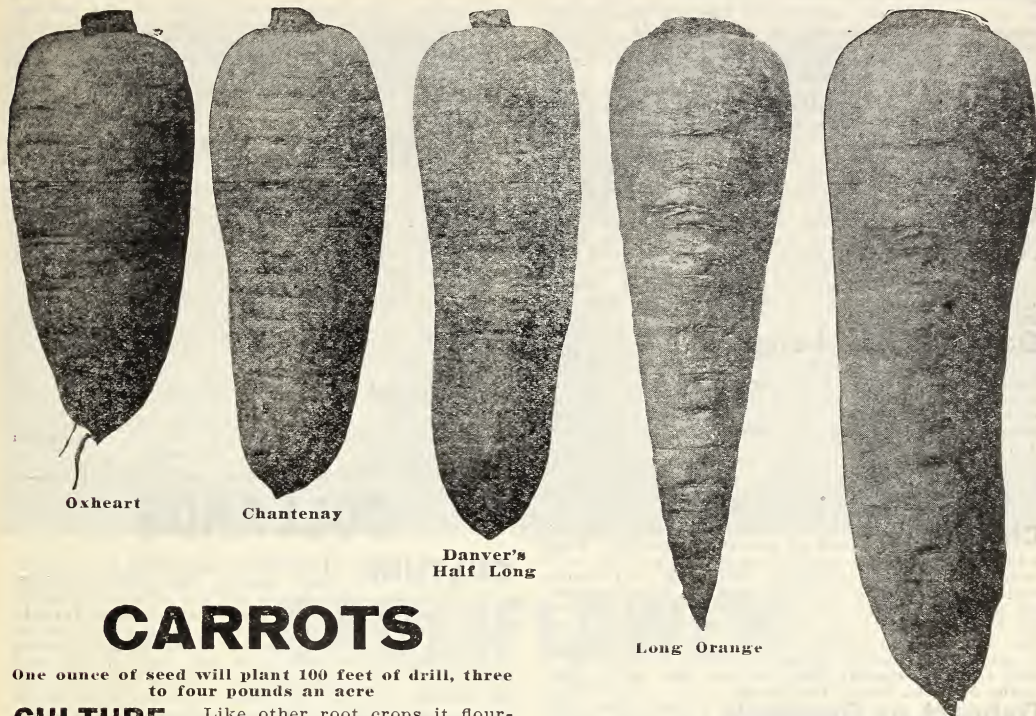
Large Rooted Madgeburg This variety is grown for its roots, which are dried, roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves may also be used for salads, if cut when fresh and tender. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 80c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.50.**

Common This is the best variety for general use. The culture and demand, however, are limited. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.**

Witloof Chicory ("French Endive") This European delicacy has in the past few years become a standard winter salad in all of the best American hotels and restaurants. It is easy of cultivation, and should be grown by every gardener. Sow in May and June in rows 12 to 14 inches apart. After they are well started, thin or transplant to 6 or 8 inches apart and treat as endive. Late in summer or fall it should be gradually banked like celery. Where the winters are severe the roots may be taken up in November; cut off tops to about 1½ inches from neck and shorten lower ends to a uniform length of 8 to 10 inches. Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep and place roots upright 1½ inches apart, fill in level with good light soil. Any portion may be forced by covering with manure. In four or five weeks the heads should be ready for use. The blanched head is the edible portion, and is generally eaten raw as a salad. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 80c; ½-lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.**



Witloof Chicory



Oxheart

Chantenay

Danver's
Half Long

Long Orange

Yellow Belgian

CARROTS

One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill, three to four pounds an acre

CULTURE

Like other root crops it flourishes best in a well enriched sandy loam, deeply tilled, and if plowed the fall before, so much the better. For early carrots sow as early in the spring as you can after the ground thaws out. Later plantings may be made up to June 1st and a good crop produced. For the Home Garden, and where all cultivation is to be by hand, sow in rows from 12 to 16 inches apart and from 15 to 20 seeds to the foot, and when up thin to about 6 plants to the foot. The thicker they are on the ground the smaller the roots will be, and later maturing. For Field planting, where cultivation is to be by horse power, the rows should be made 12 to 20 inches apart. The horse can easily walk in the 20-inch row, and it can also be used for the irrigating ditch in case irrigation is used. Carrots are deep rooted, and require very little water when irrigated. If too much water is used and the ground kept too wet any length of time they will crack open and rot. Carrots seldom need water over once or twice in a season, and that only before the roots are large enough to crack open.

Carrots are not appreciated as they should be. Their table qualities are excellent, and as they become better known are used more largely. As a food for stock they are the best of the root crops. The larger varieties produce enormous crops and are relished by all kinds of stock. Sheep do better on Carrots than on Corn, and when the stockmen thoroughly understand and appreciate the Carrot, as they should, they will be grown more largely, as they will yield from 20 to 30 tons per acre with very little trouble and expense. They are good for the horse, the cow, the sheep, the hog, and even the fowls. Wake up, Mr. Farmer, and if you are not growing carrots for your stock, try them this season. You will find them the cheapest, best stock food you can grow.

The Early Carentan is the earliest of the Carrots, and the variety most used for forcing in hot beds. Early Scarlet Horn, Coreless and Nante's Half Long are all early stump-rooted varieties, but not as

prolific as some of the larger, later varieties. Danver's Half Long is the favorite main crop variety, and at the same time the largest yielder of the table varieties. It is stump-rooted and easily harvested. The Chantenay is very similar in shape and size to the Danver's Half Long, but is a little more tapering at point of root, is very productive and a very fine Carrot. The Oxheart or Guerande is much thicker and shorter than the Danver's or Chantenay. It is especially adapted to heavy soils, as it is short and can be easily harvested. It is the sweetest, best flavored of any of the Carrots. In feeding them with other Carrots, the stock invariably eat the Oxheart first. The Improved Orange is a very popular variety. In shape it is like a parsnip, and grows deep in the ground like the parsnip. It is a very heavy yielder, and is grown largely for stock feeding. The White and Yellow Belgians are the same, only in color. They are both grown exclusively for stock feeding. They grow from 12 to 14 inches in length, large size and about one-third above the ground, resembling the Mangel Wurzel in growth and appearance, often yielding from 30 to 40 tons per acre, and are of high feeding value.

Early Carentan

The earliest variety of all. Especially adapted for forcing in hot beds and cold frames. The tops of this early forcing carrot are very small, and seed may be sown thicker than other varieties. The roots are of medium size, slender, with remarkably small neck; handsome deep orange color, and coreless. They are usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, but often grow considerably longer. Post-paid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Early Scarlet Horn

One of the most popular varieties grown. Color deep orange; flesh fine grained and

of excellent flavor; tops small; has a short, stump-shaped root. Grows well in shallow soil. One of the best for early outdoor planting and for table use. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Nante's Half Long Is one of the finest in quality and handsomest in shape of the medium sized sorts; sweet, fine flavored, almost without a core, very fine grained. Excellent for home and market garden and bunching purposes. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Coreless A fine, half-long, early carrot; medium sized, even shaped and very productive. Blunt base and small tap root. The flesh is a rich orange-red, finely grained and very free from the woody yellow heart or core usually found in most red-fleshed carrots. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.**

Danver's Half Long The best for general crop. Will yield most per acre, and most profitable for market gardeners. It is grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, stump-rooted, smooth and handsome; flesh sweet, crisp and tender. Although of medium length, it gives the largest yield of any carrot. It is second to none. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Chantenay Very productive, medium early, and of excellent quality. Tops medium size, neck small, roots thick, 5½ to 6 inches in length, uniformly half long, but stump rooted and tapering slightly; smooth, deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. One of the best in quality for the market and home garden. Its great productiveness and ease with which it can be harvested make it very desirable as a field sort. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Oxheart or Guerande This fine and very popular carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danver's and the Scarlet Horn carrots), but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is very fine quality for table use, and equally good for stock. Stock are particularly fond of Oxheart Carrots, as when fed with other carrots they always eat the Oxheart first. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Improved Long Orange The Standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape. Roots are deep orange-colored, good flavor, yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. The roots are smooth, fine grained and very large, often growing 12 inches in length. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

White Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground; root white, green above ground, with small top. It grows to a large size, making a very heavy yield. Grown exclusively for stock feeding. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**

Yellow Belgian Same as White Belgian except color is yellow. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**

CHIVES

A small, hardy, perennial plant, resembling the onion in appearance, and growing in clusters. They are grown for the young leaves, which are produced freely from early spring until late fall, and give a mild onion flavor to meats, salads and vari-

ous dishes. The tops appear early in the spring, and can be cut off close to the ground when needed. They can also be grown in pots in a sunny window during the winter. By Parcel Post: **Prepaid: Per bunch sprouted, 25c each; 2 for 45c.** By express at purchaser's expense: **20c each; per dozen, \$1.50**

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

A species of the Cabbage family which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalks. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May in seed beds. Ready for use in the autumn after the early frost.

Brussel Sprouts are highly valued in all European countries, but are not generally known here. Thousands of native Americans have never tried them, and do not know what palatable and nutritious vegetables they are. They should be in every garden.

Improved Dwarf The most useful variety. Plants 1½ to 3 feet high, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

COLLARDS

CULTURE Collards are a species of the Cabbage family. The plant produces a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It bears all through the winter, and is used largely throughout the South for cabbage greens. Leaves are green, tinged with purple. Seed should be sown in greenhouses or hotbeds in the early spring, and the young plants transplanted to the open later in the season, setting the plants 14 to 16 inches apart.

True Georgia Grows about 4 feet high and forms a very large, loose head. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

CORN SALAD

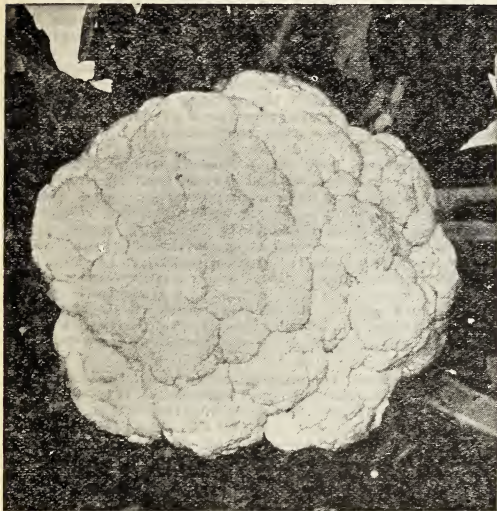
Corn Salad This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce. It is also cooked like spinach. Sow the seed on the approach of cool, moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for winter and early spring use. Mulch with straw to protect from cold. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**

CRESS

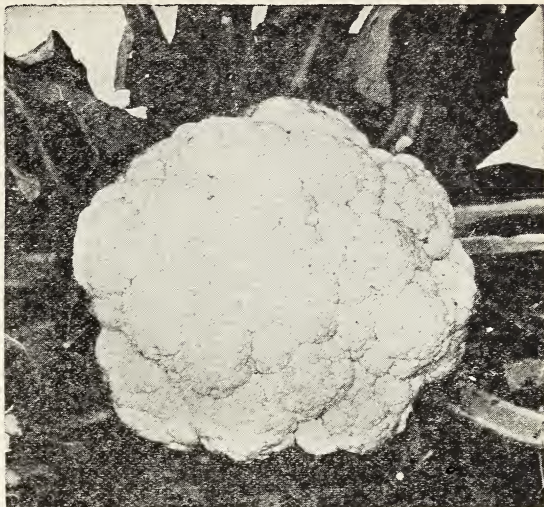
One ounce to 100 feet of row.

Fine Triple Curl A well-known pungent salad. Can be used alone or with lettuce. Should be thickly sown at frequent intervals to keep up succession, as it soon runs to seed. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.**

Watercress Highly esteemed as a salad; also for garnishing purposes. Watercress grows best in a very moist soil, or on the edge of shallow running streams. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills in moist ground. When well started, transplant the young plants to the borders of the stream, or moist land, where it is to grow. The plants will spread rapidly and soon afford a good supply for cutting, and can be cut repeatedly throughout the season. **Postpaid: Pkt., 20c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 65c; ¼-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.**



Early Snowball Cauliflower



Henderson's Strain of Snowball

CAULIFLOWER

Sow one ounce of seed for 3,000 plants; 4 ounces one acre

For Cauliflower Seed, Cauliflower Plants and Cauliflower Information We Are Headquarters

CULTURE

Cauliflower can be grown in the Mountains and cool climate districts from early spring to late fall in cool, moist, rich soil, the richer the better, to which it is especially adapted. For early planting sow the seeds in hotbeds during January and February, the same as for early cabbage. For late plantings, seed may be sown out in the open ground. Cauliflower is particularly a cool weather plant, and it is useless to plant it to mature in hot weather, as the heat tends to cause it to bolt or sprangle out instead of heading. Seed sown in January or February in hot beds should be ready for setting in the field the latter part of March or first of April, and be ready for harvesting in June before the hot weather. The late crop should be sown in the open ground about May 1st and set in the field from the middle of June to July 1st, and be ready for harvest during September and October about the time cool weather begins.

Cauliflower is very sensitive and extreme care is necessary in growing the plant, or you may lose the crop. Be careful that your hot beds are not kept too warm and your plants grow too

tall and spindling. Such plants are worthless, and invariably shoot or sprangle out without heading. A good stocky plant from 4 to 6 inches tall is best. We have set smaller plants with good results. Would prefer them smaller than larger. Cauliflower is a rank grower, and requires more space than cabbage. We set our plants in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows; setting our early plants about the first of April and our late plants the latter part of June. After plants are set in the field cultivate same as cabbage, the more often and thorough the cultivation the better the crop will be. Cauliflower requires plenty of water, especially when heading. The plants should be kept constantly growing, as the crop may be injured if the growth is checked any time before maturity. Watch the plants closely, and when the head develops to about the size of a silver dollar, draw the leaves over it and tie them together to protect it from sun and light, causing it to develop uniform, white, solid heads. It matures very rapidly after beginning to head and is usually ready to cut six to eight days after being tied.

The development of the Cauliflower industry in the mountain districts of the middle West will soon equal, if not surpass, that of the Lettuce industry, as it is a safer, surer and less expensive crop to grow. 1923 was the first year that Cauliflower was grown to any extent in the Mountain districts for commercial purposes. It has proved to be equally as profitable a crop as Lettuce and a much safer crop to grow, as it is not nearly as easily damaged by rain or heat. This season we look for hundreds of cars of it to be grown and shipped from the Rocky Mountain districts the same as Lettuce. It is a splendid crop to grow and ship with Lettuce as it is planted and harvested about the same time as the Lettuce, and it makes a good mixture as there are so many towns and dealers that cannot use a straight car of Cauliflower or Lettuce but could easily use a mixed car of the two. Last year we grew Cauliflower plants for many of our Mountain growers and accepted a share of the crop at harvest to pay for same and will be glad to make similar arrangements this season with growers having suitable land and in position to grow a good acreage of it. If you have good ground in a suitable location and are interested in Cauliflower, get in touch with us, we grow millions of plants which

we will sell outright or furnish for part of the crop at harvest time. Cauliflower is particularly a cool weather crop. Our cool nights and irrigating system are ideal for its growth and enables us to produce a fine quality of flowers at a season of the year when it is too hot to produce it in other sections of the country. The Southern and Eastern demand for Western grown cauliflower has increased so rapidly the past few years that it is now one of the most, if not the most, profitable vegetable crops our gardeners grow. From small express shipment a few years ago, the demand has increased until now we are shipping hundreds of cars annually. When our growers more thoroughly understand the characteristics of the plant, the best varieties to grow, the best methods of culture and the proper way to prepare and pack it for shipment so it will carry in good condition to the various market centers of the country—shipments will soon equal if not surpass, that of any other Vegetable from this territory, as no state in the Union has yet produced cauliflower equal to that grown in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Districts. We are the largest growers and shippers of cauliflower between New York and California, and if there is one vegetable in which we are more interested and like better than another, it is cauliflower. We like to grow it, we like to ship it, and we like to eat it. And what we say here about cauliflower is from actual experience and not from books or hear-say. Cauliflower is an interesting crop and when properly understood and handled is an easy and comparatively inexpensive and profitable crop to grow. It requires close attention at the proper time; to let it get too dry or go too long without tying will greatly injure or perhaps totally destroy the crop in a few days. To those contemplating growing it, will say, unless you are situated so you can give it attention at the proper time, don't attempt to grow it, as it will be a waste of time and energy. On page 21 we show one of our California style crates packed ready for shipment, except we have left the top off to show just how it is packed. This is the most popular crate for shipping. By using this crate there is no danger of the flowers heating or bruising during shipping, as it contains only 12 heads, and any dealer, even the smallest grocer can use at least a crate at a time.

The growing of cauliflower seed requires more care and is subject to more failures than that of any other vegetable, and on that account is the highest priced of any vegetable seed grown. We do not handle American grown Cauliflower Seed, as conditions in America do not seem conducive to the proper production of it. We have our Seed grown for us under contract in Denmark by the Cauliflower specialist who propagated and introduced Henderson's Famous Snowball and Burton's Self-Protecting Snowball, the two most famous and best strains on the market today. Therefore, the seeds we are offering are the purest and best that has yet been introduced, and the same that we plant on our Seed and Vegetable Farm. If you want the best seeds of the best strains of cauliflower yet introduced, something true to name, type and description, and something you can depend upon, send us your order and you will get it. We specialize in Cauliflower; are the largest dealers in the West. If interested in it, get in touch with us. We can supply you with seed or plants and handle your crop when ready to market.



Danish Perfection Cauliflower

Danish Perfection This new strain was introduced about six years ago by a cauliflower specialist of Denmark.

It possesses all the good qualities of the best Early Snowball strains. The leaves are longer than the Snowball varieties, and unfold closely over the heads, giving a particularly attractive appearance when displayed for sale. The inner leaves almost cover the snow white heads, bleaching them nicely, thus avoiding the necessity of early tying of the leaves, as is necessary with other early sorts. Another noted trait of distinction is its uniformity in maturing, enabling the grower to harvest practically all of the crop at one cutting. The heads are large, white, solid and extremely early, being the earliest of the Snowball types; and is recommended for early planting and marketing. We have thoroughly tested this strain on our vegetable farm and find it possesses all the good qualities claimed for it by the originator. It is very similar to Burton's Self-Protecting Snowball, possibly a little earlier in maturing, and we can recommend it to those wanting an extra early, hardy, heavy yielding sort. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ½-lb., \$9.00; 1-lb., \$17.50; 3-lb., \$30.00.

Early Snowball This type seems especially adapted to our climate and soil. Suitable for either early or late planting. Under favorable conditions nearly every plant will make a fine, solid head of good size. The seed we are offering of this variety was imported by us direct from Denmark. We have grown this variety on our farm for several years, often harvesting 25,000 pounds per acre of exceptionally fine stock. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ½-lb., \$9.00; 1-lb., \$17.50; 3-lb., \$30.00.

Dwarf Erfurt An early market variety; very productive, with large, white, compact heads of good quality. Some prefer it to early Snowball, as it is remarkable for its reliability in heading. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ½-lb., \$9.00; 1-lb., \$17.50; 3-lb., \$30.00.

Snowball (Henderson's Strain) This superior strain of cauliflower seed is grown for us by a Danish cauliflower specialist of Denmark, who grows for Peter Henderson & Co., Henderson's Famous strain of Snowball cauliflower seed. We have sold the seed of this special strain for a number of years, and have received only praise and commendation from its users, who claim it grows the finest, whitest, most compact perfect flowers they ever saw produced from any strain or variety

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

of cauliflower. This strain is so well known to cauliflower grower's that it is almost a waste of time to attempt to describe it. Its superiority lies in its close-growing, compact habits, causing it to invariably form a perfect, solid, white head, under conditions where other strains would fail. It is not only the very best early variety grown, but its heat-resisting qualities and sureness to head have made it a very popular variety for late planting. If you have ever grown this special strain you will want to grow it again.

Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼-lb., \$9.00; ½-lb., \$17.50; 1b., \$30.00.

Extra Early Paris A popular and sure heading variety. Heads are solid and very uniform. One of the best varieties for the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c., ½-oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25; ¼-lb., \$5.00; ½-lb., \$9.00; 1b., \$17.50.

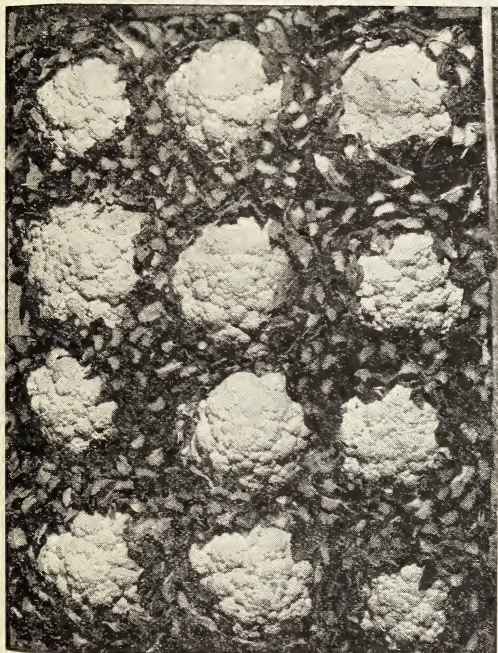
Danish Dry Weather This is a fine, large, heavy variety that matures later than the Snowball or Erfurt. It is especially adapted for growing in dry localities on account of its large leaves, which furnish a great protection for the heads. The ideal variety for the dry farmer or parties having scarcity of water. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼-lb., \$9.00; ½-lb., \$17.50; 1b., \$30.00.

Burton's Self-Protecting Snowball

This is the most improved and best type of cauliflower on the market today. It was introduced by the same cauliflower specialist who originated and grows Henderson's famous strain of Snowball. The originator claims this strain possesses all the good qualities of Henderson's strain, and in addition thereto has a heavier foliage, longer leaves, that stand up perfectly straight, and so close together and so crowded that the inner leaves are unable to grow out thereby forcing them to grow in a whorl over the head, covering it in a natural way, shutting out the sun, and light, making it self-protecting (or self-bleaching.) This strain we have called Burton's Self-Protecting



Burton's Self-Protecting Snowball Cauliflower
An actual reproduction of a stalk of Self-Protecting Snowball Cauliflower grown on the Burton Seed Farm. Note the heavy foliage and how the inner leaves protect the head.



View of our California Style Crate

Snowball, as that is really what it is. It is simply Henderson's strain improved, so that it protects itself naturally, which is quite a labor saver to the grower. We grow this strain exclusively on our vegetable farm for our late cauliflower. We have found this strain suitable for early or late planting; of very hardy, robust growth, a sure header, forming large, white compact heads that could not be distinguished from its parent stock—Henderson's Snowball. We consider this the most perfect strain of cauliflower on the market today and, being self-protecting, is decidedly the best and least expensive to harvest. We can cheerfully recommend it to those wanting the best that has yet been produced. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼-lb., \$9.00; ½-lb., \$17.50; 1b., \$30.00.

E. E. Cadwallader, Mt. Park, N. Mex.: "Last year I bought some Self-Protecting Snowball Cauliflower seed from you and it was the best seed I ever bought and I am writing asking if you can furnish the same class of seed this year. I will want to plant about twenty acres to Cauliflower. Please send me your wholesale prices on Field seeds."

CELERY

One ounce of seed will produce 15,000 plants.

For Celery Seed, Celery Plants and Celery Information We Are Headquarters

CULTURE Golden Self - Blanching seed should be sown in hot beds about March 1st, covering the seed very lightly. We have had splendid success by marking off the beds in rows with the tines of a pitchfork, sowing the seed in rows made by the tines, and instead of covering with dirt, wet an old gunnysack and spread over the bed, keep this sack damp until the seed sprouts begin to grow through the sack; then remove the sack, at the same time smear a thin coat of mud over the glass to prevent the sun from burning the tender plants, removing this as soon as the plants are strong enough to stand the sun on them. Keep the seed bed moist, giving it plenty of air. Keep the tops of the plants sheared off, which will cause them to grow stocky with better roots. The plants should be ready for setting in the field by May 10th or 15th, and all should be out by June 15th. When ready for the field, set the plants in double rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and about 8 inches apart in the rows. Care should be taken to press the soil firmly around the roots of the plants. If the roots are very long they should be trimmed off to about 3 inches in length. This will facilitate handling them, and cause the plants to be set in the ground in much better condition. Keep the soil well stirred between the rows and around the plants. A good rule is to plow or work the ground every time it is watered. Great care should be used in watering, or the ground will sour and cause the celery to blight or rust. Celery requires water often, but not a great deal at a time. It should be planted on ground with sufficient fall to permit the water running off quickly. When about ready to harvest, it may be blanched with boards or dirt, boards being preferable in warm weather, and dirt in cool weather. When desired for winter use, it should not be bleached in the field, as it will bleach sufficiently in the cellar, or pit, after being put away.

Giant Pascal seed should be sown from the 1st to 15th of April in hot beds, same as the Golden

No vegetable has grown in demand and popularity as rapidly as has Colorado-grown Golden Self-Blanching Celery. It is one of the most profitable vegetable crops our gardeners grow. Each year the consumption is increased and new districts where it succeeds well, are developed. Idaho is now competing with Colorado for the honor as to which state produces the most and best quality. Of the Mid-West and Western states California ranks first in quantity and Colorado first in quality with Idaho a good second as to both quantity and quality and when the Idaho growers learn to grow the Golden Self-Blanching variety, instead of the White Plume and other inferior varieties she will soon rank with Colorado in production and quality as a large part of her foot-hill and valley soils are well adapted to Celery and it can be planted and harvested much later than in Colorado, giving Idaho a much longer season to grow and harvest it. Would be glad to arrange with some good growers to grow a late crop for us this season. The Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal are the principal varieties grown here. The Golden Self-Blanching is especially adapted for summer and fall, and the Giant Pascal for winter use. Golden Self-Blanching is most largely grown; seems especially adapted to our altitude, climate and soil, and comes in at a season of the year when other sections are out. Our proximity to the mountains, and cool nights, enable us to grow a superior quality of this variety. It stands shipping and storing well, hundreds of cars being shipped annually to Southern and Eastern markets, where it commands a premium over that grown in lower, warmer sections.

Giant Pascal is our best winter variety, it being grown exclusively for the local trade, as it is too tender and crisp to stand shipping any distance.

New Golden Self-Blanching Celery

This variety should be planted for marketing during the summer and early fall. It is by far the most profitable variety of celery for this locality, as it is self-blanching, and harvested before cold weather. There is no vegetable

Self-Blanching. Plants should be set in the field from June 10th to July 1st, in single rows about 8 inches apart in the row, cultivating same as the Golden Self-Blanching. About October 10th, or before freezing, it should be trenched and protected from freezing, when it will bleach and be ready for winter use.

crop grown where the crop depends so much upon the quality of the seed. The best and only dependable seeds of this variety are grown in France. Several attempts have been made to grow them in California, with unsatisfactory results, as the plants either go to seed or become soft before maturing. Our seeds were grown in France by



A Crate of Burton Farm Celery



New Golden Self-Blanching Celery

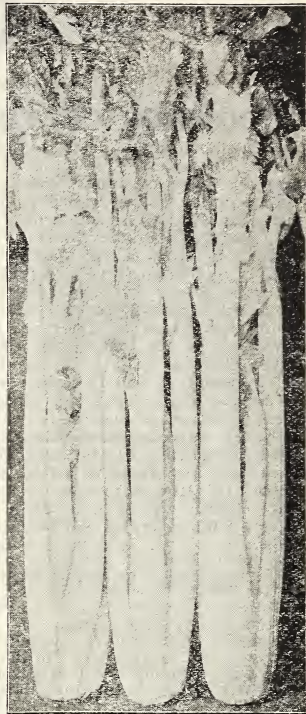
Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., the world-famed celery specialists. The seeds come in their sealed packages, which itself is a guarantee of purity and excellence. We use these seeds exclusively on our farm, and know there are none better. Every lot of seed of this variety that comes into our house is thoroughly tested by us on our Seed and Vegetable Farm before sending out, and we know it is true to name and description and first-class in every respect. This year we have Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s new strain of Paris Golden Self-Blanching Celery which is earlier, more vigorous and grows taller and larger than the old strain. For early maturing and early marketing, we consider it far superior to the old strain. Some of our stock of this strain stood six inches above the top of a twenty-two-inch crate last year and was ready for harvest earlier than the old strain. We can supply only the new strain this season as Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. are not growing the old strain any more, as they consider the new so much superior. **Postpaid: Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00; ¼-lb., \$3.75; ½-lb., \$7.00; lb., \$12.50.**

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery

This is the best celeriac for main crop, and is the most popular with growers. The roots are large, almost globe-shaped, smooth, with only a few roots at the bottom. The flavor and quality are excellent. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches or over they are fit for use. To keep through the winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, and cover with earth and straw like beets and carrots. Culture the same as celery. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Giant Pascal

This is by far the best variety for late fall and winter. In fact, it is the only late variety that has succeeded here. Its crisp, delicious flavor has made it a favorite with the local trade. Every home garden should grow enough for home use. Our seeds of this variety are French grown by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., the world-famed celery specialists. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.00.**



Giant Pascal Celery

White Plume
A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a market sort on account of its attractive appearance, and requiring a very short time for blanching. This variety has met with but little success in the vicinity of Denver, but is quite popular in the vicinity of Pueblo, Canon City, Florence and the warmer climates. Seed from the same French specialists as the Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal. **Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; ½-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.50.**

CELERY CABBAGE or CELERY LETTUCE

This novelty is a combination of celery, lettuce and cabbage, and is called Celery Cabbage; although it should be called Celery Lettuce, as it resembles and tastes more like lettuce than cabbage. This new novelty has created quite a sensation in the East, where it has been grown for several years past. Celery Cabbage may be cut while young and used as greens, or like lettuce, used as a salad, but the most popular method is to tie the leaves as you do endive and cauliflower, blanch the inner leaves, and serve as you do celery. In this way it is most delicious and appetizing. It is very hardy, and a strong grower resembling in appearance Cos Lettuce. It is easily grown; may be sown in the open and cultivated as lettuce, or plants may be grown in hotbeds and transplanted as cabbage. It should not be grown as thick as lettuce, as it grows larger than celery. Every gardener should, by all means, try this new vegetable. It is both appetizing and attractive, and we predict success for it. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., \$1.50.**

Mrs. Jno. Lichty, Riverton, Wyo.: "In answer to your letter will say that I was well pleased with all the seed received from you. We had the best garden we have had for several years."

CUCUMBERS

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 3 pounds an acre

CUCUMBER CULTURE

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Earliness is one of the prime requisites of cucumber growing and no grower of importance, whether for home or commercial use, can afford to plant any but hardy, quick-growing Colorado-grown seed. The soil best adapted to the cultivation of cucumbers, in the open, is a light, sandy loam. One which responds quickly to temperature and fertilizer. If the soil is not good and rich, prepare the hills by mixing a shovelfull of well-rotted manure with the soil. Plant as soon as danger from frost has passed, in rows four to six feet apart, and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. Plant the seed from one to 2 inches deep and 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. When all danger from frost and insect attacks are over, thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill. Clean and thorough cultivation should then follow until the vines are sufficiently large to cover the ground. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines. If no fruits are allowed to come to maturity, the plants will remain green and bear heavily the entire season. When fruits are permitted to ripen on the vines, they stop bearing. Cucumbers require only a short period of growth for its development and there are but few localities in the United States where they cannot be successfully grown to edible size during the normal growing season. A most important step in the production of cucumbers is constant watchfulness for the appearance of blight or mildew, and immediate thorough treatment when discovered. These diseases are common in most localities and extensive growers of cucumbers should plan to make spraying of the plants a regular feature of their cultural work. As a preventative and remedy for blight, we recommend the spraying of the plant with Bordeaux Mixture once every ten days or two weeks after they start to run. For details and directions in regard to cucumber diseases and their treatment, would suggest you secure from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Farmer's Bulletin No. 231, entitled "Spraying for Cucumber and Melon Diseases." The striped cucumber beetle is by far the most abundant and most troublesome pest with which the grower has to deal. There is no specific remedy for this beetle. Direct applications of Paris Green or other arsenical poisons will often destroy the beetles when they occur in moderate numbers. A description of the habits and life history of this beetle is given in circular No 31, Bureau of Entomology, which can be secured from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., free of charge upon application.

But few garden plants are known to have been cultivated by man longer than the cucumber. It is not strange in view of this fact, that it has become a standard garden and commercial vegetable and that numerous devices have been resorted to to bring it into cultivation under climatic conditions where it would not normally thrive and at a season of the year when it could not be grown in the open. As a result of these attempts to supply the table with this delicacy at all seasons and in varying climates an important industry has been built up in each of the crop zones from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The harvest period for each locality being determined by market demands and climatic conditions.

Cucumbers are one of the vegetables usually found in every home and commercial garden. They are of easy culture and can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few yards of

reasonably good soil that is exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden, as the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than in its more or less wilted condition as when found on the market. It is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the cucumber seed produced in the United States are grown in Colorado; Rocky Ford being the center of the cucumber seed district. Every ounce of cucumber seed we have in stock was grown at or near Rocky Ford; therefore, all of it is acclimated to the West and adapted to western conditions.

There are a number of varieties of cucumbers in general use, each being best adapted to certain purposes, soils, localities and climates, all are good when grown and used where best suited. The Southern States are large users of our Colorado grown seed, as they are earlier, hardier, more prolific and dependable than those from warmer, longer growing sections.

The early maturing varieties of cucumbers, like most other early vegetables, do not produce as large or as many fruits as the main and later crop varieties. Below we have summarized the characteristics, peculiarities and adaptability of the various varieties we list, which should enable the purchaser to easily select the varieties best suited to their purpose.

THE EARLIEST OF ALL is just what its name implies. The earliest of the White Spine and slicing varieties and the hardest and most prolific of the early maturing; fruits 6 to 7 inches long; very dark green with pale green stripes about one-third way from the blossom end; straight, square ended. One of the best of the White Spine family. Early Russian is another very early small fruited variety grown very largely in the mountains and short-season districts. Fruits 3 to 5 inches long. An excellent combination slicing and pickling variety. Early Frame or Short Green is another extra early cucumber producing deep green fruits, slightly tapering at each end. A favorite home garden variety for both slicing and pickling. Thorburn's Everbearing seems especially adapted to the mountains and cool districts. The fruits are from 4 to 5 inches in length with a rich, dark green color, and if kept closely gathered, vines will continue to bear profusely until killed by frost. Early Fortune, Cool and Crisp and Klondike are all of the White Spine family and very similar in every way. All three have dark green fruits from 7 to 9 inches long, very meaty, solid, good slicers and splendid shippers.

The Early Fortune is perhaps the most popular with growers for long-distance shipping. Klondike with market gardeners, and Cool and Crisp for the home garden. Arlington White Spine is similar to the Early Fortune, Klondike, Cool and Crisp, and is the earliest and most productive of the White Spine family; fruits 7 to 9 inches long, rounded at both ends and of a bright green color. The favorite home garden and pickling variety. The Fordhook Famous, Improved Long Green and the Long Evergreen White Spine are mid-season varieties and produce the largest and best fruits of the cucumber family. Fruits often 12 to 14 inches long and of best quality. Fordhook Famous leads in popularity, Long Green second, and Extra Long Green White Spine next, on account of their size and productiveness all are popular both for hot-house and outdoor planting. Davis Perfect is the most popular and largely grown variety in the West. It is early, good size and color; producing fruits grown outdoors that cannot be distinguished from hot-house grown stock. Boston Pickling, Chicago Pickling and Snow's Pickling are all three strictly pickling

varieties and are so nearly alike that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. They are all very hardy and productive, just right for pickling. The Japanese Climbing is grown more as an ornament, but produces nice, long, green fruits of good flavor. Lemon Cucumber is a novelty, in shape and color it resembles a lemon, but has a distinct flavor superior to and not found in any other cucumber. Can be eaten out of the hand as an apple without fear of harmful results.

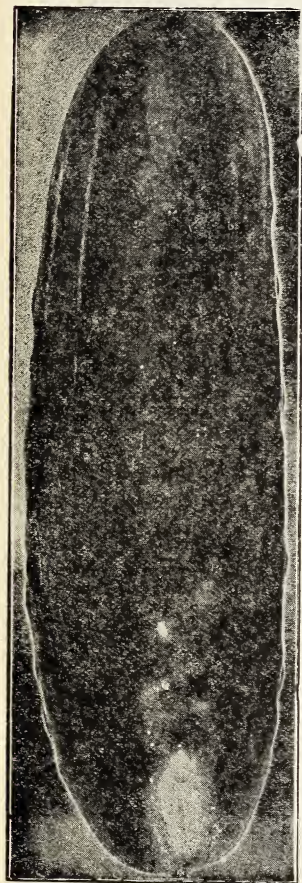
Early Russian The earliest variety; fruits are small, about 4x2 inches in size. Plants productive; fruits of excellent quality. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.25.

Fordhook Famous

The largest of the White Spine family. Produces handsome long White Spine cucumbers, perfectly smooth. Very dark green straight fruit 14 by 3½ inches thick and tapering to both ends. Fruits are large, full of flesh with but few seeds. Ready for use in 60 to 65 days from planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Long Evergreen White Spine

A very fine strain-bearing long green fruit averaging 12x2½ inches in size, smooth, round, always straight and never turns yellow. The flesh is white, firm, unusually thick with small seed cavity. Color dark, rich green. Vines are of vigorous growth, with large, heavy foliage; thus resisting attacks of insects, and ready for market in 65 days from planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.



Fordhook Famous Cucumber

ing. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Earliest of All As an extra early White Spine cucumber, it has no equal. Fruits are perfectly shaped, 7½x2½ inches long, very dark olive green, square ended with lighter stripes running from blossom end. It is smooth, tender and crisp. Vines hardy, robust and free from disease. Market gardeners and large growers who value earliness will find Earliest of All a most profitable cucumber. Ready for use in

55 to 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Arlington White Spine The earliest and most productive of the White Spine type. Fruits 8 by 2½ inches, rich green color throughout its entire length. Very straight and symmetrical, round at both ends with a very slight white marking at blossom end. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with but few seeds. Ready for table use in 60 to 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Klondike A medium early cucumber of the White Spine family. Fruits 7½ by 2½ inches, dark green color, uniform size and shape. The dark green color is retained longer and affected less by the hot sun than any other variety. Its uniform size, shape, color and wonderful keeping qualities make it a decided favorite with market gardeners. Ready for use in 50 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Cluster An early and very productive variety bearing fruits in clusters of 2 or 3 in the center of the vine. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end; crisp and tender, 6 by 2½ inches in size. It is extensively used for a pickling cucumber as well as for slicing. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

The Imperial A perfect type of the Fordhook Famous, only sold under another name. Ready for use in 60 to 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Frame or Short Green

A very productive variety; plants strong and vigorous; fruits 7 by 3½ inches, medium in size and earliness, straight and smaller at the ends than in the middle; bright green color, crisp and tender; an excellent cucumber for slicing or pickles. Ready for use in 55 to 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Cool and Crisp A strain of White Spine but larger. Fruits 8 by 3 inches, cylindrical, slightly tapering. Skin dark green, thickly covered with small black spines. Fine for slicing and pickling. The home-garden favorite. Ready for use in 55 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Livingston's Emerald This is strictly an evergreen cucumber. The plants are vigorous and fruits set on early. The fruits are 7 by 2½ inches, straight and slender, almost spineless. Color is a rich, dark, glossy green. As a slicer the flesh is perfectly crisp and tender and the flavor most pleasing. Retains its rich green color from time of setting until full maturity. Suitable for pickling at any stage, it is not excelled for beauty, color, slicing and pickling qualities. An excellent shipper. Ready for use in 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Thorburn's Everbearing This is not only an extra early variety, but very prolific. The fruits are 4½ by 2 inches with a rich dark green color, and if kept closely gathered will continue bearing in great quantities until killed by frost. Owing to its great productiveness and size is excellent for pickles. Ready for use in 48 to 50 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Fortune The finest type of the White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease resistant. Fruits 9 by 2½ inches, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very firm and crisp, with but few seeds. Color rich dark green, which does not fade when shipped long distance. A great favorite with growers for long-distance shipping. Ready for table use in 55 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Davis Perfect A carefully selected strain of extra early White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, 11 by 3 inches; splendid quality and fine color; almost spineless

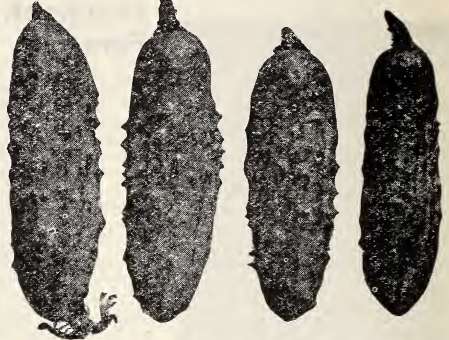


Davis' Perfect Cucumber

one-third of its length from the stem. Most important of all it does not lose its dark, rich color when grown out of doors. The shape is ideal, and by using this variety gardeners can produce outdoor cucumbers that will sell on the market for hot-house forcing varieties. Ready for market in 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Pickling This is a very prolific and exceedingly popular variety. The fruits are short, smooth, bright green and of excellent quality. For producing medium sized pickles this variety is highly esteemed. Ready for pickling in 50 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Chicago Pickling A very prolific variety, combining all the qualities desired by those who grow cucumbers for commercial pickles. Fruits are of uniform size and good color, used extensively by most of the large pickling houses. Ready for pickling in 55 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

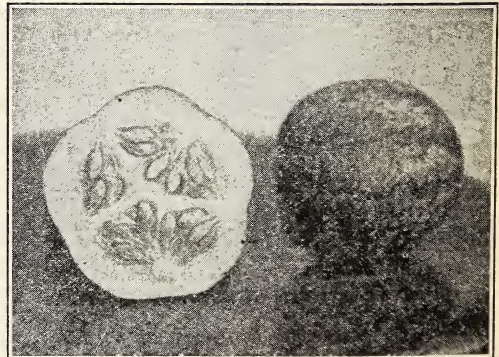


Snow's Pickling Cucumber

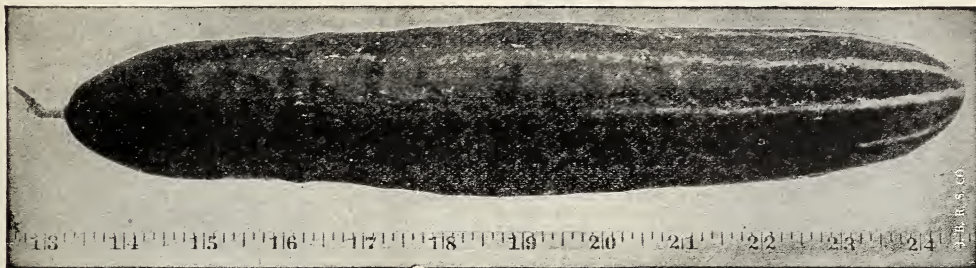
Snow's Pickling An early maturing, very small, dark green cucumber; symmetrical, square ended and very popular with growers wanting an ideal pickle. Ready for pickling in 50 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing A distinct, useful and ornamental variety for growing on a trellis, wire or other supports. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches long, of a dark green color; flesh pure white and tender; especially good for slicing and salads; a great drought resister. Ready for table use in 65 to 70 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 85c; lb., \$1.50.

Lemon Cucumber This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon, both in form and color; having a distinctive flavor superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The crispness, tenderness and sweetness are all that could be desired. It has a thin skin and can be eaten without fear of harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 85c; lb., \$1.50.



Lemon Cucumber



Improved Long Green Cucumber

Improved Long Green Is a standard main crop variety. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are 14x2½ inches when mature. They are uniformly slender and of a beautiful dark green color. The large warts and spines are well distributed over the entire surface of the fruit instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. It is a standard variety for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. This is probably the most extensively used cucumber for the home garden and market. Ready for use in 70 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

West India Gherkin A small fruited variety; very prolific and used only for pickling. Fruits are thick

and rounded in shape, ranging from 2 to 3 inches long and covered with sharp spines. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 90c; lb., \$1.75.

Mr. Market Gardener:

In addition to our Seed Business, we are the largest growers and shippers of Vegetables in the Middle West. Therefore, we specialize in "Garden Seeds" and are practical "Market Gardeners' Seedsmen," as we know from experience their needs and requirements, and are in better position to supply them than those who are familiar with seeds in name only. No Western Gardener should send East for seeds when they can secure from us, genuine Western-grown Acclimated Seeds that have been thoroughly tested and tried and found specially adapted to Western conditions. "PLANT BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS" the "BEST FOR THE WEST."

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 pounds an acre

CULTURE Sweet corn should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Usually it cannot be safely planted in this altitude much before the first of May. The small, early varieties may be planted in the garden in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart in hills 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill. The larger and later varieties require more room, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, in hills 2 to 3 feet apart, thinning to 3 to 4 stalks in the hill. Corn thrives best on warm, rich soil, and succeeds only when given frequent but shallow cultivation. For a continuous supply, begin planting as early as the season will permit, and plant every 10 days or two weeks until July.

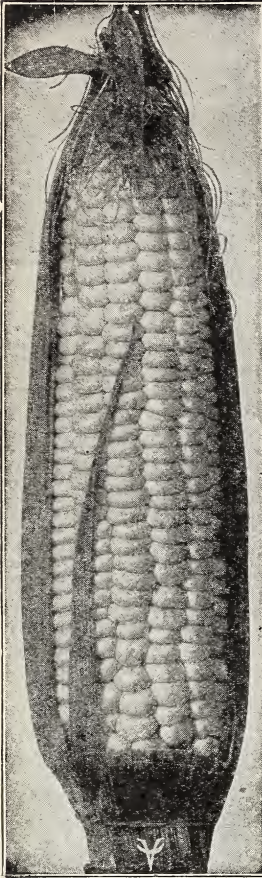
Sweet corn is perhaps the largest, easiest and most generally grown of any of the garden crops. By planting the extra early varieties early in the season, following them with second early and late varieties, a continuous supply of fresh, sweet corn may be had from July until frost. There are many varieties of Sweet Corn, all are good. The variety best suited to your taste, soil and climatic conditions is the best for you, and as these vary we cannot here recommend the varieties best suited to all. We handle all of the standard varieties, and will try and describe each so that even an amateur may easily select the variety best suited to his conditions and requirements. All of our sweet corn is Western grown, the most of it in Colorado; therefore, it is hardy and acclimated to Western conditions, and is the best for Western Growers, and equally as good for the South and East, as it is all vigorous and of strong vitality. If you have never tried our Western grown seed, try it this season. You will be more than pleased with results.

Early Evergreen This is an improvement over Stowell's Evergreen. It is earlier and produces almost as large ears. Grains are pure white, very deep, tender and sweet. A good variety for second early or main crop. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Early Minnesota An old and popular variety. One of the best early sorts for market and private garden. Stalks about 6 feet high, 8-rowed, kernels, very broad, sweet and tender; not shrinking much

in drying. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Stowell's Evergreen This is the old standard main crop variety. Much used for the home garden. This corn is distinguished by the large ears of long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor, and its long-keeping qualities. Noted for its sweetness, productiveness and size. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



Peep O'Day

Peep O'Day

On account of its extreme earliness, Peep O'Day sweet corn is especially adapted to high altitudes. The stalks grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and having a light foliage, may stand very close together. The ears are small, growing 5 to 6 inches in length. It is a week or ten days earlier than any other sort, and one of the sweetest of all early table varieties. We can recommend it for the home garden and the market gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Howling Mob

A popular and largely grown variety for the market gardener or home use. Matures 5 to 7 days later than White Cob Cory. Grows to a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet, producing two fine ears to the stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of pearly white corn. The husk is heavy and extending from the ear protects the grain from worms. A very fine main crop variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Country Gentleman

There is no corn that compares with Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is often called "The Shoe Peg Corn," on account of the long, sweet, crowded kernels. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, owing to the very thick husk which keeps it in the milk. The ears average 9 inches, and are borne from 2 to 5 on a stalk. One of the late varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Extra Early Adams

Very early and hardy. It is not a sugar corn, but is grown for early use. Ears short, kernels white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

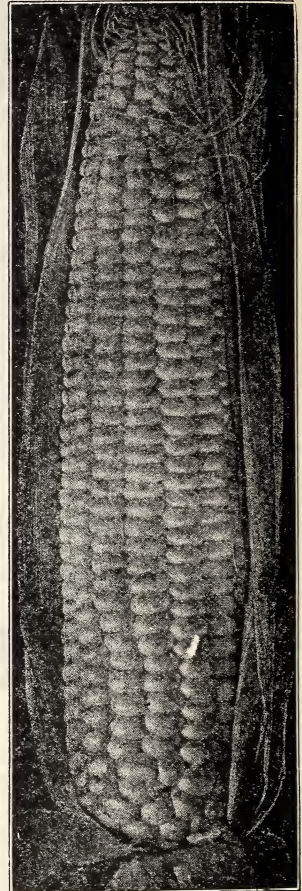
Black Mexican

This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked the ear is white, with a bluish tinge toward the base of the kernel. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. For family use it is con-

sidered by many the most desirable of many of the late sorts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Golden Bantam

This is the most popular and largely grown variety of Sweet Corn of the market. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy early maturing variety of dwarf growth, and can therefore be planted closer than other sorts and thru a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to a beautiful golden yellow when entirely ripe. Because of its extreme hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather, it can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, consequently produces the earliest supply of ears in high altitudes and short seasons where other kinds would not mature on account of cold nights and early frosts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

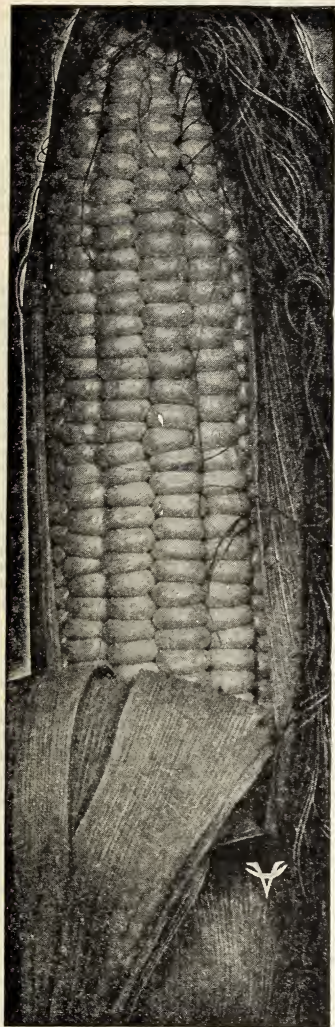


Golden Bantam

Golden Cream This favorite corn is a cross between the old popular Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. In appearance it resembles Country Gentleman. The kernels are narrow, pointed or shoe-pegged in shape, cream-colored when ready for eating, turning to a golden yellow when cooked, same as Golden Bantam. It is earlier than Country Gentleman and later than Golden Bantam, which, with its good sized ear and delicious flavor, makes it one of the best and most popular sweet corns on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

White Cob Cory

A standard early variety. Stalks about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing 2 or 3 ears, which are 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed, with large, but very sweet and tender grain. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.



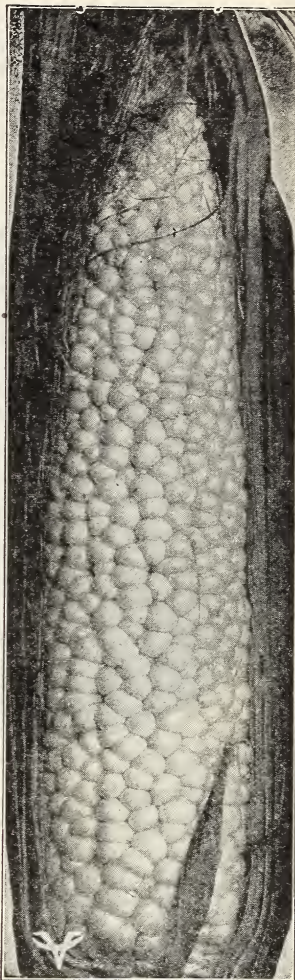
Early Mayflower

Early Mayflower

Corn is slightly earlier than Golden Bantam, but not so well known. In size and shape of ear it is very similar to Mammoth White Cory, but is much sweeter, and about a week earlier. The stalks are about 4 feet high, but the ears are exceptionally long and well filled for such an early corn. The ears average about 7 inches in length and grow very close to the stalk. The grains are tender and sweet, and the eating quality excellent. This corn resembles the Golden Bantam so closely in size, quality and earliness that it should be called White Bantam. We can recommend it to those wanting the Golden Bantam qualities in a white corn. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Bantam Evergreen

This new variety is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, the two most popular varieties grown. It has the beautiful golden color and sweetness of the Golden Bantam and the large ears and broad, deep, tender grains of Stowell's. It is a little later than Golden Bantam and earlier than Stowell's. Just the combination most desirable for the market gardener, and wherever grown has proven a decided favorite, and when sold to a customer is called for again. If you want the best all-purpose Sweet Corn, try Bantam Evergreen. Our seed of this variety was grown for us right here in Colorado, and is thoroughly acclimated to the West and arid conditions. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



Bantam Evergreen

DANDELION

French Common A decided improvement on the wild dandelion. Very early and vigorous in growth. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

ENDIVE

CULTURE For spring use, sow the seeds in April; for fall and winter use sow in June and July. The seed may be sown in rows 12 inches apart and the plant thinned to about 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate same as for lettuce. The bleaching of endive is best done by drawing the leaves together and tying them, as you do caul-

flower. This should be done about a month before it is wanted for table use.

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for fall and winter use, and, by repeated sowing, a supply may be had nearly all the year around. Useful in flavoring soups, stews, etc.

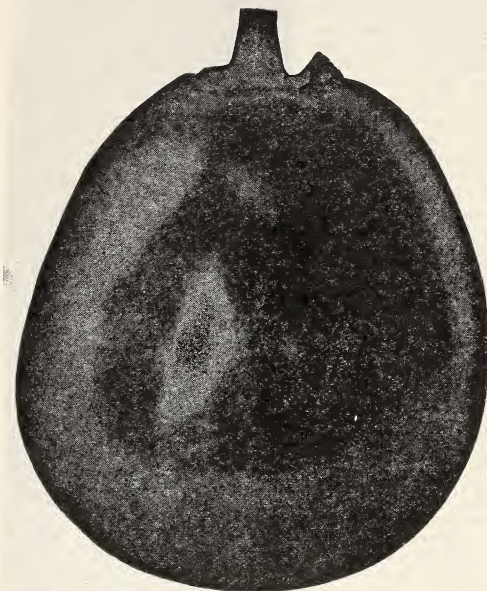
Endive Moss Curled. This is much more ornamental than the Green Curled, being a more dense cluster of fine green or white leaves, very crisp and tender, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, resembling a tuft of moss. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled Hardest variety and the most desirable for home use and market garden. Deep green leaves beautifully cut and curled. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Broad Leaved Batavian Heads of broad, thick leaves which can be blanched as a salad, or make excellent cooked greens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

EGG PLANT

One ounce will produce 1,000 to 2,000 plants
CULTURE Egg Plant should be sown in hot beds in March and April, and planted during June in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cultivation same as for cabbage.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Black Beauty The earliest and best of all large fruited egg plant. Is alike valuable to both private planter and market gardener. Black Beauty produces fruit fully as large, and is ready for use 10 days or 2 weeks earlier than New York Improved. The skin is a rich, lustrous purplish black of most attractive appearance. Postpaid: Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50.

New York Improved The leading sort for home and market. Plant is a vigorous grower, very large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost. Skin rich purple; flesh white and of good flavor. Especially recommended to market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50.

CHERVIL

Curled Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having fully as fine a fragrance and flavor. It is used for garnishing and flavoring dishes of meats and vegetables. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mrs. E. L. Helm, Orcutt, Calif.: "Well, folks, I have dealt with the Burton Seed Company so long and like the firm so well that I'll have to have you send me another Catalog. Three years ago I was in California and planted your seeds, then I went back to Colorado and planted them as I had done for years before and now I'm back in California and want to plant some again. Please remember me with a Catalog."

GARLIC

Garlic The garlic is a bulbous plant, well known for its strong and pungent taste. The plant seldom flowers in our climate, and is propagated by means of the cloves, for which the outside ones should be taken in preference to the inner ones, which are not so well developed. They like a rich, well-drained soil. If planted in damp ground, or watered too much, will rot. Plant the cloves in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows, covering them to a depth of one to two inches. Plant about same time as onion sets. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

HERBS

	Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise	10c	10c	15c
Balm	10c	10c	50c
Basil	10c	10c	40c
Borage	10c	10c	35c
Caraway	10c	10c	25c
Catnip	10c	10c	50c
Coriander	10c	10c	25c
Dill	10c	10c	25c
Fennel Sweet	10c	10c	35c
Horehound	10c	10c	30c
Lavender	10c	10c	50c
Rosemary	10c	10c	1.00
Rue	10c	10c	50c
Sage	10c	10c	50c
Sweet Marjoram	10c	10c	30c
Thyme	10c	10c	50c
Summer Savory	10c	10c	50c
Wormwood	10c	10c	50c

KALE-BORECOLE

German Greens

One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants

CULTURE For late fall or early winter use sow early in June and transplant about the middle of July in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, setting the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. For spring use, sow in August and transplant a month or six weeks later. Protect during the winter with a covering of hay or coarse litter. All kales are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Curled Scotch A finely curled spreading variety. The plant is very hardy. The leaves are long and of an attractive bright green color. Is used for garnishing or cooked as greens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c.

Tall Curled Scotch Plants of this variety grow two to three feet high, bearing long plume-like, light green leaves, which are cut and deeply curled at the edges; very hardy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c.

KOHL-RABI

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

CULTURE The edible part is the bulb, which grows on a stalk a few inches above the ground. Sow seeds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and when up thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. First sowing may be made as soon as ground can be worked in spring, and successive ones repeated later.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA

Flesh white and tender. A standard sort for market and table use. Good for forcing. This variety has a very short top, and forms the ball quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.



A Field of Mountain Iceberg Lettuce, Showing Snow-Capped Peaks in Background

LETTUCE

**For Lettuce Seed, Lettuce Tools, Lettuce Marketing, We Are
Headquarters**

CULTURE—

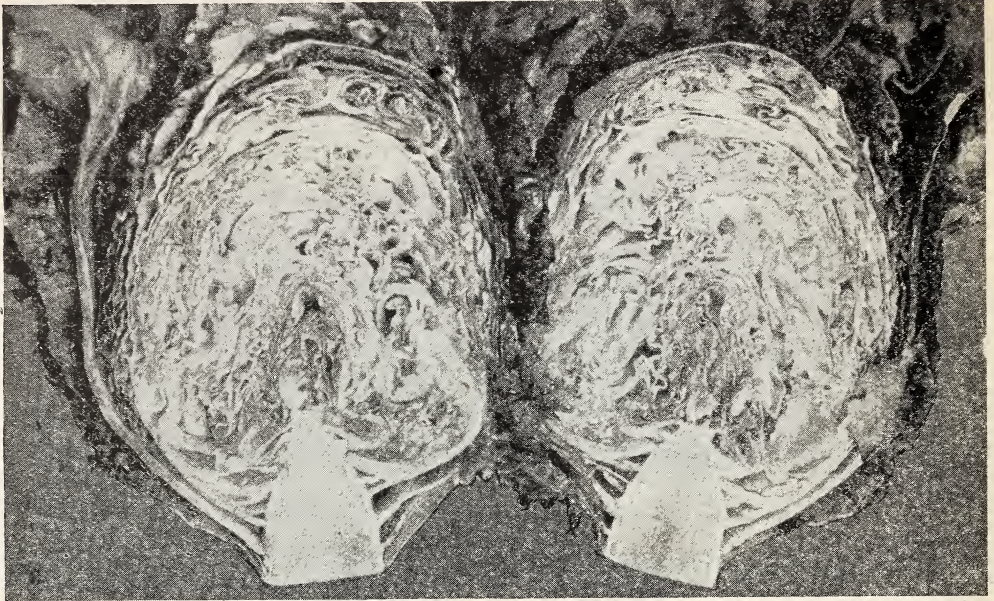
One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of row; 2 pounds an acre

CLIMATE

Climatic conditions are a very important factor in the successful growth of Head Lettuce and should be given careful consideration in the selection of a location. Lettuce is primarily a cool weather plant and succeeds best in a cool, moist climate, as has been proven by the successful growth of it along the Lakes in the Northern States and along the sea shores of Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Florida and other coast states, and while it seems especially adapted to these climates it is also being very largely and successfully grown in other localities where similar conditions obtain naturally, or may be obtained by artificial means, as is found in the Mountain districts where the altitude is sufficient to produce the required degree of cold, and frequent showers, the necessary moisture, enabling the growers there to produce an extremely fine quality and grade of lettuce, without irrigation. Also in the Mountain and semi-mountain districts where there is a limited amount of rainfall but where the necessary amount of moisture can be replaced by irrigation and the requisite cold by the altitude or season, such as prevails in the mountains and mountain valleys of Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and the other mountain states, where it is now being grown so successfully. Some of the most successful growers advocate a dry climate, but our observation and experience has been that our best crops were produced the years we had a reasonable amount of rainfall. 1923 was a good example, the rainfall during the growing season was the heaviest in the history of the West and the lettuce crop the best. It is a fact, though, that rain on lettuce in hot weather when the crop is ripe and ready to harvest, often damages and sometimes totally ruins that portion ready to harvest, at the same time we have found a reasonable amount of rainfall during the growth of the lettuce, to be beneficial, as the lettuce plant, like the human, needs water externally as well as internally, and you cannot produce a strong, healthy plant without both. Might as well try to grow a healthy person without a bath, as lettuce without at least an occasional rain on it. There is no doubt but what a large per cent of the loss of lettuce is due to a lack of rainfall during the growing season, to keep the plants clean and in a healthy growing condition. Air currents are also factors that should be studied and observed. It often occurs that lettuce varies in growth, even when grown by the same party on different sections of his farm, and on seemingly the same kind of soil and under same conditions. This is usually the result of warm or cold air currents which are more or less prevalent in all districts, as is proven by late frosts in the Spring and early frosts in the Fall, occurring in streaks in the same vicinity and under seemingly similar conditions. These air currents are perhaps more pronounced in the Mountain and foot-hill districts where the winds striking the mountains are reflected or deflected according to the way they strike them, and the avenues offering the least resistance that are open for their course, as is frequently found in the Mountain valleys bounded on each side by mountains, forming a channel for the air currents, if the currents traverse dry, hot sections they are usually warm, if from the snow-capped peaks, they are usually cool, and affects the growth of the lettuce accordingly. These conditions should all be studied and considered in selecting a location. Sunshine is also another important factor that should be given due consideration in selecting a suitable location. An altitude of 3,000 to 9,000 feet and a north or northeastern exposure and a cool, even temperature without extremes of heat or cold, are best for lettuce.

SEASONS

Every section of country where lettuce is grown commercially have their seasons. In some districts of California it can be successfully grown at any season of

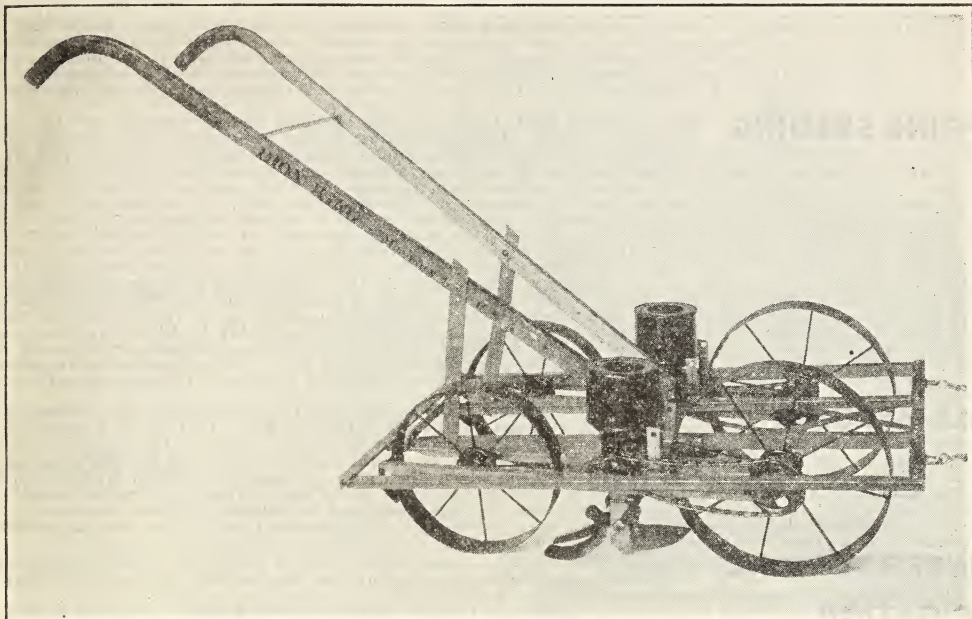


New York Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg

the year, while in other sections of the State it can only be grown at certain seasons. In the Middle west, there are three well-defined seasons; the Early, the Midseason and Late. The Early and the Late seasons comprise the foot-hill and valley districts, such as Canon City, Pueblo, and Denver, Colorado, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, and Caldwell, Idaho, where two crops may be grown on the same land the same year. The first crop should be seeded in the fall, or started in hot-beds and transplanted to the field early in the spring in time for it to be ready for harvest by June the 10th and earlier if possible. For the Mid-season or Mountain Crop, begin seeding as early as possible in the season and seed at regular intervals of a week or 10 days to as late as it can be seeded to mature before cold weather. The Late crop should be seeded in the open ground between July 20th and August 20th and be ready to harvest in October and November, according to locality and climatic conditions. Transplanting of the Fall crop is not recommended, as it seems to do better when seeded in the open, but Spring transplanting is recommended, as an earlier crop can be obtained by transplanting and it seems to do as well or better than when seeded in the open, as it is often difficult to secure a satisfactory stand by open seeding of the spring crop, and it can be transplanted about as cheaply as it can be thinned, and a more perfect stand and earlier crop secured, we recommend the transplanting of the early crop, the seed of which should be sown in hotbeds about the middle of February and transplanted to the field as early in the spring as weather will permit. The Mid-season comprises the mountain districts, with altitudes of 7,000 feet or more, where the summer temperature is cool enough to produce solid heads at that time. Seeding in these districts should begin in May and continue to July, according to the elevation and climatic conditions. In 1921 the early seeding in these districts did best, as they matured and were harvested before the Mountain summer showers occurred, and in 1922 the later seeding did best, so it's a stand-off as to which is best. We would recommend some of both the early and late which would insure catching one or the other and possibly both, while if confined to one seeding, a complete failure may result. Some growers who planted the Iceberg variety last year for their early crop, did extremely well with it, as it demonstrated beyond a question of doubt that it will stand more heat and is less liable to shoot to seed and tip-burn than the Wonderful variety and will produce a fairly good crop where and under conditions the Wonderful would fail entirely, but it is difficult to sell the Iceberg in competition with the Wonderful when the Wonderful of equal quality is obtainable. We predict a good-sized acreage of the Iceberg will be planted early this season, on account of its heat resistance and heading qualities during hot weather.

SOIL A cool moderately rich, dark, loamy, well-drained or sub-irrigated soil has proven best for the successful growth of the Cabbage-heading varieties of Lettuce. Light-colored soils even if rich, should be avoided as much as possible, as the reflection of the sun from the light-colored soil on the plants while growing, often cause the leaves to sunburn and develop tip-burns, which is a very common disease during hot weather. It has been demonstrated that very rich soil or too much manure causes a quick, rank growth of the plant, invariably resulting in a large, loose cluster of leaves, resembling the leaf more than the heading variety. Most of the soil throughout the Mountain districts is yet Virgin and rich enough to grow good lettuce, without fertilizing. Most any soil that will grow good potatoes will grow good lettuce, therefore we recommend a cool, moderately rich, dark, loamy, well-drained soil, well prepared which will give the plants an even, unchecked growth as best adapted to the proper growth of Lettuce.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL The preparation of the seed bed is of prime importance to the successful growth of Lettuce. The ground should, if possible, be plowed in the fall. Better miss a coat of manure than fall plowing. The



Iron King Special Two Row Lettuce Seeder

soil should be well pulverized and if manure is necessary, it should be well-rotted, and thoroughly worked into the soil. There is no crop in which a well-prepared seed bed is more essential.

SEED Good Seed is the first requisite of good lettuce, and no matter how good the soil or cultivation without good seed the crop will be a failure. It has been thoroughly demonstrated and proven that seed one or more years old will germinate better and is less liable to go to seed prematurely than freshly-grown seed. We do not know the reason for this nor has it yet been satisfactorily explained by any one, but it is a fact nevertheless. Therefore, those having old seed are fortunate and should prize it, and those who contemplate growing lettuce yearly, in succession, should keep at least a year's supply of seed ahead. We carry in stock two years supply of the Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg Lettuce seed harvested and saved last year from fields that had been planted for lettuce and prematurely shot to seed. This kind of seed above all others should be avoided, on account of its premature seeding tendencies, for if it goes to seed prematurely one year, it will do likewise again under similar conditions. We would rather pay \$10.00 per pound for properly grown, true-to-type tested seed, than plant this premature stock as a gift. To produce good true-to-type seed, the plant should first produce a good solid true-to-type head and then to go to seed naturally. Growing dependable seed is a business of itself and only those with years of experience in seed growing, are qualified to grow it properly. The Cabbage-heading varieties were developed by crossing two or more varieties and developing the heading tendencies as they appeared, until the Cabbage-heading varieties we now have were developed. These varieties have a natural tendency to revert back to their parent strains. Therefore, the necessity of having the seed grown by experienced growers who fully understand the nature and tendencies of these varieties, and who can detect the imperfect plants as they develop and rogue them out before they mature. All of our Lettuce seed is grown under contract for us by old, experienced, expert growers, who have for years grown Lettuce seed for us and whose seed we know to be true-to-type and description, and which we can conscientiously recommend to our customers. If you are growing Lettuce commercially and have much at stake in the crop, don't be misled by cheap prices and other inducements to buy untested, unknown seed, buy only from responsible dealers whom you know handle the best, regardless of price. "Better be safe than sorry."

SEEDERS We carry in stock the Planet Jr. and Iron King Seeders. They are both good. It's a matter of choice as to which is best. The Planet Jr. is perhaps better known and more generally used. Their No. 3 Model is considered their best exclusive seeder and their No. 25 Model their best combined seeder and cultivator for hand work. Their No. 53 and No. 54 two-row beet and lettuce seeder and cultivator, described on page 140, is a good horse-power implement for seeding and cultivating Lettuce. The Planet Jr. Co. are constructing some of their No. 3 Models so two or more of these drills can be attached to the frame of this cultivator whereby two or more rows may be seeded at the same time. The Iron King No. 4 Seeder is the decided favorite for hand seeding. The high wheels, rigid steel frame, with brush feed make it the easiest running, surest and most accurate seeder on the market and is used more largely in the hand seeding of Lettuce than any other seeder. These machines also come coupled together so they can be drawn by horse-power and two rows seeded at one time. See cut above and description on pages 139, 140, 141.

SEEDING FOR SPRING TRANSPLANTING The Seed of the Cabbage-heading varieties for spring transplanting should be sown in the latitude of Denver from the middle to last of February and transplanted to the

field as early in the spring as weather will permit. They should be sufficiently hardened in the beds before transplanting by gradually raising the frames at night until they can be removed entirely with safety. Lettuce is naturally a cool weather plant and when gradually exposed, will soon adapt itself to climatic conditions. It requires from 50 to 60 days according to climatic conditions, from time of transplanting for the cabbage heading varieties to mature. This is the earliest and safest method for producing an early crop and is rapidly growing in popularity and use, as by this method an earlier crop and a perfect stand is assured and the plants can be transplanted about as cheaply as they can be thinned when seeded in the open.

SPRING SEEDING

May be safely made in the spring as soon as the ground can be satisfactorily worked. Date of seeding should be gaged by the variety being grown and the date harvesting is desired. The leaf varieties under normal conditions require from 55 to 65 days and the Cabbage-heading varieties from 75 to 90 days from time of seeding to maturity. In the Mountain districts, seeding of the Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg may be made in the spring as soon as soil and climatic conditions permit and continued until about June 15th, or as late as it can be seeded to mature before damaging cold weather. Drill from 1½ to 2 pounds of seed to the acre, from ½ to ¾ of an inch deep in rows 12 to 24 inches apart as desired, or cultural arrangements require. A very common practice with some of the best growers is to furrow out rows 30 to 40 inches apart as desired and drill the seed in on each side of the furrow. This furrow can be used for irrigating the 2 rows at one time in case irrigation is necessary. When seeding this way there is a space of 18 to 24 inches in the broad row which is generally used for the horse to walk in when cultivating. When the plants are from 1½ to 2 inches high, thin them out to the distance apart required for the variety being grown. The leaf varieties should be thinned to 4 to 6 inches apart. The small heading varieties, such as Boston, May King and kindred varieties, 6 to 8 inches and the Wonderful and Iceberg 12 to 14, the Paris White Cos or Romain 8 to 10 inches, according to richness of soil. The heading varieties should be thinned as soon as plants are large enough, when left too long and permitted to grow spindling has tendency to shoot the plant to seed.

FALL SEEDING

For early spring out-door Lettuce, fall seeding has proven very successful in some sections of Colorado and even farther north. Lettuce is a hardy, cool weather plant and when properly hardened, will stand without apparent injury, a low degree of temperature. Under this condition, however, the growth of the plant stops, therefore a moderate temperature is desirable during the growth of the plant. Fall seeding may be made in October and November and the plants wintered over outdoor unprotected the same as Wheat. Under favorable conditions, the seed will sprout in from four to five days, but it may sometimes be delayed. Where weather is dry or cold, seed planted in October or November may not sprout until the next spring as soon as weather will permit and mature much earlier than when seeded in the spring.

WINTER FORCING

For Winter forcing under glass, sow in hot beds or hot-houses from November to February according to the variety grown, and keep a moderate heat.

IRRIGATION

There is perhaps no phase of Lettuce culture on which there is such a wide difference of opinion as in irrigation. Some holding it should be limited to the minimum, while others claim the maximum should be applied. Different districts and different soils require different amounts and different methods of application, therefore, it would be practically impossible to give directions that would apply to all districts, soils and conditions. Lettuce has a long tap root and under normal conditions, only a moderate amount of moisture is necessary, but requires that regularly, and for that reason it is not advisable to attempt to grow it commercially in the west unless prepared to irrigate it when needed. Seventy-five per cent of the Lettuce in the Mountain district that goes to seed prematurely, can be traced to a lack of improper moisture control, too much moisture is as bad or worse than not enough, anything (be it too little or too much moisture) that stops or checks the growth of the plant will cause it to shoot to seed prematurely. Where irrigation is necessary, the irrigation furrows should be made first and the seed sown or plants set on each side of the furrow. The ridge method of growing on raised beds in California is being rapidly adopted by some of the largest growers of the middle-west, especially those having soil that will sub-irrigate when seeded on ridges of this nature. When seeded this way, the bottom of the irrigation ditch is considerably below the top of the ridge and by turning a small stream of water in the ditch permitting it to run slowly, it will soon reach the seed or roots of the plant from the bottom by sub-irrigation or capillary action and cause the roots of the plants to grow downward instead of along the surface of the ground as it does when the ground is flooded or the irrigating ditches small and the water run on a level with the surface. The number of irrigations required can be determined only by the condition of the soil and growth of the plants. It may some times be necessary to irrigate every week throughout the season while under other conditions only a few and sometimes no irrigations are necessary, especially in the Mountain districts where showers are frequent during the growing season. There should always be an adequate amount of moisture in the soil to produce an even, unchecked growth of the plant until it matures, to insure the proper growth and prevent the head from going to seed prematurely. The proper application of water and moisture control are two vital points in the production of Lettuce. Irrigation or rain on the plant when it is ready to harvest has a tendency to open the head and cause it to be loose and fluffy. During hot weather, best results have been obtained by irrigating in the cool of the day or at night. The reflection of the sun from the water when applied during the heat of the day, seems to affect the growth of the plant. When properly applied at the right time, it is surprising how little water is necessary to produce a good crop. Failure to produce solid heads and shooting to seed prematurely may result from thin soil, poor seed, insufficient moisture, over irrigation, or climatic conditions. These may be overcome largely by selecting good soil, thorough cultivation, only high-grade, tested seed, and maintaining proper soil moisture during the growth and development of the plant.

SHOOTING TO SEED

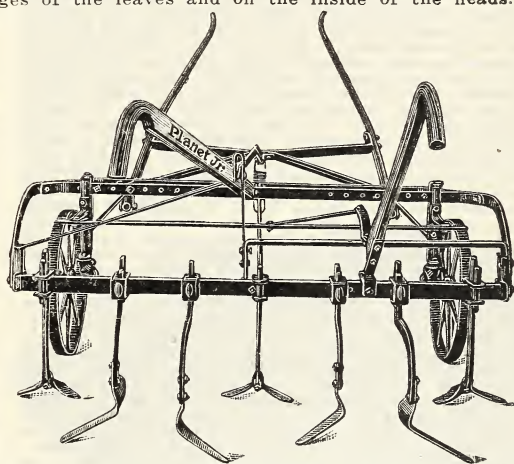
The expression "Shooting to Seed" is used to denote the appearance of a seed stalk. The cause and time at which the different varieties of Lettuce shoot to seed is so variable and depends so much upon conditions that it is impossible to give cause or exact periods for the different varieties going to seed. A variety may remain for weeks in the fall after maturity, whereas if planted in the spring the strong sun of early summer coming at the end, rather than the beginning of its growth, often forces the seed stalk to develop within a few days. In plants that have made poor growth and in inferior stocks, the seed stalks sometimes develop immediately, so that no pronounced head or cluster of leaves is formed. Often seed stalks make considerable growth in the inside of the head before it is noticeable to the eye, these seed stalks can always be detected by the bitter taste of the lettuce as it invariably grows bitter with the development of the seed stalk. Heat is no doubt responsible for the larger portion of the lettuce going to seed a temperature of 80 degrees or more will soon cause the plant to shoot to seed. It has been demonstrated that anything that materially checks the growth of the plant after it begins to head, tends to shoot it to seed, as

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

it is an infallible law of nature that when the growth of any plant is checked or stopped, it proceeds to reproduce seed at once and the Lettuce plant is no exception. Each variety of Lettuce has an average growing season in which they will mature under normal conditions. This season, however, may be shortened or lengthened by conditions. Experts have demonstrated that under normal conditions, the Cabbage-heading varieties of Lettuce such as the Wonderful, Iceberg and Paris White Cos, range from 78 to 90 days from date of seeding to date of maturity, and if not harvested at maturity will go to seed naturally in from 102 to 111 days from time of seeding. Big Boston and kindred varieties from 75 to 85 days to mature from date of seeding, and 99 to 100 days to go to seed naturally. Abnormal conditions, however, may cause it to prematurely shoot to seed before maturing, or delay it going to seed after maturity, as some of the expert seed growers of the Wonderful and Iceberg varieties have become so expert and efficient in producing solid heads that they often have to split the top of the Lettuce head same as they do Cabbage, to permit the seed stalk to come through. Each year should show an improvement in these varieties, with fewer seed stalks, as, after all, the shooting to seed prematurely is largely due to a lack of knowledge of the plant, its environment, characteristics, requirements and application of same, when these are known and applied, failures will be fewer and success assured. As the going to seed of the Lettuce plant destroys its edible qualities, it behooves the growers to see that their Lettuce has an even, unchecked growth, and proper care, otherwise they may be responsible for the loss of their crop.

COMMON DISEASES Stem Rot and Sun Scald are the two diseases most commonly found in Lettuce. Stem Rot is a fungus disease generally resulting from excessive moisture as it is more prevalent on soils where the drainage is poor. Good drainage, thorough cultivation and proper moisture control are the best remedies. Severe losses frequently occur from Sun Scald or Tip Burn, especially in the crop maturing during late spring or early summer. These are characterized by a blackening of the edges of the leaves and on the inside of the heads. The cause is usually a period of excessive hot weather from the time the plant begins to head until matured. It is often impossible to detect this condition without cutting into the head.

CULTIVATION The Culture of Lettuce is very easy and simple, like other intensive crops, the more frequent and better the cultivation, the better the crop. Where cultivation is to be by hand, the common hand-wheel hoes and cultivator teeth are mostly used, and where by horse, special tools such as the grower may have or choose may be used. The common sugar-beet cultivators are a very satisfactory cultivator, also the Planet Jr. Beet and Lettuce Cultivator or any tool that will cultivate the land properly. If the ground is kept thoroughly worked and free from weeds and grass, the Lettuce will make rapid growth and soon smother out any weeds or grass that may come later. Always cultivate after each irrigation, and oftener if necessary, frequent cultivations, maintaining a mulch on top of the soil, which will conserve the moisture and permit the plants to root deeply before beginning to head, is especially recommended.



No. 53 Planet Jr., 1-horse, 2-row Lettuce and Beet Cultivator.

HARVESTING Harvesting is the most important, tedious and expensive portion of the crop, and where failure is most liable to occur. The average grower generally seeds his entire acreage at one time, without considering the amount of time, labor and expense required to harvest, as at least three-fourths of the expense of the crop is in the harvesting. Ordinarily it requires about three cuttings to harvest a crop, the first cutting taking from 40 to 50 per cent of the crop and two more cuttings for the remainder. During the late spring or early summer, when the weather is hot, the crop should be harvested immediately after the heads are matured, otherwise they will shoot to seed. The matured heads can be easily selected by the firmness of the head; also by a lightness of color of the top of the head that develops as it matures. Experienced growers can tell at a glance of the fields, the heads that are ready to harvest. During warm weather the lettuce should, if possible, be cut in the morning, but never when the heads are wet, as in that condition they quickly heat and rot. As soon as cut they should be packed in crates (which are usually furnished by the marketing agency) with the stem up, top down, to permit any water that may have accumulated in the head to drain out, as soon as harvested and packed it should be delivered to the packing house or put in a cool place and covered with canvas to protect it from the wind and prevent it wilting. Under favorable conditions 2,000 dozen heads of the Cabbage-heading varieties may be grown to the acre, but from 600 to 1,000 dozen would probably be more nearly the average.

MARKETING The growing of a crop of lettuce is a business of itself, and the marketing of the crop is another business of itself. Lettuce is naturally a very perishable article and unless very scarce can seldom be sold outright at time of shipment. Prices vary with the season, and are controlled by supply and demand. The grading, packing and marketing is usually done by some firm or agency familiar with the grading and packing of it, and who are in constant touch with all the principal markets and dealers throughout the country and who have customers in these markets who look to them for their supply, enabling the dealer to distribute shipments to the best markets and best dealers. It is just as necessary that the grower arrange in advance for the marketing of his crop as he does for the growing of it. There are usually periods during every season when satisfactory cash sales may be made, but there invariably come times every season when the "Cash buyer is found wanting" and that is the time the grower needs the services of a good selling agent most. No good, reliable agent can or will agree to handle a grower's crop only when the grower is unable to sell it outright. Furthermore, no dealer can afford to put in crates, packing-houses and arrange for handling a crop unless they are assured in some way they will have the crop to handle when ready to market. We have been active shippers of all kinds of Vegetables from Colorado and the middle-west since 1890 and have perhaps shipped more cars of Vegetables during that time than any shipper in the West. We know and have shipped nearly every produce dealer of any importance in the

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY, 15th and Market Sts., DENVER, COLORADO

U. S., know them personally and know their requirements, which enables us to give them what they want. Last season we shipped more cars of Mountain Iceberg Lettuce and netted our growers more for their shipments than any dealer in the West, all on account of knowing how the stock should be graded and packed and what our customers required. Will be glad to give interested growers and associations, as reference, the names of growers whose crops we have handled and to supply them with seed and seeders, and arrange to handle their crops this season. If interested, get in touch with us.

CAUTION We wish to caution growers, especially those having a large acreage, against planting more than they can properly handle. Better have one acre properly handled than 10 acres poorly handled. We also wish to caution them against seeding their entire acreage at one time; when they do, it all comes in at one time when many are not prepared to harvest it before it goes to seed. It does not require much time or help to seed 10 acres of ground, but it requires considerable help to harvest that much in proper time. Therefore, we recommend planting only what you are sure you can handle properly and that be seeded at regular intervals beginning in the Mountain district as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring, and seed at intervals of, say 6 to 8 days apart until the seeding season is over, which is about June 15th; this will distribute the work throughout the entire season and enable them to handle the crop much more easily and safer than when it is all seeded at one time, and then it acts as a partial insurance against loss from hail-storms and poor markets; as should any of these occur, they would catch only that portion of the crop ready at the time they came. More losses occur from planting a larger acreage than can be handled properly and seeding all of that at one time than from all other causes. Growers cannot be too careful about these.

Lettuce is in demand every month of the year, and is used more largely as a salad than all other vegetables and fruits combined. No up-to-date dinner is complete without lettuce as a salad or for garnishing. It is one of the easiest, most inexpensive and profitable vegetable crops the market gardener and commercial grower can grow. When climatic conditions permit, two, and often three crops may be grown and harvested from the same land each season. The Middle-west, with its rich, alluvial soil, wonderful irrigating systems, high altitudes and cool nights, during the growing season, grows in the mountains and valley districts, a very superior quality of lettuce during the hot summer months, when it is in greatest demand and market it at good prices, when the hot, non-irrigated districts are unable to grow it at all. Head and leaf lettuce are the principal varieties grown here and throughout the West. Head lettuce has almost displaced the leaf, it having developed in the last few years that the Middle-west can produce as good grade and quality of head lettuce as California and at a season of the year they are unable to grow a good quality. Thousands of acres of these varieties are being grown here annually now, while only a few years ago, it was rarely seen on the market. For years Big Boston was the principal variety grown here, but in recent years the New York Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg has come into prominence, and when our growers better understand the nature, peculiarities and how best to cultivate and handle it, it will supersede the other smaller varieties. This is the variety that made California famous for lettuce and is creating such a sensation throughout the mountain districts of Colorado and the West.

Some of our largest and most expert lettuce growers have secured large acreages in the mountain districts at elevations ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, where they are growing to perfection, during the hottest summer months, some of the finest Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg we ever saw grown anywhere. Last year, hundreds and thousands of cars of this Wonderful lettuce were shipped from Colorado and the Rocky Mountain districts to Southern and Eastern markets, where it found ready sale at good prices. The Lettuce Industry of the Middle-west should soon equal, if not surpass, that of the Potato Industry in dollars and cents and bring into a high and profitable state of cultivation the rich valleys of our Mountain Streams that heretofore have been considered suitable only for hay and summer pasture. In 1920 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets 12,480 car-loads of head lettuce, of which amount California produced and shipped 5,206 car-loads. In 1921 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets 13,300 car-loads, of this number California shipped 8,311 cars; Washington, 629; Colorado, 244; Idaho, 182. In 1922 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets, 22,282 car-loads, of which California shipped 10,303 car-loads; Colorado, 812; Washington, 812; Idaho, 869. In 1923 there was produced in the

United States and shipped to the various markets over 30,000 car-loads, and at this writing indications are that shipments in 1924 will exceed 35,000 car-loads.

The lettuce industry of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain districts is assured. It has come to stay. There will be failures and semi-failures as there are in all industries that are developed by inexperienced, poorly-equipped people. The adaptability of our soil and climate to its successful growth has been demonstrated beyond a question of doubt, and it only remains to be developed. Our mountaineers, with the aid of a few experts, developed the Potato and Fruit industries of the Middle-west to their present status and we can depend upon them developing the lettuce industry as they have not yet been found lagging or lacking, and our Lettuce industry will soon rank with our Potato and Fruit Industries.

"Colorado Grown Mountain Iceberg Lettuce" is now favorably known in all the principal markets of the country and the whole United States is now looking to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain districts for its summer supply of lettuce, the same as it looks to California for its winter supply. The lettuce industry in the West is yet in its infancy and there are wonderful possibilities for its development throughout the mountain district. From present indications every suitable nook and crook in the mountain districts, where there are practical shipping facilities, will be growing Lettuce this season. There is practically no limit to the demand for this lettuce during the hot summer months, when it can only be grown successfully in the mountain districts, with practically the whole United States as a market. We are large shippers of this lettuce in car lots, and will be glad to arrange with growers to supply them with seed and market their lettuce for them.

The name "Mountain Iceberg," under which this lettuce is grown and sold, is erroneous and misleading, as it is not the Iceberg variety at all, but is the New York Wonderful or Los Angeles Market variety. The Iceberg lettuce proper is very similar in shape, habit and growth to the New York Wonderful, but the leaves are a lighter colored green, curled with red tinged edges. It does not grow as large and solid as the Wonderful, but is better adapted to lighter soils, lower altitudes and warmer climates, as it is slow to go to seed. This variety will be grown very largely this season for early shipment, when weather is hot and other varieties tip-burn and shoot to seed. The New York Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg is the large-headed variety that is grown so largely in California during the winter months, where it grows large, crisp heads, as large as an ordinary cabbage, with dark green, slightly crinkled leaves, beautifully blanched to a creamy white, especially adapted to spring and fall culture, and high, cool districts.

BIG BOSTON is the standard of the heading varieties and is grown in every state from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. Heads large, round, solid and fine

flavored. Grown very largely throughout the South during the winter months for shipping to northern markets.

Shippers' Favorite is related to the Big Boston identically as the Iceberg is to the Wonderful, in that it is an exact counterpart of Big Boston, except it is lighter colored and more heat resistant. California Cream Butter is very similar to Big Boston, both as to habit of growth and appearance, and when grown side by side are hard to distinguish which is which. May King is not as large as Big Boston or California Cream Butter, but very similar, only it does not have the red tinge. It is very early, solid and tender. Black Seeded Tennis Ball is one of the most popular early varieties for forcing or early planting outdoors. The plants are large with thick green leaves and solid crisp heads. The Hanson belongs to the Wonderful or Los Angeles family, grows very large, cabbage-shaped heads, crisp and tender with broad yellowish-green outside leaves, crinkled and frilled at edge. Heat-resistant, an ideal and popular variety for the home garden. Red Edge Victoria is one of the earliest standard varieties, has the habits and appearance of Big Boston, only not quite as large, but much earlier with a deeper reddish tint on edges. Of the curled or loose-leaved varieties, Grand Rapids is by far the most popular. It is the leading greenhouse variety for forcing, as well as the favorite for the home garden. It is very hardy, matures quickly, and is one of the easiest and surest varieties to grow. It grows upright, forms a cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, crinkled at the edges. The Prizehead is another clustering non-heading variety, very easily grown, specially recommended for the home garden, as it is too tender to ship any distance, but ideal for the home garden. Leaves bright green, finely curled and crimped, tinged with brownish red, very tender and sweet. The Denver Market is a handsome variety, forming light conical heads, leaves light green, deeply savoyed, tender and crisp. Black Seeded Simpson is an old popular sort, one of the best of the non-heading varieties, forms large, loose heads, resistant to heat and slow to run to seed. Leaves large, thin, yellowish-green, exceedingly tender. The Paris White Cos differs entirely in shape and texture from the other lettuces, in that in habit and appearance it resembles celery, and by some is called Celery Lettuce. It has long, spoon-shaped leaves folding into loose-shaped heads, which, by drawing the outer leaves together and tying as you do cauliflower, soon blanch to a beautiful creamy white; is very tender, with a celery flavor. This is a very popular variety throughout Europe and when better known and appreciated will be grown more largely here.

Head or Cabbage Varieties

Prize Head A large clustering lettuce, most excellent for home garden, and most easily grown variety in cultivation. It forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head. With bright green crimped leaves, tinged with brownish-red, of superior flavor, long remaining sweet, and slow to run to seed. It is very attractive, well adapted to open-air culture, being quite hardy. Average time 76 days from seedling to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

May King Its solid, round, medium-sized heads will bear shipping better than most varieties. For early planting in the open ground, or under glass, it is unequaled. It is hardy, as well as very early, and is a quick grower. Leaves are bright green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, inner a bright yellow. Flavor is rich and buttery. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

California Cream Butter A fine, large, cabbage-heading variety, with a rich buttery flavor; tender, sweet and crisp. A popular market variety, medium early. The heads are very broad, often meas-

uring 8 inches across, and continue to grow for some time after they are ready for use, and very slow to go to seed. Average time 77 days from seedling to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

White Seeded Tennis Ball or Salamander

Entirely distinct from the Black-seeded variety; an excellent forcing variety, but does not succeed as well for growing outdoors; heads medium size, compact, globular and well-blanching; leaves broad, crumpled; color dull green; quality good. Average time 57 days from seedling to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Red Edged Victoria A standard variety for early and late planting. Has the habits and appearance of Big Boston, only not quite as large, but much earlier. Average time 72 days from seedling to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Shippers' Favorite or Unrivalled

A wonderful heat resister. Splendid for summer planting. One of the most popular for withstanding heat. In size and shape it is a counterpart of Big Boston, except in the brown edge which, on the Shippers' Favorite, is green. It makes a fine, hard head, with a rich, buttery flavor; of fine quality, bleaches to a fine, creamy white color. The best, the surest, the finest lettuce on the market. Our Favorite seed was imported by us direct from France. Give this wonderful strain a trial. Average time 78 days from seedling to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; ½-lb., 85c; lb., \$1.50.



Big Boston

Selected Big Boston (Trocadero)

North, South, East, West, wherever grown, Selected Big Boston lettuce has proven its superiority over all other varieties in its adaptability to different climates and growing conditions, as it will grow anywhere and under any conditions any other variety of lettuce will grow. Plants are large, very hardy, and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth, wavy at edge, rather thin; color light green, slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Its extra large, round, crisp, cabbage-like heads make it the most attractive and best seller on the market. It is suitable for early or late planting; resistant to both heat and cold, and is slow to go to seed. We have seen it go through severe freezes practically without damage. It surpasses all other varieties in shipping qualities to distant markets. Our seed of Selected Big Boston was grown for us

under contract by a large, expert lettuce grower. In placing your order with us for this wonderful lettuce you can rest assured you are getting the best the world produces. Average time 78 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid; Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

New York Wonderful, Los Angeles Market, or Mountain Iceberg

The proper name of this lettuce is "New York Wonderful," but has been misnamed by certain dealers putting it out under different names as a special variety of their own production. In California it is known as the "Los Angeles Market" and in Colorado it is known as the "Mountain Iceberg." This lettuce is fast superseding Big Boston and other varieties of head lettuce, as it is hardier, larger, more solid and crisp than the other varieties and stands long distance shipping better. This is the mammoth head lettuce grown so largely in California during the winter months, and in the mountain districts of Colorado and the West during the summer months, where it grows to perfection. The immense heads are solid, heavy, beautifully blanched to a creamy white, with deep green outer leaves. The quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. It is a hardy, rapid grower, deep-rooted, resistant to drouth and heat, sure to head and a slow seeder. There are two distinct types of this lettuce—one that grows a round, flattened head, similar in shape to a round-headed cabbage; the other grows an upright, elongated head similar to the pointed-headed cabbage, such as the Wakefield and Winnigstadt. For the West, the round, flat-headed type is considered the best, and our seed are of that type. Neither of these types have yet been developed to such a degree that they can be depended upon to all come true to description, as invariably some pointed heads will show up in the round-headed type, and some round heads in the pointed type. These types, however, are being improved each year, and these irregularities will eventually be overcome. Our seed of this variety was grown for us under contract from specially selected seed stock, by the oldest and most expert growers of this variety, and who have spared no time and expense in producing it. If you want the best seed money and experience can produce, let us have your order and you will get it. Seed of this variety is very scarce this season. We carry in stock, two years supply of this seed and have on hands now, enough 1923 or two-year-old seed to supply our customers their usual requirements this season at last years' prices. Better cover your requirements early if you want to be sure of a supply of two-year-old seed. Average time 84 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid; Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.75; 10 lbs., \$25.00.

Ask for Special Prices on larger quantities.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball

One of the best forcing or early out-of-door planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark-green leaves, and when grown form solid heads, which are crisp and tender. Average time 71 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid; Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Mignonette

A small, early, crisp and curled cabbage-heading variety, plant compact, forming a hard globular, well-blanching head, leaves broad, crumpled and twisted; color, medium dark brown with a dark greenish tinge; quality good. Average time 68 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid; Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg

This is the summer or hot weather strain of the New York Wonderful, Los Angeles Market or Mountain Iceberg Lettuce, and is its counterpart in habit, size and quality. It is a lighter green in color, with daintily curled and crinkled leaves slightly tinged brown on border which prevents it from tip-burning. Not quite as solid as the Wonderful, but equally as large, crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. It is the leading



Iceberg Lettuce

variety of the Southwest, during the summer months, as it seems to endure the heat and drouth better than the Wonderful and other Cabbage-heading varieties. This variety, where planted in the Mountain districts last season, demonstrated beyond a question of doubt that it would stand more heat without tip-burning or shooting to seed than the Wonderful and would mature a crop where it would fail, and we predict an increased acreage of this variety will be grown this season by those whose early seeding of the Wonderful failed last season. Iceberg planted during the summer months should be planted on dark soil as the reflection of the sun from light-colored soil may cause it to sunburn. Average time 82 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid; Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.75; 10 lbs., \$25.00.

CURLY OR LEAF

Denver Market

A combination leaf and head lettuce. Grown here as a leaf lettuce, both under glass and out-of-doors. When grown out-of-doors, and permitted to grow long enough, forms a nice, large, conical head. Leaves light golden green, beautifully curled, which, with its crisp, tender leaves and delicious flavor, make it a favorite with many growers. Average time 80 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid; Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids

This is the favorite loose-leaved forcing lettuce, grown so largely in hot-houses during the winter. It is also the main summer crop variety for the home garden. This superior lettuce is of rapid upright growth, which permits of close planting. The leaves are a beautiful green, daintily curled and crinkled, tender and crisp. It retains its freshness longer, and may remain standing several days without injury after being ready to cut,

hence is much sought by dealers and commercial growers. It is a most handsome and attractive lettuce of fine quality, the very best for garnishing. There are more seeds of this variety sown than any other two leaf varieties. No home garden is complete without this old, time-tested home favorite. Average time 69 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson (White Seeded)

A leading early loose-heading variety of fairly large size; leaves broad, crumpled and well frilled at the edges; color light green; quality fine. Average time 74 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Hanson

This standard variety is a well-known and well-tried sort. Characteristic for its wonderful heat and drought-resisting qualities. Its large, broad leaves are beautifully curled and crinkled. Very sweet and tender. Desirable for the market or home garden. Average time 82 days from seeding to first cutting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Black Seeded Simpson

One of the best of the non-heading varieties. An old and popular sort; forms large, loose heads, with large, curled, thin leaves of excellent quality. Resists heat, and remains tender longer than most other varieties. Suitable for glass or out-of-door growth. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Paris White Cos

Differs entirely in shape from other varieties, having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose-shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.



Paris White Cos Lettuce

LEEK

One ounce of seed to 100 feet

CULTURE Sow in early spring in rows about 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When 6 to 8 inches high transplant 4 to 6 inches apart, in rows about 12 inches apart, setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and as they grow draw the soil around them. This process tends to bleach the leek, and to make more palatable the edible portion.

American Flag This is a strong growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor, when properly blanched. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 75c;

Large Rouen Stems very large, but comparatively short. Leaf broad, covered with whitish blooms. Stands a long time in condition for use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 75c.

MUSHROOMS

The best results are obtained by the use of Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn, which is largely used by the most successful growers. This is an American make of spawn. It produces mushrooms of excellent quality and large size, this being due to the fact that the spawn is obtained by a process of grafting, only large and vigorous specimens of mushrooms being used for the purpose.



Full and explicit instructions for growing are sent by us free with all orders for spawn. Postpaid: Per brick, 35c; 10 bricks, \$3.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per brick, 30c; 10 bricks, \$2.75.

MUSTARD

CULTURE When used for salads, sow thickly in shallow drills, 6 inches apart. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows about a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

Black or Brown Considered more pungent than the white; leaves oblong, broad and cut. Seed reddish brown. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

White English Leaves comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark color. Plant upright, of rapid growth, and soon bolts to seed. Leaves when young are mild and tender; seed light yellow and larger than other varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Southern Giant, Curled Leaves bright green, crimped and frilled edges. Highly esteemed for its vigorous growth, hardness and good qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BIRD SEED

Recleaned Canary Seed	15c per lb.
Recleaned Hemp Seed	15c per lb.
Recleaned Bird Rape	15c per lb.
Recleaned Mixed Seed	15c per lb.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower	15c per lb.

If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 3 pounds an acre.

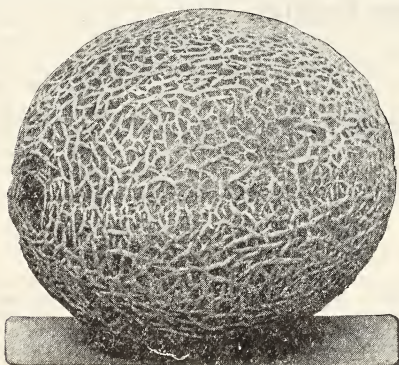
CULTURE

Rich, sandy soil, pure true-to-type seed and good cultivation are absolutely necessary to the production of a good crop of luscious melons. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Plant in hills about 3 feet apart each way; if soil is thin, old, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill and when danger from insects has passed, leave three to four of the strongest plants in each hill. This method insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. If the plants grow very rank the tips of the vines should be pinched off when about 3 feet long. Cultivate well, but not deep.

There is no Fruit or Vegetable grown that is as easily, quickly and inexpensive to grow as the Muskmelon or Cantaloupe, nor any more universally used and relished. Each season brings out new types and improved strains until we now have a melon adapted to every soil, climate and taste. But few people, even those of our own state, are aware of the fact that Colorado produces as many or more melon and vine seeds than any other state in the Union. Nearly every seed house of any importance in the country has all or a good portion of their Cantaloupe, Melon, Cucumber and such seed grown in Colorado. Rocky Ford, Colorado, is the home of the famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupe and Honey Dew Melon—in fact, practically all of the new and standard varieties being grown today were introduced and perfected there. Rocky Ford has a rich, sandy soil, dry, warm climate, with ample water for irrigation and a class of farmers who were quick to take advantage of the special requisites and who are now producing the best melons and seeds that have been produced anywhere. Thousands of carloads being shipped from that district each season. We have our cantaloupe and vine seed grown in the Rocky Ford district under contract by specialists, who grow only vine seeds for Seedsmen. If you have never tried our Colorado-grown seed, give them a trial. You will find them earlier, harder and more prolific than those grown in lower unirrigated districts.

There are two distinct types of Muskmelons or Cantaloupes. The Green-Fleshed Melon and the Pink or Salmon-Meated Melons. They are both good and it's only a question of taste as to which is the better; some prefer one and some the other. The demand for each variety is about the same. The two varieties have been crossed until we have several varieties that show distinct characteristics of both.

Acme or Baltimore A good-sized melon, oval in shape, slightly pointed at the stem, well-ribbed and heavily netted, skin turning to a golden tint when ripened. This variety is very productive. Sure cropper of good quality. One of the most desirable green-fleshed melons. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.



Netted Gem Muskmelon

Netted Gem Is a firm, medium-sized, green-flesh melon; will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. The skin is green, regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is a heavy cropper, and with its delicious flavor and shipping qualities, is a favorite wherever grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Emerald Gem An early, salmon-fleshed variety; is unequalled for home use and nearby markets. If fruits are gathered as soon as they are ripened, the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. The skin is a rich, deep emerald green. The fruits are heavily ribbed with narrow bands of light green between the ribs. Flesh very thick, with a thin rind, and small seed cavity. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Netted Rock This strain is undoubtedly the heaviest-meated melon yet produced from the Rocky Ford types. It produces melons of uniform standard size, which are completely covered with grey lace-like netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential keeping qualities of a cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon-pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of the Rocky Ford type. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy. Sweet, luscious and of superb flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

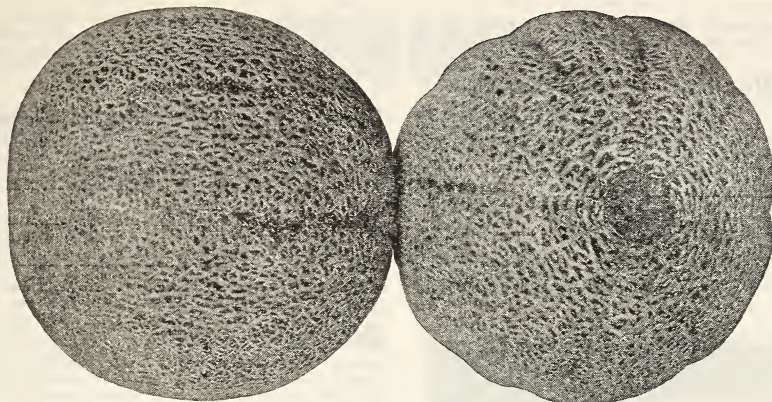
Jenny Lind An extra early, small green-fleshed Melon; fruit round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Long Island Beauty This is considered one of the best shipping varieties; is very early, good size, green flesh, roughly netted and delicious flavor. It is a selection from the early Hackensack, but a great improvement on that variety, and is regarded as one of the finest varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Bay View One of the largest, most prolific, finest flavored cantaloupe in cultivation. Flesh green, luscious, sweet, and very hardy. Picked green it will ripen up finely and carry safely for a long distance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Tip Top Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious grown. The fruits are large, round, well-ribbed, with light green skin, which becomes netted when ripened. The flesh is thick, bright salmon-colored, of luscious melting flavor, but sufficiently firm for shipping. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Osage or Miller's Cream A favorite salmon-fleshed variety; large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted. Skin very dark green; flesh very thick and sweet flavored; most delicious to the rind. It is very heavy cropper, with uniform fruits. Owing to the fine quality and thickness of the flesh, it is a great favorite for both market and home use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.



Pollock's Rust-Resisting, Salmon-Tinted 10-25

Pollock's Rust-Resisting Salmon Tinted 10-25

This is the famous Cantaloupe grown so largely in California for the shipping trade. It is estimated that there were about 80,000 acres of cantaloupes planted in the United States last year, and over half of this acreage was planted to the "Salmon-Tinted Pollock 10-25," which is conclusive evidence that it is the most popular and best commercial variety. This is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resisting qualities yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. The melons run very uniform in size, and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine-grained, flavor unexcelled. Our seed of this variety was grown at Rocky Ford, where it was first grown and developed. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.** Special prices on large quantities.

Eden Gem This strain of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is favorably known in all sections where Rocky Fords are grown. Flesh deep green, very solid and firm; skin heavily netted. It is vigorous of growth, noted for its resistance to rust and other plant diseases. Its heavy netting protects it from insect attacks. This is one of the very best of the Rocky Ford varieties. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.**



Eden Gem Muskmelon

Early Watters The earliest of all Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is prolific, and usually the first setting of the fruit is very heavy, mostly ripening at the same time. It is of fine shape and size, and inclined to run to solid quality. Where early melons are an object, or for dry localities, or under irrigation this is the most valuable cantaloupe. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.**

Paul Rose or Petrosky This melon combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter, with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The fruits are oval, about 5 inches in diameter; in shape it is similar to the Netted Gem. The flesh is firm, a rich orange-red, like the Osage, but is even sweeter and higher flavored. It ripens close down to the rind, with a small seed cavity. It is a good shipper, and just the size for hotel and table use. It has no equal as a market melon for professional growers, and one of the best for home garden. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.**

Burrell's Gem This is one of the oldest and most popular of the standard varieties. Fruits are well-ribbed, covered with a fine greyish netting. The skin is a dark green. Flesh salmon-colored, sweet and tender. The flesh extends close to the rind, and retains its color and quality close to the skin, which leaves only a thin rind. A most excellent seller and shipper. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.**

Rocky Ford Rust Resisting

This is the melon that made Rocky Ford famous. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an abundant supply of fruit throughout the entire season. The flesh is green, very deep, solid and sweet, and can be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. For shipping and home market it has no superior. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.**

Banana This curious melon looks and smells like a banana. The flesh is deep and of an exquisite flavor, being highly scented. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.**

Gold Lined Rocky Ford This new melon is the result of several years of careful selection by one of Rocky Ford's most progressive growers. The shape is ideal, being slightly oval, has no ribs, and is heavily netted over the entire surface. The melon is thick-meated from end to end, fine-grained and sweet. Color green, with a gold margin or lining next to the seed cavity. Very attractive,

both as to outward appearance and when cut. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lb., \$5.50.

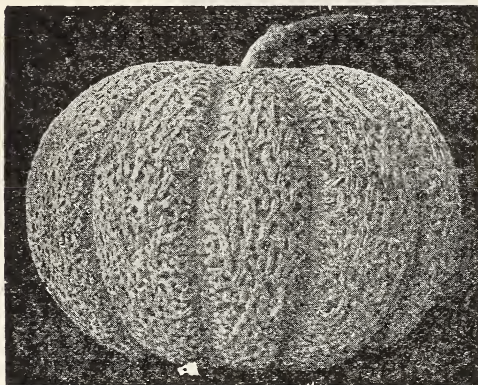
Greeley Wonder or Perfection

The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon that will always sell on any market, and for home use there is none better. It is round, large, heavily netted, dark green skin, with thick flesh, which is a beautiful salmon color. It ripens early, and has a most delicious flavor. Postpaid Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Extra Early Hackensack

Heavily ribbed,

globular-shaped melon, very hardy and productive, with thick, firm, green flesh of excellent flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.



Extra Early Hackensack

CASSABA OR WINTER MUSKMELON

Eastern or Summer Cassaba

This is the variety grown for summer and early fall use. It is an excellent melon, and much sought after; large, rather oblong, well-ribbed, skin thin, and of greenish-yellow color; flesh 2 to 3 inches thick, delicious and melting. None better; keeps well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.

Green Fleshed Honey Dew Melon

This is the famous melon that has created such a sensation in all the markets to which it has been shipped. The average size of the melon is 6 inches in diameter, and 7 to 8 inches in length, weighing from 5 to 6 pounds each. The skin is smooth, with an occasional net. It is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting, and very fine-grained; can be eaten to the extreme rind. It has the spiciness of the cantaloupe, the juiciness of the Improved Cassaba, and the peculiar quality of retaining all the nourishment in its leathery rind. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and, in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind, makes it a very long keeper. The seed cavity is very small, and the rind impervious to water. It is very prolific, yields at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 melons per acre. The melon slips from the vine when ripe, and will keep for several weeks. The late maturing melons will keep until Christmas.

No garden will be complete without this melon, as there has not yet been a melon produced that equals it in yield, flavor, shipping and keeping qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50.

Pink Fleshed Honey Dew Melon

This new melon is similar to Green Fleshed Honey Dew Melon, only the flesh is pink instead of green. This was accomplished by crossing the green meat Honey Dew with the Emerald Gem Cantaloupe, giving the new Melon the pink flesh, which is so admired in all varieties. It differs from the Green-Meat Honey Dew in that the Melons slip from the vine more easily when ready to pick. They are good keepers and will hold up 3 or 4 weeks after fully matured. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50.

Winter Pineapple

This is one of the best of the late ripening winter varieties.

As it ripens on the vines, it can be kept for a longer period in the cellar. The fruits are very solid and heavy, about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, thick at the base, and tapering at the top. The color is deep sea green, with mottled white and green at the bottom. Flesh pineapple color and flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.



Golden Beauty Melon

Golden Beauty

This is one we recommend as the best of the autumn varieties.

It begins to ripen in August, and continues bearing and ripening all summer and fall until frost comes. The later fruit can be stored in a cool house or cellar, and will ripen slowly, so they can be marketed from time to time until late January or early February. Golden Beauty is bright yellow, about globular in shape with wrinkled skin, slightly pointed at the stem end. The fruits are from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Flesh thick and delicious. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.

MR. MARKET GARDENER:

We are the largest growers of vegetables west of Chicago, therefore, specialize in Garden Seeds. No Western grower should send East for seeds when they can secure from us Western-grown acclimated seeds that have been thoroughly tested and tried and found specially adapted to Western conditions. "Plant BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS" and you will have the "BEST FOR THE WEST."

WATERMELON

One ounce of seed will plant 30 hills; 4 pounds an acre

CULTURE

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is best suited to Watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost passed. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart each way. If soil is thin, old, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly worked into the soil in each hill in liberal quantity. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, and when danger from insects has passed leave three or four of the strongest plants, this insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. Should the vines grow very rank, the tips should be pinched off to check the growth. While the melon consists principally of water, it requires only a limited amount of moisture to produce a good crop. Cultivate often and well, but not deep, as the roots should not be disturbed.

No farm or garden, especially where there are children, is complete without a watermelon patch, as every child, as soon as they are old or large enough to know what a melon is, craves them, and the boys at least should be permitted and encouraged to grow a patch for themselves. There is nothing in farming or gardening that will so interest them, and the experience and pleasure derived therefrom will doubly pay them for their time and trouble. Watermelons are an easy and inexpensive crop to grow, and are a good substitute for fruit and vegetables. There are hundreds of different named varieties of melons on the market, but 12 to 15 different types cover the entire list, as the others are the same, only listed under other names. We list all of the standard varieties, which will enable the purchaser to select any variety they choose. The early melons are never as large and good as the later varieties. Our seeds were all grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado; are acclimated to our Western climate and conditions, and will grow a hardier plant and produce earlier melons in the South and East than seed grown in lower, warmer climates.

King and Queen Winter Watermelon

The most luscious winter melon yet introduced. The melons are spherical in shape, about the size of a Honey-dew with ivory skin, pink flesh, black seeds and average 10 lbs. in weight. It is Russian in origin and will grow where any other melon will, it is a heavy bearer and ripens all its fruit in less than 120 days. The shell is very hard and melons that ripen in the latter part of August can be stored in hay or straw and kept in good condition for Christmas. A favorite where ever known and one that should be in every garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

and splendid in every way. Handsome in appearance; ripens early, and is especially desirable for home garden. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Kolb's Gem

The melons are large, of a thick, oval, blocky form. The skin is dark and light stripes. The flesh is bright red, with a rich, sugary flavor. Time for ripening 90 days; average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Harris Earliest

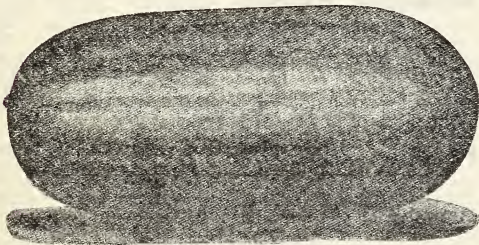
An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits larger than any other extra early melon. Shape slightly oval with broad bands of mottled stripes, light and dark green. Flesh bright red and very tender; vines very vigorous and productive. Seeds black. Time for ripening, 80 days. Average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Ice Cream

This is an old standby; has been on the market many years, and but few, if any, varieties surpass it for quality and productiveness. It has a thin rind and will not stand shipping any distance. It is an excellent melon for the local and home market. Average weight, 20 pounds; time for ripening, 90 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Cole's Early

This is the earliest variety of all, coming in a week or ten days earlier than any of the rest. Fruits are oval and striped with light and dark green. It is too small for shipping purposes, but for home use or localities where the season is short, it is very desirable. Time for ripening, 80 days; average weight, 20 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.



Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon

Kleckley's Sweet

This splendid watermelon has become popular wherever grown. The melons are very large, oblong in form, and with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle, too brittle to stand shipping any great distance. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, delicious, crisp, sugary



Cole's Early Watermelon

Halbert Honey

The introducer of this melon describes it as being equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleck-

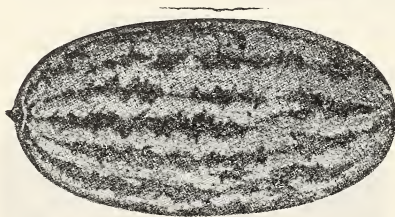
ley's Sweet, and much more productive. A very sweet, long, dark green melon, averaging from 18 to 20 inches in length. Has a thin rind and deep red meat of delightfully delicious flavor. Entirely free from stringiness. An early variety. Will ripen in the Northern States if planted in a good location. Time for ripening, 85 days; average size, 25 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Excel One of the largest sized, second early shipping Melons. Fruit long, dark green in color with an irregular faint striping, covered with a fine veining of a darker shade. Flesh red, crisp and solid through and through. Rind hard and tough, making it an extra good shipper. On account of its large size, earliness and good shipping qualities, it is fast superceding the Kleckley in the Rocky Ford district. Time for ripening, 85 days. Average weight, 30 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

McIver's Sugar An oblong-fruited, large variety melon, averaging about 20 inches in length. Skin marked with broad stripings of light green on a dark ground. Flesh pale pink; very crisp, thick and sweet. An excellent shipper. Time for ripening, 100 days; average weight, 30 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Irish Grey A distinct and very valuable melon; wonderfully productive; will produce more good melons under the same conditions than any other variety; long, thick, uniform. Color of rind, yellowish gray, interwoven with thread-like veins; smooth, marble-like surface almost as hard as the citron. Flesh sparkling bright red, sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness. Yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Will not break when sliced. One of the best shippers; average size, 30 pounds. Time for ripening, 85 days. Seeds white. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Citron, Red Seeded Most desirable for preserves; flesh solid and white. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**



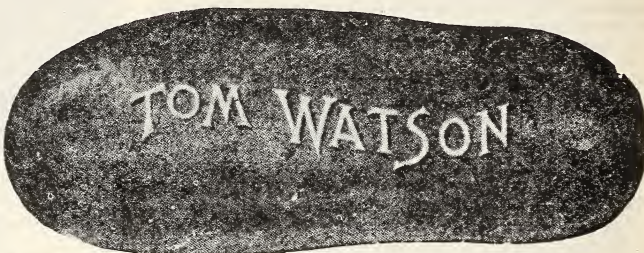
Georgia Rattlesnake Melon

Georgia Rattlesnake One of the largest, oldest and most popular melons, particularly in the South. Melons oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with dark shade. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Time for ripening, 85 days; average weight, 25 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Early Fordhook The largest and best early melons grown. Next to Cole's Early in time of ripening, but much larger in size. Fruit round, color dark green, with an occasional stripe of lighter green. The bright red flesh is extremely attractive and deliciously sweet. It is well adapted to heavy as well as light soils. A good shipper. Time for ripening, 85 days; average weight, 25 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.**

Cuban Queen It is an enormous yielder, oval in shape, skin striped light and dark green; flesh bright red, solid. Seeds black. Time for ripening, 90 days. A good shipper. Average weight, 30 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Tom Watson An extra long melon of striking appearance, uniform in shape and quality. Its luscious, crimson flesh is as sweet as honey, melting and superb flavor. Tom Watson is a long, green melon, covered with a fine netting, giving it a most attractive appearance. The average melon weighs 40 to 50 pounds, and measures about 28 inches long, and about 12 inches in diameter. The flesh is of most superb quality,



Tom Watson Watermelon

and is of intensely red color. The rind is thin, but hard and tough, so that it is unequalled as a market and shipping sort. Time for ripening, 90 days. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Alabama Sweet The rind is dark green, marked with deeper green mottled stripes, medium thin and very tough rind, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine-grained, sweet, firm and entirely stringless. Seeds white, slightly smeared with brown. Time for ripening, 85 days; average weight, 30 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Florida Favorite A splendid oblong melon, only a few days later than the very early varieties. Skin dark green, slightly mottled with still deeper green shade. Flesh deep crimson red, of finest flavor and quality. Time for ripening, 80 days; average weight, 20 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**

Phinney's Early A very sure cropper; vines vigorous and fruiting quite heavy. Fruit oblong and striped with two shades of green; rind thin, flesh pink and tender; not a good shipper; seeds white with black tips. Time for ripening, 85 days; average weight, 15 pounds. **Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**



A Field of Onion Seed Growing on The Burton Seed Farm

ONIONS

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds an acre

For Onion Seed, Onion Plants and Onion Information, We Are Headquarters.

CULTURE

In olden times the production of Onions was confined to the alluvial river valleys, but the improvement and adaptation of varieties has made it possible to grow this crop under widely diverse conditions and soils, now there is not a state in the United States but where some variety or varieties can be successfully grown. For best results a temperate climate without great extremes of heat and cold should be selected. Onions do best on a rich, well-drained, sandy loam, which has been heavily manured and well cultivated for several years previous. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more beneficial. It should be of the best quality and well-rotted before applying, as fresh manure invariably results in heavy tops, soft bulbs, and many scallions. The ground should be plowed deeply in the fall, disced, harrowed and smoothed ready for seeding. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and the ground in condition to work, it should be re-disced, harrowed and smoothed when it will be ready for seeding. Sow as soon as soil and weather conditions permit, the earlier they are sown the better. Onion seed are slow to germinate. When sown early it usually requires three to four weeks to get them up. They are a hardy plant and will stand a heavy frost or light freeze without apparent injury. Where all cultivation is to be by hand, drill the seeds in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, using from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds of seed to an acre. Where cultivation is to be by horse, make the rows 12 and 18 inches apart, the 18-inch space is for the horse to walk in and for the irrigating ditch, should irrigation be necessary. When the Onion Sprouts begin to come through the ground, wheel hoe very lightly to break the crust of the soil so they can come through easily and to prevent the weeds and grass getting a start with the Onions. Continue to wheel hoe or cultivate them regularly during the season. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for the production of a crop of onions depends largely upon the character of the soil and its drainage. In irrigated districts, the application of water is almost entirely under control of the grower. Excessive rainfall or irrigation has a tendency to produce onions with large heavy tops and big stems which are commonly called thick-necks or "Scallions." The period required for the production of a crop of Onions depends upon the season, the method employed in growing, and the variety. If grown from seed, a period of from 130 to 150 days will be required from date of seeding. If from Sets or Plants the crop will often mature in 100 days. Onion seed grown in the North will mature Onions quicker than seed grown in lower, warmer climates. **The Transplanting Method of Growing Onions** is growing in popularity, especially with growers of the Spanish type. The object gained by transplanting are an earlier crop, a uniform stand, and bulbs of more regular size. Practically the entire Bermuda crop of the Southern States is grown by this method. In growing onions by the transplanting method, in the latitude of Denver, the seed should be sown in January in greenhouses, hotbeds, cold frames or specially prepared beds at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds for each acre to be planted. As planting time approaches, the seedlings are "hardened off" or prepared for transplanting by increased ventilation, exposure and withholding water. When ready to transplant, the seedlings should be about the size of a sacking needle, and rather stocky. In irrigated districts it is customary to furrow out rows the distance apart desired and set the seedlings on each side of the row the same as celery and lettuce are set. The transplanting method is a little more costly per acre, but is generally more profitable

in the end, as you are sure of an absolute stand of earlier and more uniform onions. With good soil and proper cultivation 400 to 500 sacks per acre is not an uncommon yield.

The onion belongs to the class of crops which gives best results under very intensive culture, and the greatest yields are secured where a moderate acreage is planted and the work conducted in a most thorough manner. There is nothing technical or difficult about the growing of onions, but close attention and frequent cultivation are essential. Once the weeds get a start, the cost of production will be greatly increased, or the crop may be lost altogether. The cultural requirements of the onion are frequent shallow stirring of the soil and freedom from weeds. The feeding roots of the onion run close to the surface of the soil, and should not be disturbed by deep cultivations. Sometimes a heavy rain immediately after seeding will so pack the surface that the seedlings cannot break through. Under such circumstances it will be necessary to slightly break the surface by means of a steel rake or a rake-like attachment on a cultivator. As soon as the plants are up and the rows can be followed, the wheel hoe or cultivator should be started to loosen the soil, which is always more or less packed during seeding.

Blight, Thripp and Root Maggots are the most likely and serious problems to contend with in the culture of onions. Thripp is usually the result of poor soil, poor cultivation or drought — either of which will cause them, and for this reason a rich, moist soil is best suited to onions. Upon the first appearance of Thripp, cultivate the ground well, if it needs it, then spray thoroughly every few days, if necessary, with a solution containing 5 gallons of kerosene emulsion, 1 pint of Black Leaf 40, or 1 pint of Nicotine to 50 gallons of water, and if the kerosene emulsion is made with whale oil soap so much the better, as it is also a good insecticide. Blight is a fungus disease and generally the result of too much moisture, as it usually follows excessive rains or too much irrigation. This disease is difficult to control, good and frequent cultivation when the ground and weather will permit, with thorough and repeated spraying with a strong solution of Bordeaux Mixture are about the only remedies we have found at all effective. By planting on ground well drained, with sufficient slope for the water from excessive rains to run off quickly, blight may be prevented. The root Maggot seems to be the most damaging pest to contend with. After the soil once becomes infested with them they are hard to control, as they have been known to remain in the soil for several years after being infested. Our observation and experience have been that the eggs or larva, from which the Maggots are hatched, are deposited on the seed or on the onions before they are harvested, hatching out the next season after the seed or onion has been planted and the weather and ground warm enough to hatch them. We have seen during the hot summer months onion seeds in sacks and bins literally alive with these root Maggots, which had hatched out during the hot weather, and which is conclusive evidence the egg is deposited on the seed prior to harvesting them. After we discovered this we began treating the seed we plant, with Blue Vitrol before seeding, the same as treating wheat, for smut, and since we began this have not been troubled with the Maggots. If the ground is infested the best remedy is to rotate the crops which will eventually eradicate them.

The Onion holds third place among the truck crops grown in the United States. The market for Onions includes practically the entire commercial world, and the demand for a good article continues throughout the entire year. For several years past, Onions have commanded the best prices of any of the truck crops. Indications are, a large acreage of the best commercial varieties will be planted this season resulting in a shortage of seed of these varieties before seeding is over as was the case last year. Therefore, advise ordering seed early to be sure of your supply. Onions are an expensive crop to grow, and good seed the first requisite. We would like to call Grower's attention to the varieties we list, which is the largest and best assortment carried in the West, all western-grown and acclimated to the West and whether or not you buy from us, be sure and buy seeds that were grown in the West at as high an altitude as they can be successfully grown, as we know from years of actual experience the higher the altitude in which they are grown, the harder and earlier maturing the bulb, and the earlier they mature the less liable to disease and pests. The seed we are offering are the same that we use on our Vegetable Farm and there are none better produced or obtainable. "BUY THE BEST REGARDLESS OF PRICE." In the selection of varieties for any particular locality, the soil, climate and market requirements should be considered. Certain of our markets show a decided preference for onions belonging to a particular type. It should be the aim of every grower to select the varieties best suited to his soil and climate, and at the same time find ready sale on his market. Our local market and the markets north and west of us prefer yellow onions—while the markets south and east of us prefer a red onion, which gives us a market for either variety, enabling us to grow the variety best suited to our soil and climate. There is also a large local and shipping demand here for the white bunching onion.

There are two distinct types of onions. The Flat and the Globe-shaped. The flat varieties usually mature earlier than the globe-shaped, but do not keep as well. The flats are grown more largely in dry climates, and where they have short seasons.

They are not as well suited to sections subject to excessive rain or moisture, as the water collects in the flat crown around the neck of the onion and often causes decay. The globe-shaped is by far the best all-purpose onion, and are in best demand in most markets. As a rule they do not mature quite as early as the flat type, but are better yielders, as they are oblong or globe-shaped and can be sown thicker and produce more onions. The globe-shaped onions are grown almost exclusively in the West. Where they grow to perfection. For years the Yellow Globe Danvers was the leading yellow onion grown throughout the country, and in many districts is still the leader, but in recent years a more oblong type of yellow globe, such as the Burton's Yellow Globe and David Crocketts Yellow Globe, have in many districts supplanted the Globe Danvers, as they mature as early and are more prolific. For nineteen years we have been improving and perfecting a strain of the Ohio Yellow Globe, which we call BURTON'S STRAIN. The seed and the seed bulbs were grown by us under our personal supervision, and by carefully selecting each year the first bulbs to mature of the most perfect shaped types, with rich bronze-colored skin and small necks, we have produced the earliest maturing, most perfect globe-shaped, best colored, best yielding and best keeping onion on the market. This onion is not only adapted to the mountains, but produces equally as well in lower altitudes. In fact, is an ideal onion for humid sections, as its globe-shape and hardness protect it against excessive moisture. We also have a distinct strain of the flat type Danvers, which is known as MOUNTAIN DANVERS. The seed of this strain are grown on the Western Slope of Colorado at an altitude of over 7,500 feet by an old expert onion grower, who has been growing onions there for 20 years, and who has developed a strain that out-yields any other strain or type yet tried in the mountains, and which is perhaps being more largely grown in the mountain districts and short season localities than any other onion on the market. It is very hardy, thoroughly acclimated to the mountains and Western conditions. In shape it is semi-globe, being more flat than globe. It has a beautiful brown skin, matures very early, and

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

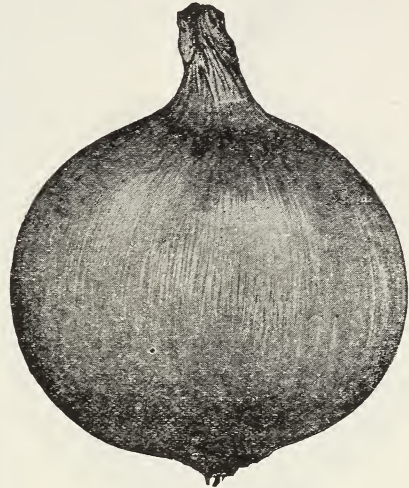
for the mountains, short seasons or extra early maturing, we cannot recommend it too highly. The Australian Brown is the earliest of any of the yellow varieties; it is also the hardiest. In shape it is slightly oval, nearly flat, has very dark brown or amber skin, and an excellent keeper. The Yellow Strasburg is very similar to the Danver. It is perhaps more flattened in shape, with a darker yellow skin; ripens early and is the leading variety for set purposes. The Prizetaker, Giant Gibraltar and Denia are very similar in shape, color and habit. The bulbs are oval-shaped, nearly round; skin yellowish straw color. Flesh white, mild and tender. These are all later maturing and in this altitude the seed should be sown in hotbeds early in January and transplanted to the field as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. They are enormous yielders, of striking appearance, and command top prices in all markets.

The red onion is preferred in nearly all Southern and Eastern markets; it is also more popular with the hotel and restaurant trade, as the reds do not discolor when fried, as do other varieties. The Southport Red Globe is by far the most popular for commercial purposes. It is a heavy yielder and a good keeper. The extra early red flat is grown more largely in the home garden, as it is very early, very mild and specially adapted to home use. The Red Wethersfield is an old standby, and there are many who prefer it to any of the reds. It is very hardy and will adapt itself to soil and climatic conditions better than any other onion. It grows very large; is more flat than globe-shaped, with dark purple-red color. Its hardness, shape, color and keeping qualities make it ideal for set purposes, and practically all of the red sets produced are of this variety. The White Onion is not as hardy, prolific or as good keepers as the red or yellows, but is milder and not so pungent. Therefore is best for boiling, slicing and eating raw. The Mammoth Silver King grows the largest and is more striking in appearance than any of the whites. It is the most popular white with market gardeners for boiling purposes. The White Globe is also an excellent white that is grown for boiling purposes. It is considered hardier and more prolific than the Silver King and will keep longer. The White Portugal is the most universally grown of the whites, as it is good for boiling, good for bunching, and good for onion sets. It is very early; bulbs flat, but thick through, mild flavored and of excellent quality. This is the variety from which our beautiful white sets are grown. The Crystal White Wax is the large flat onion grown so largely in Texas and the South, where they are planted early in the fall and mature in April, before other districts come in. They are very mild and tender, and will not keep long after harvesting. The New Queen is a beautiful, small onion, grown for both pickling and bunching. It is quite early and very mild flavored. The White Barletta is the earliest white onion grown. It is very small and grown almost exclusively for pickling purposes. The White Lisbon is the favorite white for bunching purposes. Acres of them are grown here by the gardeners for bunching for the local and shipping trade. It is very hardy, may be sown in late summer or early fall for the early spring trade.

Large Red Wethersfield A very popular standard variety. One of the best yielders as well as keepers. Shape well flattened, but thick through, large and heavy, skin purplish-red, smooth and glossy. An excellent onion for winter markets. It grows well on poor soils, and in the South. Is not well adapted to muck lands. This is the onion from which our Red Bottom sets are grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

Australian Brown This remarkable onion is medium in size, hard and solid, most attractive in shape and appearance for the market, it having a beautiful amber-brown color. It is one of the earliest of the globe-shaped yellows, but not as large or as heavy a cropper

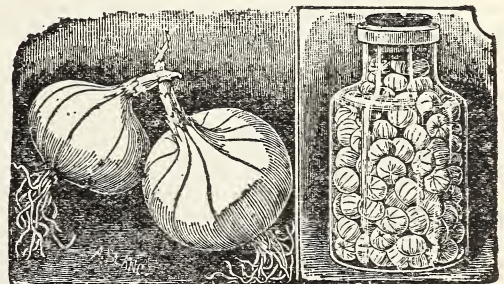
as some. Noted for its keeping qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$8.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers

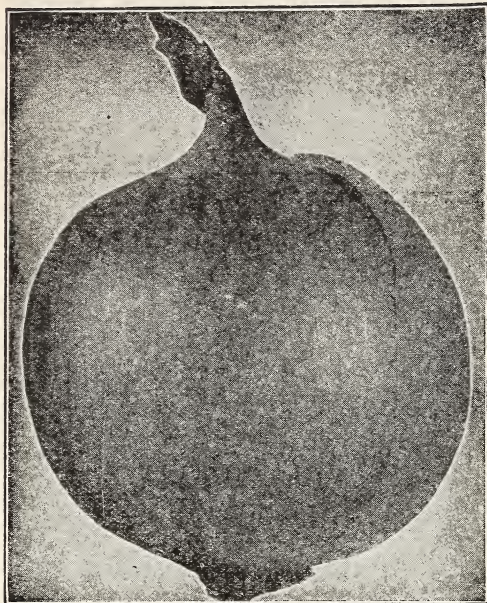
Yellow Globe Danvers This is perhaps the best all-purpose and most largely grown of the Yellow Onions. Bulbs are uniformly globe-shaped, small neck and an enormous yielder and fine keeper. It adapts itself well to all kinds of soil and is a prime favorite for the home garden and market gardeners, where it is sure to grow in any soil and under any conditions any other onion will grow. We have used the utmost care in selecting our seed of this variety, and can recommend it to the most critical growers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

Yellow Dutch or Strasburg A splendid variety for sets. The bulbs are very similar to Yellow Danvers, excepting they are a little more flattened, and have a darker yellow skin. Ripens early, and is a splendid keeper. This is the onion from which our fancy yellow bottom sets are grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$7.50.



White Barletta Onion

White Barletta The earliest onion grown here. One of the best for pickling, being small, pure white, mild, and delicate. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; ½-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.50.



Southport Red Globe Onion

Southport Red Globe

In all markets, globe-shaped onions are in best demand, the Southport Red Globe being the most popular and best seller in Southern and Eastern markets. Should be grown more largely here, as it commands 10 to 25 cents per cwt. more from the shipping trade than the yellows. The bulbs are ideally globe-shaped, with small neck and deep red color. A very heavy cropper and good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.25; 1b., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

Crystal White Wax (Bermuda)

The most attractive onion in the world. It is a waxy white, of the finest flavor and quality. It is the onion that is grown so largely in the South and commands a premium over any other onion in the leading markets. The seed crop of Crystal Wax Onions last year was almost a failure, consequently they are scarce and high. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; ½-lb., \$2.75; 1b., \$5.00.

Yellow Bermuda

This is the standard variety grown so largely in Texas. It is the most hardy of all sorts, very prolific, less affected by disease, and will yield more than any other variety. It is identical with the White Bermuda, only it produces an onion somewhat yellow in appearance. The seed crop of this variety was very short last season, and we can accept orders only as long as our present stock lasts, as we cannot replace them. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; ½-lb., \$2.00; 1b., \$3.50.

New Queen, Small

Noted for its earliness and mildness of flavor. For early bunching and pickling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; 1b., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.50.

White Globe

White onions are the mildest flavored and command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our strain of white Globe onions meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe,

bulbs should be stored in a cool, darkened shed or dry cellar. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1b., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25.

Extra Early Red Flat

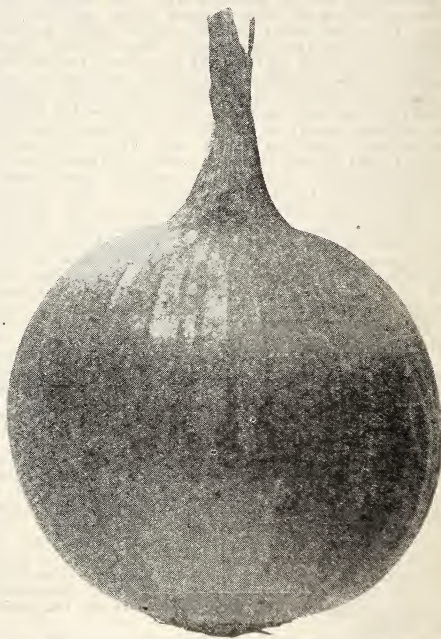
A medium-sized flat variety. Yields well, and is ready for use two weeks earlier than the large Red Wethersfield, and very desirable for the home garden, early market and where seasons are short. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; 1b., \$2.50.

Yellow Flat Danvers

A splendid extra early variety for either market or home use. Very productive, medium size, round-flat, small neck. Flesh white; fine-grained and mild. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.25; 1b., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$8.00.

Ohio Yellow Globe

(Burton's Strain).—We have made a specialty of Ohio Yellow Globes on our vegetable farm for the past eighteen years, and consider this strain by far the best onion for this territory. We grow our own seed of this variety, and for eighteen years have improved the stock yearly. Our Mr. Burton, personally, superintends the selecting of bulbs for seed purposes, and only perfect types, with small necks, thick layers of outside skin, of rich orange-yellow color are selected; and after eighteen years of selecting carefully the most perfect bulbs each year, we have succeeded in producing the best strain and quality of Yellow Globe onions on the market today. They not only yield from 30 to 50 per cent more than the common strains, but mature from two to three weeks earlier. A grower can better afford to pay \$10.00 per pound for this seed than to accept the common stock as a gift and plant it. If you want the best yielder, best quality, and earliest onion on the market, plant Burton-grown seed of the Ohio Yellow Globe type, and you will have it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; 1b., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25.



BURTON'S OHIO YELLOW GLOBE

Prizetaker

A very handsome, large onion, nearly globular in shape. Skin yellowish straw color. Flesh white, mild and tender. When seeds are started early in hotbeds and

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

transplanted, they make an enormous yield, and command fancy prices from the restaurants and hotel trade. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25.



White Lisbon

White Lisbon

This is the best and most profitable variety of the bunching sort; acres of them being grown here by the gardeners for bunching for local and shipping trade. Seed of this variety very scarce and high this season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 85c; ½-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50.

Giant Gibraltar

This is the largest of yellow onions, often called "Spanish Onions." The bulbs are as round as an orange, often much larger, and of a light yellow straw color. The flavor is very mild. The onion will keep all

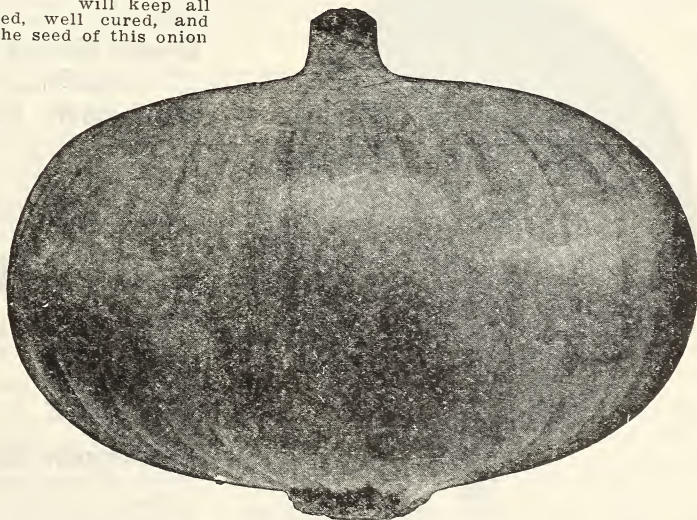
winter if thoroughly matured, well cured, and stored in a cool, dry place. The seed of this onion should be sown in January or February, in hotbeds or greenhouses, and transplanted to the open ground when weather permits.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25.

Denia The largest and mildest flavored of the Spanish type, nearly globe-shaped, slightly flattened, color yellow. It is very popular in the south, also a favorite with market gardeners for sowing early in hot beds and transplanting for early use. It is the heaviest-yielding, best-selling onion of the large type. We grow plants of this variety which we can supply in any quantity after April 1st as quoted below: Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25. Plants, per doz., 20c; per 100, 45c; per 1,00, \$3.00.

Mountain Danvers This is a distinct strain and type of Yellow Globe onions; developed in the mountain valleys on the Western Slope of Colorado, where hundreds of carloads of them are grown yearly. This onion has the appearance of being a cross between the Early Flat Danvers and the Giant Gibraltar, producing a large, semi-globe-shaped onions, especially adapted to high altitudes and short seasons. The seed we are offering being grown by the originator at an altitude of over 7,500 feet. California is now growing and offering this variety of seed, but owing to the long growing season there (which is from December to August while the Colorado growing season is from April to August) the California seed are longer maturing and soon lose that beautiful brown color and earliness so characteristic of the onion. Therefore, growers should be sure they secure Colorado-grown seed guaranteed grown by the originator. It is the earliest and most prolific onion grown in the Middle West, 600 bags per acre being a common yield among the best growers. The bulbs are large, slightly flattened, with a beautiful brown or bronze color, and a good keeper. You could not induce a Western Slope onion grower to grow any other strain when Mountain Danvers are obtainable. If you are growing onions in the mountains or short season districts, by all means grow Mountain Danvers, the earliest, largest, most prolific, and surest cropper for the Western grower. We grow plants of this variety which we can supply in any quantity after April 1st as quoted below: Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25. Plants per doz., 20c; per 100, 45c; per 1,000 \$3.00.

J. P. Holladay, Garland, Wyo.—"I only got Onion Seed—Mountain Danver variety—and can say it is all that your catalog claims it to be. It is the earliest onion, the most handsome onion, that I ever grew. Out of 1½ lbs. of seed I didn't get one thick neck. Seed planted April 25th and the crop harvested August 15th. They are fully a month earlier than any of the other Danver varieties. I have grown them all. This year's crop of onions was complimented by all our customers. Success to the Burton Seed Co."



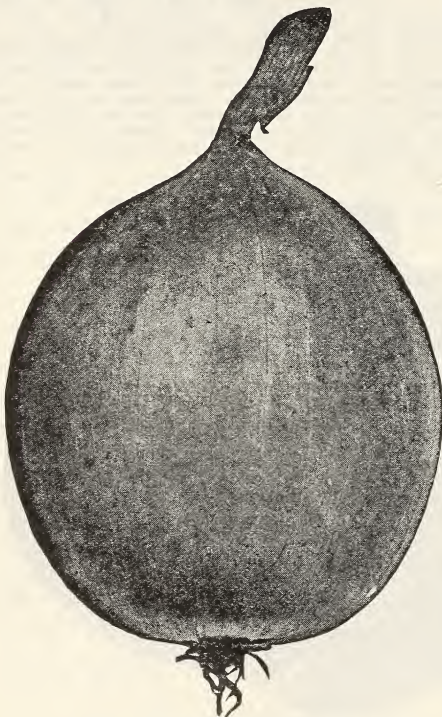
MOUNTAIN DANVERS ONION

Mammoth Silver King In appearance the most striking onion grown. Its large size, symmetrical appearance, and beautiful silvery flesh, with its mild, sweet flavor, make it the most popular onion of its kind on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

White Portugal or Silverskin

A universal favorite with gardeners. It is early, bulbs flat, but thick through, with thin, white skin. Mild flavored, and of good quality. They are grown for sets, for green onions or for bunching, and for fall or early winter use. This is the onion from which our Fancy White Bottom sets are grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; 1-lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50.

David Crockett This is a special strain or elongated type of the Ohio Yellow Globe Onion developed by Mr. David Crockett, (an Onion Specialist) who is one of our oldest, largest and most successful growers of onions. This Onion has made a record for itself among many of our best onion growers on account of its oval shape, early maturing, heavy yielding, and long keeping qualities. It is strictly a western product, thoroughly acclimated and produces a heavier and earlier crop than the flat or regular globe shaped types. The bulbs are distinctly oval shaped and very uniform in size, while the firm, white flesh is covered with a thick golden bronze skin making it one of the best varieties for the commercial grower. It is an exceptionally good keeper, retaining its firmness and beautiful bronze color until late in the spring. It has a very mild pleasant flavor somewhat like the sweet spanish types which also adds to its popularity. If you have never grown this particular strain, give it a trial this season. It is a winner and has come to stay. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., \$1.40; 1-lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25.



David Crockett Yellow Globe

OKRA

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row

CULTURE

Okra is a warm weather plant, and a rich, warm soil is best suited to its proper growth. Throughout the Northern states planting should be done as soon as the soil is warm and danger from frost has passed. In the Southern states plantings may be made as early in the spring as the ground is warm enough for the planting of general garden seed, and if a continuous supply is desired, successive seedings of two or three weeks apart may be made. Seeds may be planted in rows 2½ to 4 feet apart, the same as peas and beans, thinning out to 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. In the Northern states plants may be started in greenhouses or hotbeds early and transplanted to the field when danger from frost has passed. Cultivate same as beans and peas. Poor soil and insufficient moisture will yield pods of inferior size and quality. The Okra plants will usually continue to grow until late in the season, but after a time the pods are not as large or tender as those produced earlier. As the pod is the only part of the plant ordinarily used for food, it is desirable to secure a rapid and continuous growth in order to produce the greatest quantity of edible pods. As soon as the pods are large enough for use they should be gathered each day. If permitted to remain on the stalk and mature, it stops the plant from setting new pods. Okra or Gumbo, as it is commonly called, is a tropical annual plant.

This vegetable is but little known in the West, but is highly esteemed in the South. The seed pods are used in soups when young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor.

Some persons may not like the flavor of Okra at first, but after eating a few times of dishes containing it a taste is acquired. It is a very delicious vegetable, and should be grown more largely in the West. Okra has been grown and used for years in the South, where it is found in almost every garden and is increasing in popularity in the North, as its merits become better known. Some of our Colorado patrons report good success with it here.

White Velvet

An entirely distinct variety. The pods are round and smooth, but covered with a fine fibre resembling velvet. It is one of the very best varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c.

Dwarf Green

Plants are about 3½ feet in height and very prolific. Pods are white, long, smooth, tender, and of good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c.

Mammoth Long

This extraordinary variety is not only the most productive known, but grows enormous sized pods, and is earlier than any other variety. It is not only highly prized by growers, but owing to its tenderness is preferred by canners, who preserve it hermetically for winter use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c.

OYSTER PLANT OR SALSIFY

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE

Soil, seeding, culture, same as for parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable in cultivation. It is white in color and most satisfactory in every way. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$2.50.



Harvesting Onion Sets on the Burton Seed Farm

ONION SETS

One quart will plant 20 feet of row; 12 to 15 bushels an acre

For Onion Sets, Onion Seed and Onion Information, We Are Headquarters

CULTURE

Soil requirements the same as for onions. Place the onion sets 2 to 3 inches apart according to size, 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the rows with a hand plow early in the spring, place the set in this furrow top side up, and cover with a garden rake, and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets. Twelve to fifteen bushels of sets required for an acre.

Why Onion Sets are Planted

The planting of onion sets for early onions is increasing rapidly yearly. They are used for several purposes. The bottom onion sets produce large, dry onions, ready for market from four to six weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed. This enables the grower to sell his crop earlier in the season, at which time prices are usually higher than when those grown from seed come on the market. Bottom sets also produce good green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to grow them from seed.

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly, and harvesting them before they have reached full development. Our sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unsprouted, all grown by us on our Seed and Vegetable Farm.

Multiplier Onion Sets are formed through the division of the bulbs into many smaller ones. They are not grown from seeds.

Red Top Sets are produced like seed on the top of the stalks. Top Sets make large bulbs one year, and Top Sets the next.

Onion Sets

Sets 32 lbs. to Bushel

	Qt.	1/4-Bu.	1/2-Bu.	1 Bu.
Yellow Bottom Sets.....	30c	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.00
Red Bottom Sets.....	30c	1.75	3.25	6.00
White Bottom Sets.....	35c	2.00	3.50	6.50
White Multipliers.....	40c	2.25	4.00	.....

By Freight or Express
at Purchaser's Expense

	1/4-Bu.	1/2-Bu.	1 Bu.
.....	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$5.00
.....	1.50	2.75	5.00
.....	1.75	3.25	6.00
.....	2.00	3.75	.....

White Multipliers

These make green onions for early spring bunching, are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted.

White Bottom

These are small, solid and of a beautiful silvery white. A favorite sort for the private and market garden.

Yellow Bottom

medium size, no sprouts.

Red Bottom Sets

A very popular variety.

Red Top Sets

These are planted to produce both early green onions, and large eating onions.

The most largely grown variety. Sets fine and dry.

Bright, deep red in color, even and dry.

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills; three pounds an acre

CULTURE

Pumpkins are very similar in culture to the squashes and other vine crops, except that they are not so particular as to soil and cultivation. In the latitude of Denver they may be planted during May in the garden or in the corn field in hills 6 to 8 feet each way. A very common method is to replant the missing corn hills with pumpkins.

Pumpkins are being grown more largely each year for stock feeding purposes, as they are one of the best and easiest crops grown. Hogs and cattle are especially fond of them, and make enormous increase in weight when fed to them in connection with grain. We have seen good fields of corn where the pumpkin crop was worth as much or more than the corn crop. They should be planted in every field of corn, or at least the corn should be replanted with them.

Japanese Pie A fine quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity very small. Very early, productive and highly esteemed for pies or cooking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.



Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

Small Sugar or Pie The pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made. It is small, has deep orange skin, fine grained flesh; an excellent keeper; very prolific. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field Large, round, somewhat flattened, very hardy and productive. A fine keeper. Flesh yellow, very thick, and of excellent quality. Fine for family or market use; also grown for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

King of the Mammoths or Potiron The largest of all pumpkins, often two feet or more in diameter, and sometimes weighing over one hundred pounds. The skin is salmon-yellow; the flesh thick and of a bright yellow, often used for pies, but grown principally for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Tennessee Sweet Potato This excellent sort resembles a sweet potato in flavor. Is pear-shaped, and slightly ribbed. The color is a creamy white, sometimes slightly striped with green. Flesh thick, light-colored, fine-grained, sweet and delicious. Fine for pies. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

Connecticut Field

A large, round, or slightly oval pumpkin. Skin reddish orange color, with rich orange yellow flesh. Grown extensively for stock feeding; also good for pies. Generally planted with corn. Hardest of all, producing enormous crops. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Green Striped Cushaw

An old favorite. Excellent for pies, and sells well on all markets; 18 inches to 2 feet long and 12 inches in diameter; green striped with crooked neck. Flesh thick, yellow, coarse, but sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth Tours

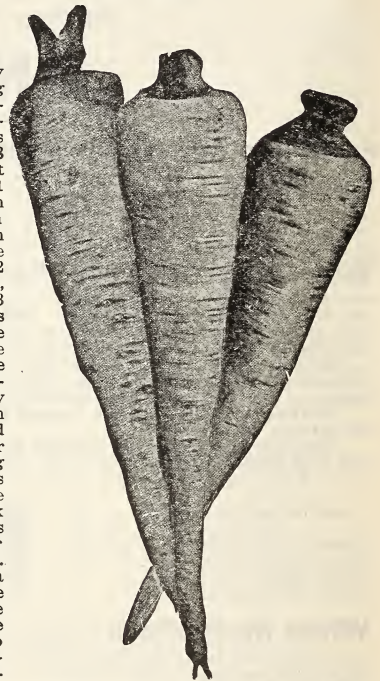
A very large French variety that is good for exhibition purposes, or for stock. Skin salmon-colored; flesh yellow. One of the hardest and most prolific of the pumpkin family. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

PARSNIPS

One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds an acre.

CULTURE

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in rows about 18 inches apart and about 1 inch deep, in a deep, rich soil. When the plants are about 2 inches tall, thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Parsnips are valuable for stock feeding, as well as for table use. If grown on a large scale make the rows wide enough to allow cultivation by horse-power.



Parsnip, Guernsey Hollow Crown

The parsnip is one of the hardiest and most nutritious of garden vegetables, and should be more

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

universally grown. It is not only a delicious table dish, but an excellent food for stock, hogs and cattle, preferring them to any other root vegetable. They are very hardy and prolific, producing enormous crops. May remain in the ground all winter, as they are not affected by frost. The crop of parsnip seed was very short last year, consequently seed are scarce and high.

Guernsey Hollow Crown Half long, smooth, large, tender and sweet. One of the best and the only kind grown here to any extent. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00. Not until we began farming and growing vegetables ourselves did we realize the importance of good seeds to the grower. That's why we are selling them.

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will plant 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds an acre

CULTURE Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is very slow to germinate, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering from one-half to an inch

deep with fine soil, firmly pressed down. When the plants are about 3 inches high thin to about 6 inches apart in the row.

Parsley is used largely for seasoning soups and stews; also for garnishing, and for salads.

Hamburg Rooted or German

The edible roots resemble small parsnips. Is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Champion Moss-Curled A choice, selected strain. Beautifully crimped, curled leaves. The color is rich green, making it the very best for garnishing. Its pleasant, aromatic flavor is unsurpassed. Very slow to go to seed and quite hardy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Double Curled A very compact curly, fine cut, bright green variety. The market gardener's favorite. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Plain The leaves are flat, deeply cut, but not curled. Very dark green color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Joe Campbell, San Elizario, Texas: "Please send me one of your new Seed Catalogues as soon as they are out, for I like your seed better than any I've ever tried."

PEAS

One pound will plant 50 feet of drill; 60 to 100 pounds an acre

CULTURE For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for the main crop, a heavier soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vines at the cost of quality and quantity. Peas are very hardy, enduring cold well. The smooth varieties are the earliest and hardest, and may be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The wrinkled varieties are sweeter and more tender, but are liable to rot if planted before the ground is warm. For the home garden where all cultivation is to be by hand, plant the early smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart as desired and 4 to 5 inches deep, covering with about 2 inches of soil, filling the trench gradually as the plants grow. Plant the wrinkled varieties in the same manner, beginning a little later, and plant at regular intervals until about July 1st, when you should have fresh peas the entire season. Where they are grown on a large scale for commercial purposes, they are generally grown in double rows, 8 to 12 inches apart, then leaving a space of 30 to 36 inches to the next double row for the horse to walk in when cultivating, also for irrigating when needed. When seeded in double rows, this way, the two rows grow together and brace the vines so they will not fall over and need staking.

Mountain-Grown Peas are becoming as famous as Mountain Iceberg Lettuce and Mountain-grown Cauliflower, all of which are rapidly growing in popularity and demand yearly. The coming season will see thousands of acres of Peas grown and, hundreds of cars of them shipped from the Rocky Mountain districts where they grow to perfection during the hot summer months, when they cannot be successfully grown in the lower, warmer districts, and in a few years they will rank with Lettuce and Cauliflower as a commercial crop. They are now shipped, crated and iced the same as Lettuce, and command good prices in Eastern and Southern markets during the summer and fall months. The Dwarf Telephone is the leading variety grown throughout the Mountain districts and is really the best pea for commercial purposes as it is one of the hardest, most prolific, best shippers and most popular pea grown, but in some of the extreme high districts is too late maturing, therefore in these high districts an earlier maturing large pea, such as Alderman, Gradus, Laxtonian, Peter Pan and Blue Bantam are suggested as next best. The Dwarf Telephone requires from 85 to 90 days from seeding to first picking; Alderman and Gradus, 75 to 80; Laxtonian, Blue Bantam and Peter Pan, 72 to 75. The more dwarf the pea, the earlier and more even maturing while the taller varieties, if kept picked, watered and cultivated will continue to bear from first picking to end of the season. For Commercial purposes, would suggest growing both the early and late varieties, such as Laxtonian, Blue Bantam, Peter

Pan, Alderman and Dwarf Telephone and begin seeding in time to have peas the latter part of July and continuously thereafter to end of the season.

Peas are one of the most wholesome, delicious and easily-grown vegetables, and should not be lacking in any garden. Their nutritious value and the many ways they may be prepared for table use entitle them to first place in the vegetable garden. There are two distinct types of peas: the smooth and the wrinkled; these are divided into two types; the dwarf and the tall. The smooth varieties are the hardest and earliest, but not as sweet and tender as the wrinkled varieties. The dwarf bush wrinkled varieties are earlier than the tall bush, but not as prolific. The dwarf varieties mature most of their pods at one time, while the taller varieties will continue to bear all season, if the fresh pods are gathered regularly when ready for use. For best results the tall varieties should be staked with brush or trellises, although good results are often obtained without, where proper caution is exercised in gathering the pods not to trample down and injure the vines. In describing the different varieties, the height of the vine size of the pod and pea and time for maturing are those obtained under average normal conditions, the altitude, a lack of or excess of moisture, as well as other conditions governs the height of the vine, size of the pod and pea and time for maturing accordingly.

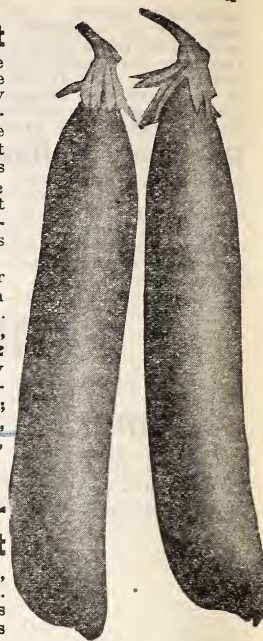
Alaska is the earliest of all and is undoubtedly

grown more largely than any other variety, either smooth or wrinkled. It is grown almost exclusively by the canners, on account of its earliness and habit of maturing a large percent of its peas at one time. The Ameer or Mammoth Alaska is an improved type of the Alaska, being larger in vine, pea and productivity, but not quite as early. It is a fine early pea and can safely be planted as early as Alaska. First and Best is another strain of the Alaska, in which the seed is slightly larger and whiter and about as early and perhaps more prolific. Rice's Mammoth Podded Extra Early is an improved type of the old standard First and Best; the vines are somewhat taller and the peas larger; very early and prolific. A great favorite with market gardeners where earliness and productivity are essential factors. Of the wrinkled varieties, American Wonder is perhaps most largely used on account of it being an old standard variety and very early. Little Marvel is a larger, earlier and better pea than either Nott's Excelsior or American Wonder, and a favorite with market gardeners and the home garden on account of its remaining in condition for table use a week longer than other varieties. Then comes Premium Gem, Nott's Excelsior and Sutton Excelsior, all three very similar in habit and appearance, and can be substituted for each other, as they are so nearly alike. Laxtonian or Dwarf Gradus has grown in popularity very rapidly, and is one of the very best extra early varieties. Peter Pan and Blue Bantam are improved types of Laxtonian. Are little more dwarf and earlier, otherwise identical with Laxtonian, and may easily be substituted for it.

Gradus or Prosperity is the leading second early variety; it grows about 3 feet tall, is very hardy and prolific, and if properly cared for will bear continuously throughout the season. Thos. Laxton is the only rival to the Gradus, and in some respects is preferable. The pods have a richer dark green color and the peas very large and darker green; ripen a few days later than the Gradus. Dwarf Telephone is by far the most popular of the main crop varieties, and is without a rival in its class. Seed of this variety has been very scarce for the past two seasons, the growers in many instances not harvesting as many peas as they planted, consequently, they are scarce, and will remain so until another crop is produced. Dwarf Champion is quite similar to the Dwarf Telephone in habit and appearance, only it is a few days later. Stratagem is an old well-known favorite, late sort, remarkable for its failure to mildew as most other varieties do when grown during the summer or fall months. Tall Telephone is the sweetest and most prolific of the pea family. It grows about 4 feet tall. For best results it should be staked, and with proper care will bear abundantly the entire season. Alderman is an improved strain of the Tall Telephone, the pods are larger and a darker green color; peas very tender and sweet, maturing a week earlier than the Dwarf Telephone, and the very best of the tall varieties. Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible Pod is a variety where the pod, pea and all, are cooked together the same as string beans. This type of pea is used more largely in Europe than any other type. It is an enormous yielder of broad, sweet, tender pods. Mammoth Melting Sugar is another popular variety of the Edible Pods. It grows about 4 feet tall and produces large quantities of large, broad pods. Very brittle and entirely stringless.

Alaska or Earliest of All

This extra fine pea has become the standard extra early variety for market gardeners and canners of all the early blue peas. Height 2½ feet, foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ inches long, very straight and square-ended containing 6 to 7 light green peas of excellent quality, retaining its color after cooking. 65 to 70 days from seeding to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



First and Best or Earliest and Best

A standard extra early, prolific, smooth blue pea. Height 2½ feet. Vines vigorous and hardy; pods 2½ to 3 inches long, containing 6 to 7 medium-sized smooth peas of good quality. An improvement over the Alaska. 75 days from seeding to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Alaska
or Earliest of All

Nott's Excelsior One of the best extra early dwarf wrinkled peas. Vines vigorous, stout and heavy. 12 to 15 inches high. Pods 3 inches long, round, straight and blunt-ended containing 6 to 7 light green peas of high quality. About 77 days from sowing to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Improved Pilot A popular market gardeners extra early, large-podded, smooth pea; follows closely after Alaska. Height 2½ feet; pods 3½ to 4 inches long, rather broad and pointed, containing 6 to 7 large green peas. About 78 days from sowing to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Gradus or Prosperity The most popular extra early wrinkled pea. It is not only large and best quality, but is within 2 or 3 days as early as the small, round, extra early varieties. It is an abundant producer, bearing continuously throughout the season. Height 36 inches; pods 3½ to 4 inches long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the point, containing 6 to 8 large, sweet, medium, green peas. About 75 days from sowing to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

American Wonder A standard extra early dwarf wrinkled pea. Height 12 to 15 inches, very prolific with fine well-filled pods, containing 5 to 8 large peas which are exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored; medium-sized, generally flattened, wrinkled and pale green. 72 days from seeding to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Thomas Laxton

The market gardeners favorite pea and the only rival of the Famous Gradus as a long-podded extremely early, wrinkled pea and in some respects even better. The growth is identical with the Gradus. Vines and foliage moderately stout; pods medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, straight, nearly round and square-ended, containing 7 to 9 large, deep green peas of superior quality. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. About 75 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Little Marvel

An extra fine dwarf sweet pea. The vines are strong and sturdy. 15 to 18 inches high, heavily set with straight deep-green pods. Square-ended, about 3 inches long, containing 7 to 8 very dark green peas of finest quality. A very popular pea for both the home and market gardener. About 75 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Peter Pan

The best large-podded dwarf extra early pea. This splendid new pea of the Laxtonia type is considered the best of its class, in point of earliness, productiveness and size of pod and pea. The dark green, stout vines grow 15 to 18 inches high and are wonderfully productive. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very straight and pointed, containing 8 to 10 very large, deep, green peas of superb quality. About 75 days from planting to first picking. ... Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Premium Gem

An improved strain of Little Gem. A very fine extra early dwarf wrinkled pea for market or family use. Height 15 to

round, square-ended and well-filled, with 6 to 9 very large, green peas of good quality. About 75 days from planting to first picking. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

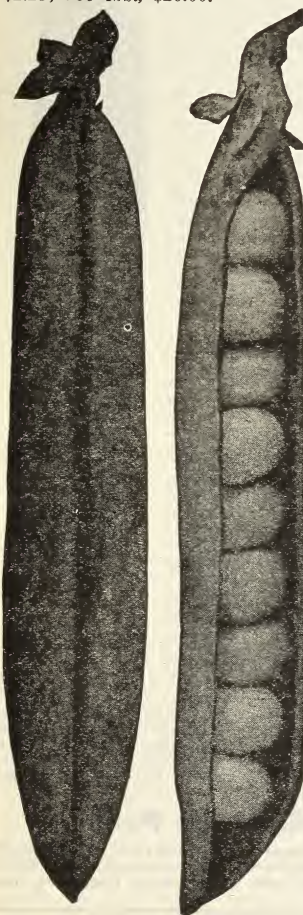


Laxtonian Pea

Laxtonian or Dwarf Gradus

A large-podded dwarf variety on the order of Gradus, and is often called the Dwarf Gradus. The vines are vigorous and productive averaging 15 to 18 inches high and when in bearing are filled with immense dark green pods, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long; straight and pointed containing 8 to 10 large, green peas. On account of its earliness, productiveness and large dark green pods and peas, is being grown largely in the Mountain districts for Southern and Eastern markets during late summer and early fall months, when they usually command good prices. About 75 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Blue Bantam A splendid large-podded, dwarf variety of the Laxtonian class. Height 15 inches. Vine and foliage stout, and hardy, medium dark green. Pods deep green, 4 inches long, pointed, broad and straight, containing 8 to 10 deep, large-size bluish peas of delicious flavor. A good substitute for Laxtonian



Peter Pan

18 inches, very productive. Pods 3 inches long,

or Peter Pan. About 75 days from planting to first picking. Pkt., 5; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Tall Telephone An old standard high quality, large-podded pea. Vines 4 feet high, heavy and strong; medium green foliage. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 to 9 light green peas. About 88 days from planting to first picking. Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Bliss Everbearing An old standard main crop variety. Vines 3 feet high, sturdy and strong; pods 3 inches long, straight and pointed, usually borne in pairs. About 90 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Mammoth Melting Sugar (Edible Pods)

This is a tall-growing, large-podded variety of the Edible-podded peas. Vines 3½ to 4 feet high, stout, medium green pods 4 to 4½ inches long, broad pointed, very brittle and entirely stringless, which are cut or broken and cooked like snap beans. Is a delicious vegetable and should be more largely grown. About 84 days from planting to first picking. Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Dwarf Gray Sugar (or Edible Pod)

Excels all other sugar peas in productiveness and quality. Vines 24 to 36 inches high. Medium heavy with purple blossoms. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long, broad, square-ended, sweet and tender, extremely fleshy and equal to the best snap beans for cooking pods and all. About 85 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Alderman or Improved Telephone

A splendid new, large pea of the Telephone type. Vines 4 feet high, strong and stout. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, very broad, dark green, straight with slight curve at the point, containing 8 to 10 large green peas of finest quality. This may be substituted for the Dwarf Telephone in the higher Mountain districts as they mature about a week earlier and if kept picked closely

and worked and watered, will continue to bear freely until end of season. About 85 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Alderman

World's Record An improved type of Gradus, being slightly earlier, more dwarf, true-to-type and productive. Height 2 feet. Vines moderately stout, medium green. Pods 4 inches long; medium green; fairly broad, pointed and well filled with 7 to 9 very large, deep green peas of exceptional quality. This is the earliest large-podded pea of the dwarf varieties and is the best of the early dwarf peas and will soon be the most largely grown. An excellent variety for the mountains. About 74 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Dwarf Telephone

This is the famous old Telephone without its long vines. Plant 24 to 30 inches high, hardy, healthy, stout, stocky growth and wonderfully productive. Pods dark deep green, 4½ to 5 inches long, broad, straight and remarkably well filled with 8 to 10 dark green, plump peas. This is the most popular and largely grown main crop pea. It is the variety grown so largely throughout the mountain districts for commercial purposes, as it grows an excellent extra large, green pod and pea, and if kept cultivated, watered and picked closely, will bear profusely from beginning to end of the season. This is the best shipping and commercial pea grown. From 85 to 90 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Improved Stratagem

A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Vines 24 to 30 inches high, stout and strong. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, slightly curved and pointed, containing 8 to 9 large, green peas. About 90 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Admiral This is one of the largest yielding of the main crop tall varieties. Vines 3½ to 4 feet high and an enormous cropper. Pods 3 inches long, round slightly curved and blunt-ended, containing 8 to 9 small, light green peas of splendid quality, excellent for canning. About 90 days from planting to first picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Marketing Mountain Peas

We are large Shippers of Mountain-grown Peas, Lettuce and Cauliflower. If interested in these, write for Growing and Marketing Contract, and particulars.

F. A. Hall, Canon City, Colo.—"All seeds I got from you proved satisfactory. Had the best crop I have had for years."

Dwarf Telephone

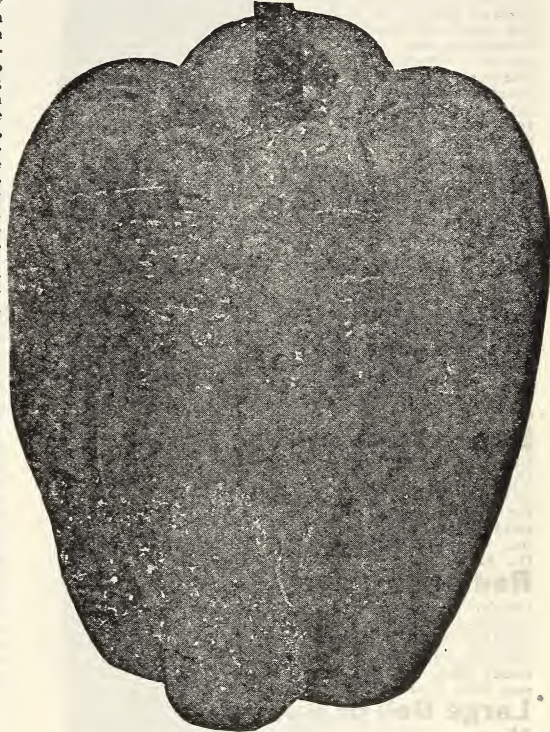


PEPPERS

CULTURE

One ounce of seed should produce 1,000 to 1,500 plants. A warm, moist soil is best suited for peppers. For early green peppers sow seed in hotbeds in January, February or March, according to locality and climate. Transplant to the field as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit, and danger from frost has passed. Pepper seed are slow and hard to germinate, therefore those sown early require a good hotbed with plenty of heat, otherwise the seed will rot before they sprout. Pepper plants are very tender and easily killed by frost. It is a hot weather plant and nothing is gained by planting them before the ground is warm. When danger from frost is past transplant to the field in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as tomatoes or egg plant.

The demand for green peppers has grown by leaps and bounds during the last few years, both commercially and for home use. No home garden is considered complete now without a liberal supply of both green and red peppers. There is no branch of the vegetable industry that is attracting more attention and increasing more rapidly than the growth of peppers for canning, drying and home use. Peppers are naturally a hot climate plant, but with proper care and attention may be successfully grown anywhere tomatoes will grow. The growing of peppers in Southern California has increased so rapidly the past few years that they rank in importance with cabbage, cauliflower and celery, thousands of acres being grown there annually now for canning and drying purposes for shipment to all parts of the civilized world. Local commercial gardeners everywhere are also growing them more extensively each season now, as they find a ready sale for them at good prices. The pepper industry is yet in its infancy, and offers wonderful opportunities to those having suitable soil and climate. We have our Pepper seed grown for us under contract in California in the center of the famous pepper district by seed specialists, therefore our seeds are grown under the most favorable conditions it is possible to grow them; are thoroughly acclimated and the best that experience, skill and money can produce. Neapolitan is the earliest and most prolific of the red mangos. It is medium sized; skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productiveness, but milder flavored, making it an ideal sort for stuffing and pickling. Ruby King has for years been the leading large-fruited pepper, on account of its enormous size, earliness and yielding qualities. The flesh is thick, sweet and mild, especially fine for salads or stuffed mangos. The Chinese Giant is the largest of the mango family. Not quite as early as some of the smaller varieties, produces enormous fruits, flesh thick, tender, sweet and mild—the largest and sweetest of the mangos. Ruby Giant is a cross between the Chinese Giant and the Ruby King. It possesses the size of the Chinese Giant and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. It is earlier than Chinese Giant, very hardy and prolific; fruits very large, handsome; flesh thick, mild and so sweet that can be eaten raw. This is the market gardener's favorite, as it fills every purpose for which mangos are used. Pimiento is the latest combination in peppers, and is the mildest and sweetest yet introduced, and when better known will be the leading variety grown. It is fine for the home garden, as it is excellent for salads and stuffing. Its firm, thick flesh and lack of pungency have made it the most popular canning variety, thousands of acres being grown annually now for canning purposes. This splendid combination pepper should be in every home garden. Anaheim Chili is the new Chili that has only recently become so prominent and popular, and is fast supplanting the old Mexican Chili. This is not only the best variety for dried Chili, but is desired above all others by the canners because of its fleshiness and slight pungency. Red Chili is the small, bright red, very hot and pungent pepper, that is found in nearly all home gardens. Long red Cayenne is a late variety, pro-



Ruby Giant

ducing long, slender red pods of very pungent flavor, used largely for soups and flavoring.

Ruby Giant A beautiful large variety, being a cross between the Ruby King and Chinese Giant. It possesses the large size of Chinese Giant, and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, making a good salad sliced and served with tomatoes. This new pepper will undoubtedly become very popular, both in the home and market garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; ½-lb., \$2.50.

Neapolitan Among large, mild, sweet peppers none can compare with Neapolitan in earliness. It beats them all by ten days or two weeks. Its strongest claim, however, is its wonderful bearing power. Single plants often yield from 30 to 40 full grown peppers at one time, and continue loaded with fruit right up to frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meaty, very sweet and mild as an apple. They are of good size, generally about 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round, and keep in good condition for a long time. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; ½-lb., \$2.50.

Anaheim Chili

This is the Chili Pepper that has only recently become prominent, and is fast supplanting the old Mexican Chili. It is a safe crop to plant, has no insect enemies and when dried is not perishable. The demand for green chili is increasing, as the canneries are canning large quantities of it. The Anaheim Chili is desired above all other by the canners because of its fleshiness and slight pungency. Canned Chili was unheard of until the thick meated Anaheim Chili was introduced. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1-lb., \$2.50.

Ruby King The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. Plants grow about 2 feet high, and bear a fine crop of handsome large peppers, which ripen earlier than any other large fruited variety. The flesh is quite thick, sweet and mild, and may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for salads or stuffed as mangos. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1-lb., \$2.50.

Sweet Mountain

One of the large sorts, very thin skinned, sweet and mild flavored. Much used for stuffing pickles. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1-lb., \$2.50.

Red Chili Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants very productive. Generally used for making pepper sauce. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.50.

Large Bell or Bull Nose

An early variety, and of mild flavor. The skin is quite thick and fleshy. Of medium size, and very popular. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1-lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne

A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.50; 1-lb., \$2.50.

Chinese Giant

An enormous fruiting variety, about double the size of Ruby King. Notwithstanding its size, it is very early and prolific. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. Unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangos. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.50.

Anaheim Chili

Pimiento The mildest and sweetest of all peppers. Largely grown for canning purposes, as its lack of pungency, and its firm, thick fleshiness permit of its being scalded and peeled. It should be grown in every family garden. It is delicious with salads or stuffed, and is a healthy food to eat, when ripe, as you would an apple. For salad, parboil it to remove the skin; stuffed and baked it is far superior to all other peppers. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., \$1.25; 1-lb., \$2.25.

RHUBARB

CULTURE One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row. Rhubarb is a gross feeder, and requires a rich, deeply cultured soil. Sow seed early in the spring in rows about 12 inches apart and one inch deep; when the plants have made a good start thin to about 6 inches apart in the row. When the plants are one year old they should be transplanted to a permanent bed about 4 feet apart each way. Give a coat of good manure each season, cultivating enough to keep the weeds down and the ground mulched and you will be surprised at the marvelous yield. When a blossom stalk appears it should be cut back well into the ground, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Rhubarb is one of the earliest, healthiest, easiest and cheaply grown table delicacies, and should have a place in every home garden in the United States. Its uses are more varied, more distinct and more beneficial than any of the garden products. By mulching in the fall with leaves, straw or any light covering that will protect it from the winds and still permit it to get air, it will be the first vegetable ready for use in the spring, and by keeping the leaves cut back will produce continuously until cut down by frost in the fall. There is no vegetable or fruit grown that will produce as much nutritious, appetizing, healthy food value, as cheap, and on such a small space of ground. The early pioneers considered it a household necessity, and pursued its cultivation with earnest, strict attention, considering it unequalled as a table delicacy. Rhubarb is in a class of its own, and those who have never grown it do not realize how much they are missing for such a little trouble and expense. If you have not a patch of rhubarb in your garden send us \$1.00 and we will send you prepaid one dozen fine large roots, which, with proper care, will begin producing the second year and continue as long as given proper care and attention.

Linnaeus Early, large, tender, and very fine. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.25.

Victoria Very large, the finest cooking variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS

The planting of Rhubarb Roots is a quicker, more certain and satisfactory method of getting a start than to attempt to grow them from seed, as no reliance can be placed in the seeds producing the identical variety sown. Both time and labor are saved where the planting of roots is followed. We furnish only good, fresh, strong yearling roots grown by us on our Vegetable Farm which, when set in good rich soil, should be ready to cut one year after planting. The roots should be set about 4 feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. Any stalks that show signs of going to seed should be cut off so as not to exhaust the plant by seeding. Rhubarb Roots by Parcel Post. Prepaid: 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

POTATOES

500 to 600 pounds will plant an acre

CULTURE

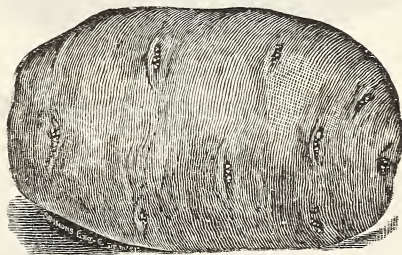
Most good, well-drained soil will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions and proper cultivation. For early potatoes that mature in 10 to 12 weeks from time of planting, the soil should be particularly rich. A rich clover or alfalfa sod manured and broken the year before and planted to corn or some other crop that is cultivated well and often, is in best shape for growing a good crop of nice clean potatoes. The first requisite for a crop of good potatoes is good seed and the next is good soil—then proper cultivation. Without these it is a waste of time and seed to attempt to grow anything like a satisfactory or profitable crop. Where manure is necessary it should be applied a year previous to planting, so it will rot and become well incorporated in the soil. Cut the potatoes so that each piece will have two or more eyes, then plant in rows, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, about 6 inches deep and 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Cover 3 to 4 inches deep, and about the time the potatoes are ready to come through run a harrow over the ground, which will finish filling up the furrows, making a smooth ground upon which to work when the potatoes come through and are ready for cultivation. The harrowing will also kill the weeds and grass that have started and give the potatoes an opportunity to get a good start ahead of the grass and weeds. Cultivate often, and if troubled with flea beetle, or blight, spray with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead, or Paris Green.

For those having suitable soil there is no Western crop more profitable nor one that can be grown more cheaply than early potatoes. In this latitude they come in after the Southern crop has been marketed, and before the main crop of late varieties are ready, usually finding a bare market and commanding good prices. Many of our best farmers and gardeners have found early potatoes to be one of their most profitable crops, as they can be harvested in time to grow lettuce, turnips and other late crops. Late potatoes have been one of the best money crops of Colorado for years. And while there has been seasons when the crop was poor and prices below cost of production, yet on an average they have been a sure and profitable crop. The same applies to all Western states having suitable soil and climate.

Diseases and failures in obtaining profitable crops of potatoes are attributable chiefly to carelessness in planting poor unselected seed. The average farmer usually pays less attention to the quality of his seed potatoes than any other seeds he plants. He seems to think any old kind of potatoes he happens to have on hand will do for seed, and then wonders why his crop was a failure, or the potatoes so poor and scrubby. Yet these same farmers will continue to plant this same stock for seed year after year, rather than pay a fair price for some good, carefully selected seed stock, that would produce much more and better stock. Good seed potatoes are just as necessary to a good crop as any other seed, and for best results the seed should be renewed every so often, and if growers would plant only pure, first-class seed, good results would follow. We would rather pay \$10.00 per cwt. for good selected, true-to-name seed potatoes, than plant the average common stock as a gift. The stocks we are offering were specially selected by us and are fancy in every respect. Our Early Red River Ohios are genuine Minnesota grown, and are strictly fancy. Our Colorado Dry Land Ohios were grown on the divide between Denver and Colorado Springs, and can scarcely be distinguished from the Minnesota Red River stock, and are preferred by some growers. Our Irish Cobblers and Bliss Triumphs are Nebraska dry-land grown which have proven best for this western territory.

As a rule the early varieties of potatoes are not as prolific as the later varieties, but by careful selection some of the early varieties are now yielding nearly, if not as much, as the late varieties. Our genuine Minnesota Red River Ohios, when planted in good rich soil, and given proper care, are producing equal to the later varieties. Our Irish Cobblers often outyield the Ohios, and as they are equally as early are supplanting the Ohios in many places, and now looks as if they would soon be the leading early potato for this Western country, as it is not only early and prolific, but is very hardy, seldom blights. It is nearly round, ideal size for baking, skin creamy white, sometimes slightly netted, flesh clear white, always cooking

dry and mealy. The Bliss Triumph is perhaps the most popular early potato grown, has proven well adapted to the middle West and is fast superceding other early varieties here. The Western grower of early potatoes cannot go wrong on the Irish Cobbler or Bliss Triumph, Russet Burbanks or Netted Gem is a splendid main crop, large white potato—oblong in shape, heavily netted, flesh white and mealy. This is the best cooking and best eating potato of the main crop whites, and on account of its shape, size and quality commands a premium in all fancy markets. The RED M'CLURE is the old Peachblow sold under another name. This is one of the best potatoes we have for the extreme mountain districts, where it grows to perfection. In shape it is almost round, similar to the Irish Cobbler, skin pale, with darker red spots. Flesh white and mealy. An excellent late variety. THE RURAL NEW YORKER is one of the main crop whites grown in the Greeley district. In shape it is slightly oblong, skin delicate cream color, flesh white and flaky when cooked. In appearance it is the most striking potato grown, but does not adjust itself to all kinds of soils as some of the coarser varieties do. THE MAMMOTH PEARL is the standard white potato for the irrigated districts. In shape, it is slightly oval, skin brownish-white, flesh white, very mealy. The Pearl is the hardest and most prolific of the whites, thousands of carloads of them being grown and shipped from all irrigated sections of the West.



Early Ohio Potato

Minn. Red River Early Ohios (Pink)

This is the earliest, surest, best, and most profitable of the early varieties, and a decided favorite with those growing potatoes for the early market, as it can be marketed before it is fully grown. Our seed of these are direct from Minnesota, freshly assorted and true-to-name. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Colorado Dry Land Ohios

..This is the Early Ohio grown on the Divide, between Denver and Colorado Spring, without irrigation. Some growers prefer the native grown stock to the Eastern, although the potato is not quite as smooth. Our seed were grown from Eastern seed last year, and are good, freshly assorted stock. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound to postage.

Red McClure

This is grown very largely on the Western Slope, and in the mountains, where it seems to thrive best. It is very hardy and vigorous, oval in shape, and attractive in appearance. Cooks mealy and dry, and is of fine flavor. This is an improved type of the old Peachblow potato, and there is an increasing demand for them from the South for seed purposes. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rural New Yorker

This the most popular, and by far the best potato grown in the Greeley district. It is large, oblong, smooth, and very attractive, and commands top prices wherever sold. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Mammoth Pearls

This is the standard main crop variety for the irrigated districts of the West. It is a heavy cropper, and the surest late variety grown. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

is fast superceding all other early potatoes in the West. Our seed of this variety is Dry-land Western-grown and acclimated to the West. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.** If by parcel post add 5c per pound for postage.



Irish Cobbler

Irish Cobbler

An extra early variety, maturing only a week or ten days later than the Early Ohio. The tubers are round, uniform in size and shape; the eyes are strong, well developed, and slightly indented. The flesh is a creamy white, of fine quality and flavor. It is a vigorous grower, good keeper, and ripens uniformly. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c; per pound for postage.



Russet Burbank

Russet Burbank or Netted Gem

An oblong, large, white potato, with shallow eyes and netted skin. Flesh white; very mealy, and fine flavor. Excellent quality. The best and most popular baking variety. This potato is fast supplanting the Rural and Pearl varieties in the Middle West, as it seems to be especially adapted to our soil. It is a very heavy yielder, and scab resistant. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Bliss Triumphs

The Bliss Triumph is becoming as popular in the middle-west as it is in the South, as it has become the surest cropper and heaviest yielder of any of the early varieties grown in the West and commands from 15 to 25 cents per cwt. more than any other early variety and it is not as liable to blight or scab. Tubers are nearly round with red, smooth skin, small shallow eyes, very uniform in size and shape. One of the prettiest potatoes grown and

SWEET POTATOES

CULTURE

The plants should be grown in hotbeds, and, when safe from frost should be pulled and transplanted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Warm, sandy soil should be selected, as it is useless to plant them in cold, wet, heavy soil.

There are but few sweet potatoes grown here, as there is but little irrigated land suitable for them, and seldom have enough warm weather to produce a satisfactory crop.

We grow all of our sweet potato plants; therefore, our plants are freshly pulled and packed the day shipped.

Owing to the perishable nature of Sweet Potatoes, and the tenderness of the plants, we do not guarantee them to arrive in good condition, but will send out only first-class stock, using every precaution in packing. Shipments should always be by express.

Yellow Nansemond

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Yellow Jersey

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75.** If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage. For prices on plants see page 71. Orders for potatoes and plants should be placed in advance.

RADISHES

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. and acre

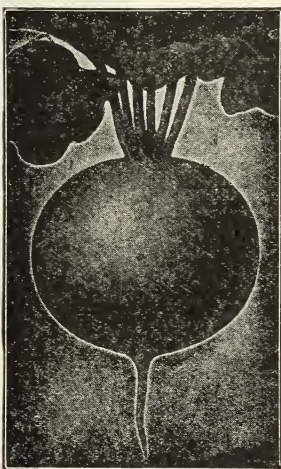
CULTURE Radishes to be crisp and tender should be grown quickly. Therefore, the soil should be well prepared with well-rotted manure and should be kept moist and well cultivated until the radishes mature. Sow early and often in good, rich, sandy soil in rows about 12 inches apart in the open ground, and 5 to 6 inches in hotbeds and greenhouses, covering the seeds about half an inch deep. Winter radishes should be sown during July and August to get the benefit of the cool September weather. They should be sown thinly or thinned out to say 2 inches apart in the row, when too thick they will form no bulb. They should be gathered as soon as frost comes and buried in sand in a cool cellar for winter use. Radishes contain little or no nourishment. Notwithstanding this they are one of the most popular vegetables, served mostly as a relish. Radishes are usually the first vegetable the garden furnishes in the spring, and are eaten and enjoyed throughout the civilized world on account of their pleasant, refreshing taste. Radishes have become so popular that they are grown and offered on the city markets every month of the year. The growing under glass for winter use in cold climates has reached large dimensions. Radishes are of easy culture. They will grow in any good, well-drained soil, and thrive even in comparatively low temperatures. They can be had ready for the table in from three to six weeks after sowing. They should be pulled as soon as they have reached their proper size or they will become tough and pithy.

There are four varieties of radishes, the red, the white, the semi-red and white and the black. These are divided into two types, the long and the round. There is really no difference in the quality of the two types. It is simply a matter of individual preference as to which is best. All of the varieties of both types are usually grown in the home garden, making a splendid assortment from which to choose, and prevent tiring of only one variety. It is necessary the market gardener knows the varieties his trade demand, regardless of his own choice, and grow those varieties. The red varieties are the most popular and most largely grown, although the red with a white tip is a good second, and becomes more popular each season. The pure whites predominate in some markets but in a very few. The black, which is a winter radish, is grown very largely by Europeans here, but is not as popular with Americans. It is one of the finest radishes grown, and would be in every home garden if its merits were more generally known.

color very deep scarlet, with white tip, and is very tender and mild. One of the best all-around early varieties for outdoor planting for market or home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Earliest Round Deep Scarlet Forcing

This variety is ready for market about 20 days after planting, and is one of the most popular forcing radishes among the market gardeners. It is larger, smoother and richer, darker red than any other forcing radish. Very tender and brittle. Small tops allow close planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

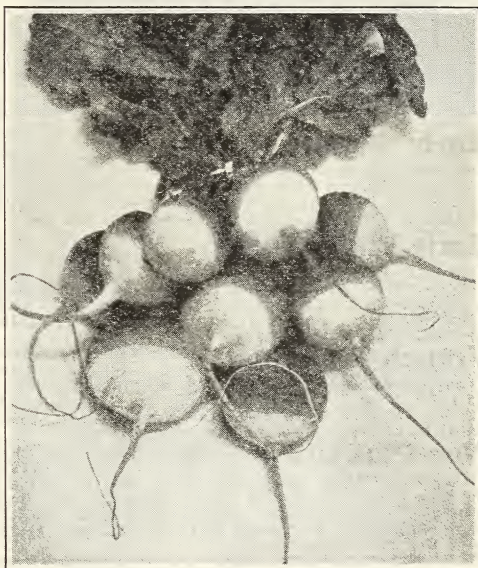


Crimson Giant

ROUND VARIETIES

Crimson Giant

Quick growing sort for forcing or out-of-door planting. The radishes grow twice the size of any early round variety without becoming pithy in the center. They will stand well after maturity. The root is a beautiful deep crimson; the flesh is snow white, of fine flavor, and very tender. Especially fine for market and home use from planting in the open ground. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.



Perfection White Tipped

Vick's Scarlet Globe

This variety is one of the most popular of all the Turnip Radishes. Very extensively used for marketing. It is of quick growth, small leaves, and of finest quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Early Round Scarlet, White Tipped

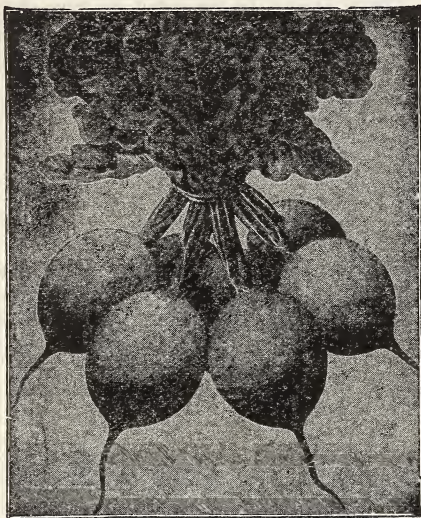
A prime favorite for all purposes. It is medium sized, has short foliage;

This is one of the most pronounced of all the round, white-tipped varieties, which has become so popular in the last few years. Rich carmine scarlet, with a pure white tip, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is very sweet and tender, and well adapted for either forcing or outdoor planting. This is the market gardeners favorite and is grown more extensively than any other variety. Our seed of this

variety is European-grown, and the best that money and skill can produce. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

California Mammoth White

Pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1b., \$1.50.



Early Scarlet Turnip

Early Scarlet Turnip

This is a favorite for both market and home gardens. It is well adapted for outdoor planting. Has a rich scarlet color; shape a little elongated. Flesh white; very brittle and mild. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c.

Early White Turnip

Very much like the Early Scarlet Turnip; a trifle earlier in maturing. Skin and flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Shape almost round. A splendid variety for forcing, or for early outdoor planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

French Breakfast

A good forcing radish, but better for open ground planting. Scarlet with a white tip, elongated in shape. A great favorite on account of its superior flavor and attractive appearance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c.

Non Plus Ultra

This is the earliest forcing radish in cultivation. It is earlier than the Round Deep Scarlet, but not as large. The radish is round, smooth, and deep scarlet. Because of its small top it may be planted close together. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

LONG VARIETIES

Improved Chartier

This is one of the best oblong varieties for resisting the summer heat, and often remains tender and crisp for two months. It is very distinct in appearance, being crimson at the top, shading to a beautiful pink and then to a white, waxy tip. It frequently grows to 1½ inches in diameter, but still retains its crispness and mild flavor. Its size and handsome appearance makes

it a prime favorite among all gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Cincinnati Market

This is the favorite and best long radish that the gardener can grow. Its quick growth and short top makes it admirable for forcing, and its mild flavor, bright red color, and crisp, tender flesh, make it the most popular of all long radishes for either market or home use. Market gardeners have found ready sale for it to the shippers of this state. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Long Black Spanish

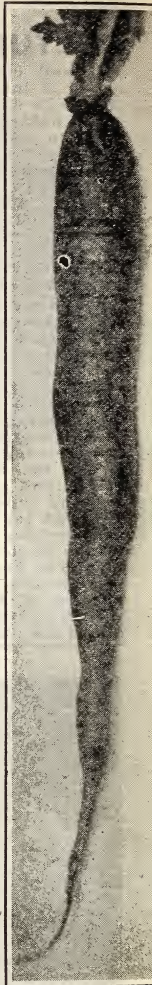
Black skin, white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper. A favorite winter radish. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Round Black Spanish

A radish with a very dark brown skin, shading to black in that portion above the ground. A late and very hardy variety. Flesh white, highly flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.



Long Scarlet, Short Top



Cincinnati Market

傳馬市アークスト街一五〇〇
ハートン種物商會

御用命被下度願上候
て御注文次第御送附申上候間多少に不拘
類を安價に販賣致候に付和文又は英文に
本商會は多數の日本人農家に各種の種物
日本人農家諸君に告ぐ



White Icicle

China Rose (WINTER.) A half long radish of a beautiful pink color; especially grown for winter use. It is free from the strong taste so common to winter radishes, and keeps remarkably well, making it a favorite for those who wish this variety of radish. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

White Strasburg Very similar to White Vienna, with longer and thicker roots. The skin is pure white and smooth. Flesh white and agreeably mild. One of the best of the large summer Radishes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

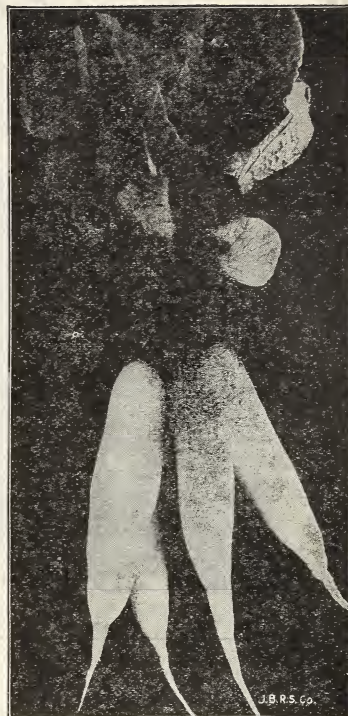
White Vienna (Lady Finger.) A summer variety; pure white in color, very brittle, and retains its crispness to a marked degree. It is a rapid grower, and stands the heat exceptionally well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Chinese White Winter or Celestial The well-known and popular winter variety, clear white, about 4 inches long and half stump rooted. Keeps firm and crisp until it runs to seed. Is a good cooking variety, when cooked the flavor resembles turnips. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Japan A mammoth variety grown in Japan, from whence it came. It grows sometimes as large as 43 inches in circumference. It is brittle, has pure white flesh, and is deliciously flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

White Icicle A long, slender radish of a beautiful transparent whiteness, which makes it very attractive on the market or for home use. It is by far the most popular, and the best of all early long white varieties. It is as early as the Long Scarlet Short Top, but retains its crispness and mild flavor for a longer time. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top (Finger Radish.) One of the best forcing varieties we have to offer. Matures in 25 to 30 days after sowing. Root 5 to 6 inches long, bright scarlet, brittle and tender. A standard variety for both the market and home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.



White Strasburg

SPINACH

One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 20 lbs., an acre

CULTURE Spinach is an important crop of easy culture for the market gardener. For spring and early summer use, sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter for a succession crop. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well-manured ground. Cover with straw on the approach of cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich. The stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent the leaves. The New Zealand Spinach, which requires more room, as it makes a large and spreading plant, may be started from seed early in the spring to furnish greens during the heat of the summer. Large quantities of Spinach is now being grown in the mountain districts during the hot summer months with decided success.

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach when properly prepared. It should be in every home garden.

King of Denmark The best long-season Spinach, remaining at least two weeks longer than other varieties before bolting to seed. Plant vigorous and spreading; leaves, large, rounded, crumpled and blistered,

deep green in color. Seed of this variety scarce and high this season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Longstanding This excellent and most popular Spinach is a late maturing, very long-standing variety. The plant is large, with very broad, arrow-shaped, or rounded nearly smooth, dark, rich green leaves. This variety is extensively grown by market gardeners and commercial growers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale

This is a very early, hardy variety and one of the best to plant in the fall for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but broad and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy Cabbage. It grows rapidly with a tendency to go to seed quickly in warm weather. A splendid canning variety and much used by market gardeners for early use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Monstrous Leaved Viroflay

The market gardeners favorite for fall or spring sowing. Plant of upright growth, with an abundance of heavy, broad, thick, arrow-shaped, attractively curled and crumpled dark green leaves of finest quality and appearance. Desirable for canning because of its upright, clean leaves. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.



Spinach

Prickley Winter

A long standing, late-maturing sort, plant very large, vigorous and hardy; leaves round, thick, medium-sized, dark-green. A splendid variety for seeding in the fall. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Thick-Leaved Round

A rapid growing variety, forming clusters of large, very thick, wrinkled leaves. Very popular with market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Victoria

This variety is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green color, curled and crimped, with thick, fleshy leaves. It is a heat resister, and especially adapted to spring planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

New Zealand

The plant of this variety is entirely distinct from the common spinach. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a crystalline appearance. The plant is much larger, and thrives in hot weather; grows on all soils, rich or poor. Started early in the spring, plants will resist heat, and make a strong growth during the summer. It may be cut all summer, new shoots growing when others are cut. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Giant Thick Leaved

A vigorous growing sort, with very large, thick leaves, slightly crumpled, of fine, deep green color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

SQUASH

One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds an acre

CULTURE

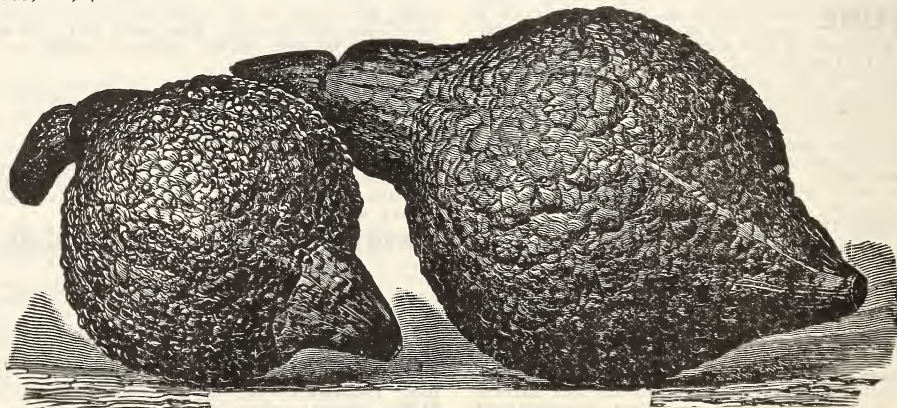
A good sandy loam is best adapted to Squash. The richer the better. All varieties of Squash are very tender and should not be planted until danger from frost has passed. The summer Bush varieties should be planted in hills about 4 feet apart. The running varieties 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, and when danger from frost and bugs has passed thin out to 2 to 3 plants to each hill. Winter squash are better after a few frosts have fallen on them and should remain on the vines until thoroughly ripened. Culture the same as cucumber and melons.

Boston Marrow

A large-sized, hard-shelled winter variety, with bright orange skin, and deep orange flesh; finely grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.

Delicious

A fall and winter variety of medium size. Top shaped in form; color dark green; flesh orange color; very dry and delicious. An excellent keeping variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.



Chicago Warty Hubbard

Chicago Warty Hubbard This is a distinct strain of the famous Hubbard, and is an ideal winter squash for market men. The shell is deeply warted, dark green in color; flesh dry and sweet flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Chili This squash is better for stock than for table use. The flesh is yellow, very thin and nutritious, far exceeding the ordinary pumpkin as a stock feed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Pike's Peak or Sibley This is said to be the only table squash equal to or surpassing the Hubbard in quality. It has a dark olive-green colored shell with light orange-colored flesh of the very best quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Livingston's Cushaw This is considered one of the very best varieties for pies or baking. It has a beautiful mottled green color, striped with green and white. They are hardy and seldom troubled with bugs, especially when other varieties are near. Can be grown with corn same as pumpkins and yield a good crop. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

White Summer Crookneck

Long crooknecked variety similar to Summer Crookneck in size and shape, but it is pure white. Is especially fine quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.

Summer Crookneck One of the best summer squashes. It is dwarf, bushy and very productive. The skin is yellow; flesh a deep golden yellow, dry, with a most agreeable flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.



Summer Crookneck and White Bush

The Hubbard This is the leading squash and the favorite of America. Seems to do well in all producing sections and outsells all other varieties on the market. The shell is dark green, flesh a rich yellow or orange color;

very fine grained, solid, dry and sweet. The toughness of the rind or shell make it a good keeper. Every farmer should grow at least enough for home use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Hubbard This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warty. The chief distinction is that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange, turning to red when ripened. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Fordhook Very desirable for either summer or winter use. The vines are vigorous, producing squashes from 8 to 10 inches in length, of oblong form, slightly ridged, skin yellow and flesh of lighter shade; quality unsurpassed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Bush Scallop Identical with White Bush Scallop except in color which is deep orange. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Early White Bush Scallop

The best summer variety. The plants are of the true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. An old home garden favorite. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

TOBACCO

One ounce should produce 5,000 plants

CULTURE Tobacco in this section should be started in a hotbed early in March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. The ground should be deeply dug and well manured, as tobacco is a rank grower.

Havana Grows well here and commands a high price as cigar stock. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf This is the hardest variety, and is best adapted to our altitude, as it stands the cool nights better than most kinds grown South. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

Missouri Broadleaf Very early kind, and one that matures in our climate; used for cigar wrappers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00. We are growing plants of the above varieties this year on our Seed Farm, and can quote them. Postpaid: Per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50.

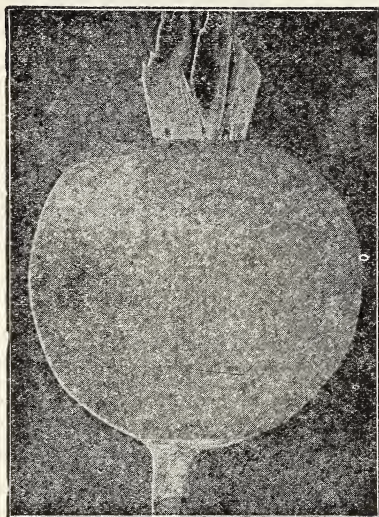
TURNIP

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds an acre

CULTURE Turnips should be grown quickly to be of the best quality, and should be sown in good, deep, rich soil. Sow from March to the last of August, as you want the crop to mature, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart or broadcast if preferred, using about 2 pounds of seed per acre. Rutabagas require a longer time to mature and should be sown earlier in the season. They also require more space and should be planted further apart. The Fly or Flea beetle is very destructive to turnips, especially during dry weather. The dusting of Lime or Plaster on the plants when the fly or beetle appear will often check them, or spraying with a solution of kerosene emulsion and nicotine will usually destroy them.

The summer production of Turnips has increased very rapidly in the vicinity of Denver in recent years, as our cool nights and irrigating system

enable us to grow sweet, tender turnips during the hot summer months, when the warmer sections can seldom grow them, and those they grow are pithy and strong tasting. The White Milan is the earliest variety on the market and very popular with market gardeners on account of its earliness, small top and mild, sweet flavor. Snowball is another early popular variety. It is pure white, perfectly globe-shaped, often ready for use six weeks after planting. The Purple Top Globe is a favorite main crop variety; is nearly as early as White Milan. Much more productive and a better shape. It is perfectly globe-shaped, purple above ground and white below. The early Purple Top Strap Leaved, is a very popular turnip among the gardeners for bunching, as it has very short leaves and is easily tied. The White Egg is by far the best and most popular variety for the West. It is egg-shaped, very early; heavy cropper, and the very best all-purpose Turnip. Pomeranian White Globe is the largest of the table varieties, and is also used largely for stock, as on good, rich soil it often grows 10 pounds in weight. The Rutabaga is particularly a cold climate vegetable, and does extremely well in the mountain districts, where it grows to perfection, the Purple Top and Bangholm being the two leading varieties.



White Egg

White Egg A very early variety, and the most popular in this territory for both the market and home garden. It is egg shaped, pure white, fine grained, and does not become strong. It is one of the heaviest croppers grown, and the best all-season turnip on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

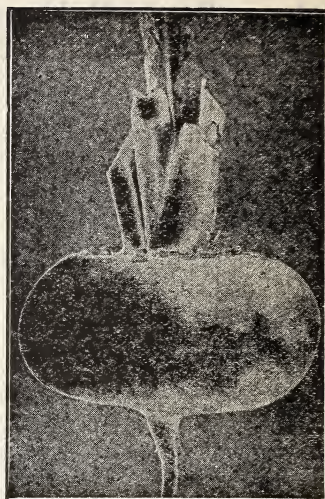
Early Purple Top Milan

One of the earliest Turnips grown. Of medium size, with flattened round roots, smooth and white with a purple-red top. Leaves short and few; flesh white and of splendid quality. Well adapted to spring and fall planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25.

Snowball This is a medium size turnip of exceptionally fine flavor. It is pure white in color and perfectly globular in shape. It is ready for the table six weeks after planting. A very popular bunching variety as it is free from side or fibrous roots, and is perfectly smooth. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Early White Milan

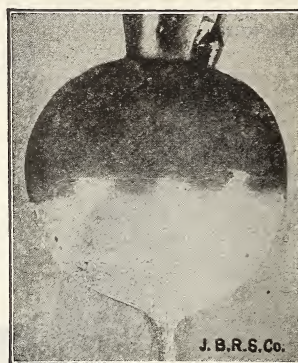
This is an extra early variety, very popular with market gardeners. The turnip is strap leaved, has a small top and is very mild and sweet. It is the best of the early white varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00.



Early White Milan

Pomeranian White Globe

A larged sized turnip, with large leaves suitable for the table or for stock. When pulled for table use it must be pulled before growing too large. Frequently grows in rich soil to 12 pounds in weight. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.



J. B. R. S. Co.

Purple Top Globe

Purple Top White Globe The favorite for the table because of its mild flavor and attractive appearance. It is purple or dark red above the ground and pure white below. It is a heavy yielder, and keeps well. Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top

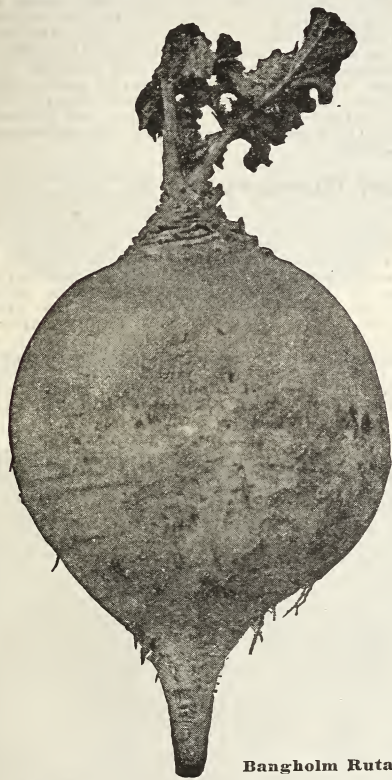
This is a late maturing yellow turnip, and must be planted two weeks before any of the other varieties. It is tender and sweet, nutritious and valuable for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Purple Top Strap Leaf A very early strap leaved variety extensively used for the table, especially in the South. The roots are flat, medium size, purple or dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1b., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top (Long Island Improved.) Very hardy and productive. It is of American origin and is the best of the yellow purple top rutabagas. The flesh is very tender and sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Skirving's Improved A large variety and a very heavy cropper. One of the best for field culture. It is of excellent quality and keeps well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.



Bangholm Rutabaga

Bronze Top A large, oval variety, with yellow flesh and bronze green top. Desirable on account of its sureness to make in any soil where other varieties would go to top. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

White Russian or Large White

Grows very large. Flesh firm, white and solid; excellent for table or stock and a good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

Bangholm An improved strain of Purple Top Rutabagas; an excellent variety, both in shape and quality. The roots are of large size, oblong, globular-shaped, with small neck; yellow flesh; very dark purple top. A large cropper; superior to all other rutabagas. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1b., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

TOMATOES

One ounce of seed should produce 2,000 plants

CULTURE Tomatoes do best on light, warm not over-rich soil. Success depends in a large measure upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. For first early tomatoes select varieties of the earliest types, and start the plants under glass in hot beds or greenhouses during February and March. When the plants are about 2 inches high they should be transplanted to flats, pots or plant boxes. Never crowd the plants, but keep them short and stocky. Plants already in bloom if in pots or boxes may be transplanted to the open ground without disturbing their roots, and will continue to bloom and fruit without check. When danger from frost has passed, set the plants in the field in rows about 4 feet apart each way, in warm, mellow soil of fair fertility. For main crop the plants may be started somewhat later in hotbeds or cold frames, and then set in the open ground the same as the early varieties. Tomatoes require very little water; just enough to keep them in good growing condition; too much water will cause them to blight. Cultivate often and thoroughly as long as the vines will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be shallow or the crop may be badly injured. It is a matter of personal liking whether tomatoes should be trained upon stakes or trellises, or whether they should be left to ramble over the ground. A great many of the early varieties which are grown throughout the middle West are dwarf varieties, which really do not require staking, but where the taller varieties are grown the yield and quality of the fruit will be improved by staking or trellising the plants.

Some of the large canning companies in the irrigated districts of the West issue cultural directions to their growers, about as follows:

IRRIGATION: Watch your soil carefully. Dig down six inches to one foot and check up on your moisture. Always keep an even moisture in the ground. An uneven supply of moisture has a tendency to cause blight, blossom end rot and cracking of the fruit; also gives an irregular growth, making the vine go to growth more than setting to fruit. Do not irrigate when vines are in heavy bloom. Do not furrow out too close to the vines.

CULTIVATION: The roots of the vines should be inspected, so that the grower knows the root system, what depth and how far out they have extended, that he may govern his cultivation accordingly. Do not cultivate too deep, nor too close to the vines. Do not leave your ground in ridges, as it has a tendency to dry out faster. Keep the top of the soil finely mulched to preserve the moisture. During the last cultivation leave a shallow furrow in the center of the row for future irrigations.

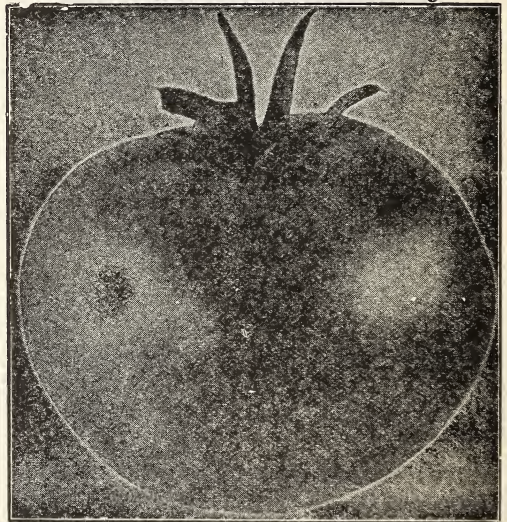
Tomatoes are fast becoming a staple crop in all parts of the world, and are already in many countries considered just as much a necessity as the potato. Fifty years ago this vegetable was considered unfit for the table, and now there is none more popular. Thousands of acres are annually grown in this vicinity and throughout the middle West for canning companies, as well as large quantities for the local market. It is a point of good gardening to have this vegetable early, and those who succeed are well paid for the trouble. Tomatoes are an easy and comparatively inexpensive crop to grow; they are vigorous and very prolific, the largest expense being for picking, as they often produce 15 to 20 tons per acre. Our tomato seed were all grown in California for us by an old experienced tomato seed grower, who has made a life study of them, devoting over thirty years to the growth of them in the East, finally transferring his operations to California, where conditions were

more favorable for the production of seed. We have handled these seeds almost exclusively for the past ten years without a complaint from anyone concerning them, but, instead have received numerous commendations. We challenge anyone to produce any better or true-to-name and description. If you are not satisfied with the seed you have been using, give ours a trial—you will be more than pleased with them.

We grow on our Seed and Vegetable Farm all of the tomato plants we supply our retail customers, and in addition thereto hundreds of thousands of plants for some of the largest canneries in the West. Each season we receive hundreds of orders from customers in which they state the particular purpose for which the plants are desired, asking us to send them the varieties we consider best suited to such purposes, and to enable such persons to easily and quickly make their own selections, also as an aid to the novice and those who do not care to take the time to read the full description of each variety we catalog to determine which they want, we will here preface our detailed description of each variety by giving some of the characteristics, habits and uses of each variety listed. Spark's Earliana is the earliest to ripen of any of the large, smooth varieties, and on this account is one of the best sellers. The plants are compact in growth, producing clusters of large, bright red fruits, the bulk of which ripens early. Where earliness is quite an object we would recommend Spark's Earliana. In point of earliness June Pink or Pink Earliana, as it is sometimes called, ranks next to Spark's Earliana. In reality it is only an improved strain of the Earliana; is only a day or so later in beginning to ripen its fruit, which are of a darker, deep red color, very smooth and uniform in size, without cracks or green core. The vines are rather dwarf with a light foliage, causing some of the fruit to sunburn during extreme hot weather. The fruits are borne in clusters from 5 to 8 and with proper care the vines will bear continuously from beginning of the season until killed by frost. June Pink is the most prolific, best colored, best shaped, best size and best all-purpose early tomato for the middle West, and we cannot recommend it too highly to those desiring the best early variety. Bonnie Best is a comparatively new introduction that is rapidly growing in popularity. Its supporters claim it is as early as Earliana or June Pink, better colored, better shape, better size and much more prolific. The vines are vigorous, with heavy foliage, which protects the fruit from the hot sun. The fruits are of a bright scarlet color, always smooth and uniform in size and shape. An excellent greenhouse variety and a good one to follow Earliana and June Pink in the open field. Chalk's Early Jewel is undoubtedly the best all-purpose early tomato on the market. It begins to ripen a few days later than Earliana and June Pink, but is larger in size, and a much heavier cropper. The fruits are bright scarlet, ripens up to the stem without green core. Flesh thick, bright scarlet through and through, very solid, splendid for slicing, and one of the very best for canning. Grown very largely by canners throughout the middle West and short season districts, on account of its earliness, color, quality and productiveness. The plants are very hardy and robust, admitting of earlier setting in the field, and it is claimed it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. John Baer is a new early variety of recent introduction, possessing qualities of the June Pink and Early Jewel varieties. It is very early, hardy and productive, a combination of qualities seldom obtained in an extra early variety. The fruits are large, smooth, nearly round, with a very attractive scarlet color. A magnificent tomato for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Of the main crop varieties Beauty is by far the most popular, especially in the middle West. It is early, hardy and prolific, bearing its fruits in clusters of from 4 to 6. The fruit is large, smooth, very solid and of perfect shape. May be picked quite green and yet ripen up nicely. This is the variety grown so largely around Denver for

the local and shipping trade. Dwarf Ponderosa is the largest fruited of the Dwarf or Tree Tomato. Vines grow about 2 feet high, making it a most desirable sort for the home garden. Dwarf Champion is one of the most popular home garden varieties, as it is dwarf and needs no staking; is early and a good cropper. Fruits are large, of beautiful glossy purple, thick and solid with large meat center. Dwarf Stone is another large-fruited dwarf variety of recent introduction. The fruits are nearly as large as the Standard Stone, smooth, and ripens evenly; color bright red. The Stone is the largest of the main crop varieties; is grown very largely for canning purposes. The Globe is the favorite greenhouse variety. It is medium early, very productive; fruit large, always smooth, flesh firm, with but few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple. Is slow to blight; one of the best all-purpose varieties. The Golden Queen is a large, handsome, beautiful golden yellow tomato. In size, shape, and quality it will equal any of the red varieties, but is not so popular on account of its color. The Red Cherry, Yellow Plum, Yellow Pear and Husk are all preserving varieties, and are growing more and more popular each season.

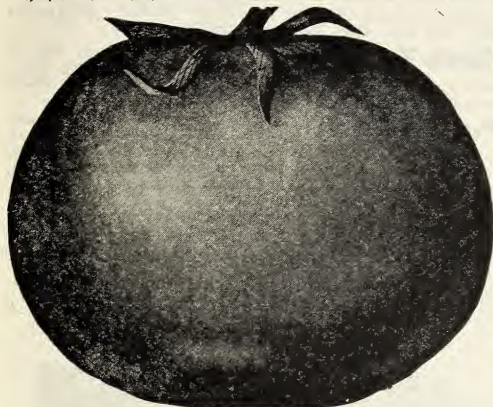
Dwarf Ponderosa This is one of the largest-fruited varieties of the dwarf or tree tomatoes. A cross between "Dwarf Champion" and the original Ponderosa. This new tomato combines all the best qualities of the two varieties from which it came, having stocky, dwarf, branching habit and distinctive foliage of the "Dwarf Champion" plant, growing about two feet high yet producing the original Ponderosa fruit, except it is a trifle smaller, yet large enough for any use, whether for slicing, cooking or canning. Its dwarf, compact habit makes it more desirable for the small garden than the original tall-growing Ponderosa. It is coreless, solid and fine-flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.



Livingston's Beauty

Beauty This is by far the most popular and largely grown tomato in the vicinity of Denver and throughout the middle West. The vines grow strong and hardy, with a heavy foliage, which protects the fruits, preventing them from sunburning during the extreme hot weather, which is quite an object in the non-irrigated districts,

where it gets exceedingly hot and dry. The fruits are produced in clusters of 4 to 6, large, smooth and early. Color deep, rich, purple-red; flesh firm, solid, excellent quality, with very small seed cells. Noted for its long shipping qualities. May be picked quite green, yet ripen up nicely; looks well, and keeps in perfect condition longer than any other variety. It is an ideal home market and long shipping tomato. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Dwarf Champion

Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato

Quite distinct from other varieties in habit of growth. Good sort for the home garden, as the plants, owing to their peculiar upright growth, may be set from 18 inches to two feet apart, and still produce an abundant crop. Fruits of a beautiful, glossy purple, firm, solid, thick flesh, with large, meaty center. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

John Baer A new early variety of recent introduction. Very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits are a bright red, very attractive, and the largest of the extra early sorts. They are almost round, smooth, firm, and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest varieties. The plant will stand plenty of fertilizer without going too much to vine. An invaluable sort for market gardeners. John Baer is also being grown extensively by some of our largest canners for canning purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Bonney Best One of the finest, bright red tomatoes for growing in green houses, and a good one to follow the extra early varieties in the open field. Color, bright scarlet, always smooth, and of uniform shape and size. A splendid sort for market and shipping. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Stone The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, fine-flavored, main crop variety grown. It is grown largely for canning and shipping purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

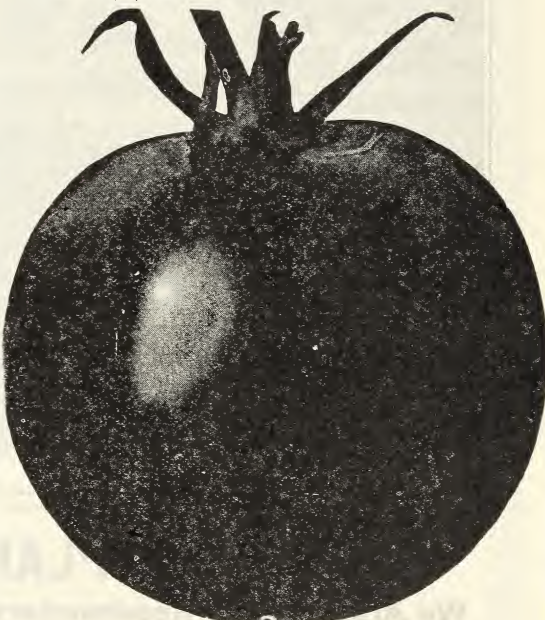
Redhead This new tomato is an improved strain of June Pink; being a little earlier, little larger with little heavier foliage and more resistant to blight. Deep blood-red color, ripening clear to the stem. Almost globe-shaped; slightly flattened. One of the best extra early tomatoes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Globe In shape, this tomato is distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe. It ripens through and through. A fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very productive. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Spark's Earliana It is the earliest large, smooth red tomato. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium late sorts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored extra early, bright red tomato; only a few days later than Spark's Earliana. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, very solid, and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

June Pink An extra early pink tomato. It is very popular with the market gardeners, where first in the market means so much. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen early, and bears continuously until cut down by frost. The seed of this variety we have grown for us under contract by an old grower, who has specialized in tomatoes for thirty years, and is able to grow the best that experience and money can produce. Those who have grown these tomatoes have realized more than double for their crop than any other variety, as they are earlier, more prolific, and of better quality, excelling that of the Beauty in earliness, yield and quality. If you want the first and best tomato on the market, try our June Pink. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



June Pink

The Burbank Tomato This is one of Burbank's creation and is the latest sensation in tomatoedom. It is claimed to be the very best early tomato and the very earliest best tomato. Here is Mr. Burbank's description of "The Burbank": By far the earliest, smoothest, solidest, most productive, and best of all early tomatoes; resists well any of the tomato diseases better than most others. Fruits bright crimson; thick, solid, heavy, smooth, firm. Medium to large in size, superior quality, unusually heavy and continuous bearer throughout the season. Best

keeper and better shipper. Unlike other tomatoes "the skin peels freely from the rich, firm flesh." If half of what they claim is true, it is the greatest tomato ever introduced and should be in every garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40; ¼-lb., \$1.25; ½-lb., \$2.20; lb., \$4.00

Dwarf Stone A vigorous growing dwarf red tomato of recent introduction. The fruits are larger than those of the Dwarf Champion, smooth, bright red, and ripens evenly. It is prolific, and an excellent all around tomato. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Red Cherry Fruit small being ⅝ of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Golden Queen A very handsome, large tomato; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of

red. It is as smooth and well-shaped as the best of the red varieties, and of superior flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Yellow Plum Fruit plum-shaped, of clear deep yellow color. Flesh yellow and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Yellow Pear Used for preserves and to make tomato figs. Distinctively pear-shaped, and of excellent flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Husk Tomato Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Fine for preserves or eating from the hand. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Purple Husk Similar to Golden Husk, only purple in color. It is very productive, containing more acid than Golden Husk. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



A Partial View of Hot Beds and Cold Frames on the Burton Seed Farm
Where Our Vegetable Plants Are Grown

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We Are Western Headquarters for Vegetable Plants and Roots

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown by us on our Seed and Vegetable Farm, under our personal supervision. When we grow them we know just what we have; what they are; how many of each variety; when they will be ready for planting, and not dependent on others for our supply, often to be disappointed when wanted and most needed. Our Hotbeds, Cold Frames and Plant Grounds comprise the largest and most complete plant growing facilities in the West. We grow acres of plants from true and tried seeds by the best growing experts that money can procure. If you want to be sure to secure the exact varieties and quantities you order, send your orders to us. We grow them, know what they are, and can guarantee them to our customers. We recommend having all plants sent by Express, as Parcel Post shipments are often delayed, handled roughly, kept too warm or too cold to carry any distance and arrive in good condition, but if preferred or more convenient to have them delivered by Parcel Post, we will send them that way and will see they are properly packed for such shipment; but when so sent, we cannot guarantee them to arrive on time or in good condition. Customers will please bear in mind that it requires practically as much time and material to pack and make ready

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

for shipment 100 plants as 1,000 and for that reason we are compelled to charge more proportionately for smaller quantities than larger quantities.

NOTICE Although we exercise the greatest care in the packing and dispatch of plants, we cannot guarantee safe delivery. Our responsibility ends on delivery to Postoffice or Express Company. No plants sent C. O. D.

Below we quote prices by Parcel Post, prepaid, or by Express not paid:

		Parcel Post Prepaid			By Express Not Paid			
		Doz.	100	1000	Doz.	100	1000	
Asparagus	Roots, Palmetto	1 yr. old	.25	.85	6.00	.20	.75	5.00
Asparagus	Roots, Giant Argenteuil	1 yr. old	.25	.85	6.00	.20	.75	5.00
Asparagus	Roots, Conover's Colossal	1 yr. old	.25	.85	6.00	.20	.75	5.00
Asparagus	Roots, Columbian Mammoth White.....	1 yr. old	.25	.85	6.00	.20	.75	5.00
Asparagus	Roots, Martha Washington	1 yr. old	.35	1.50	10.00	.30	1.25	9.00
Brussels	Sprouts, Improved Dwarf, ready May 1st.....		.35	1.00	9.00	.30	.90	8.00
Cabbage,	Early Jersey Wakefield, ready April 1st.....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Copenhagen Market, ready April 1st.....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Enkhuizen, ready April 1st.....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Winnigstadt, ready April 1st.....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Danish Round Head, Short Stem.....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Danish Round Head, Middle Stem, ready May 1st....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Danish Ball Head, Tall Stem, ready May 1st....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Early Flat Dutch, ready April 1st.....		.25	.75	4.50	.20	.65	3.50
Cabbage,	Large Red, ready May 1st.....		.25	.85	5.50	.20	.75	4.50
Cabbage,	Savoy, Drumhead, ready May 1st.....		.25	.85	5.50	.20	.75	4.50
Cauliflower,	Danish Perfection, ready April 1st.....		.30	.85	6.50	.25	.75	5.50
Cauliflower,	Early Snowball, ready April 1st.....		.30	.85	6.50	.25	.75	5.50
Cauliflower,	Improved Snowball, ready April 1st.....		.30	.85	6.50	.25	.75	5.50
Celery,	Golden, Self-Blanching, ready May 15th.....		.20	.65	5.00	.20	.50	3.50
Celery,	Pascal, ready June 1st .....		.25	.65	4.50	.20	.50	3.50
Egg Plant,	ready May 1st.....		.50	1.50	12.00	.40	1.25	10.00
Horse Radish	Roots .....		.20	1.00	8.00	.15	.85	6.00
Kohl-Rabi,	White Vienna, ready May 1st.....		.30	1.00	8.00	.25	.85	7.00
Onion,	Denia, ready April 15th .....		.20	.45	3.00	.15	.40	2.50
Onion,	Mountain Danvers, ready April 15th.....		.20	.45	3.00	.15	.40	2.50
Pepper,	Anaheim Chili, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.00	8.00	.30	1.00	7.00
Pepper,	Cayenne, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.00	8.00	.30	1.00	7.00
Pepper,	Pimiento, ready May 15th .....		.40	1.00	8.00	.30	1.00	7.00
Pepper,	Red Chili, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.00	8.00	.30	1.00	7.00
Pepper,	Sweet Mango, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.00	8.00	.30	1.00	8.50
Rhubarb	Roots .....		.75	5.00	35.00	.60	4.00	30.00
Sweet Potato	Plants, ready May 15th.....		.35	.75	6.50	.25	.65	5.00
Tomato,	The Burbank, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.30	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Earliana, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Redhead, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	June Pink, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	John Baer, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Chalk, Early Jewel, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Dwarf, Ponderosa, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Dwarf Stone, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Beauty, ready May 15th.....		.35	1.00	8.00	.25	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Golden Queen .....		.35	1.00	8.00	.30	.80	6.00
Tomato,	Husk, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.25	10.00	.35	1.00	8.50
Tomato,	Yellow Pear, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.25	10.00	.30	1.00	8.50
Tomato,	Red Cherry, ready May 15th.....		.40	1.25	10.00	.30	1.00	8.50
Tobacco,	ready May 1st.....		.25	1.00	8.00	.25	.90	7.00
Chives,	per bunch, sprouted.....	Each	.30	Doz.	2.10	Each .20	Doz.	1.60
Mint Clumps	.....	Each	.40	Doz.	...	Each .30	...	...
Sage,	one-year-old clumps.....	Each	.35	Doz.	3.10	Each .25	Doz.	2.10
Aster,	Large Flowering Crego.....			\$0.10	\$0.75	\$0.07	\$0.50	
Daisy,	English, Mixed .....			.10	.75	.07	.50	
Fox Glove	.....			.25	2.50	.20	2.00	
Pansies,	Assorted Colors .....			.10	.60	.07	.50	
Hollyhocks,	Assorted Colors, double.....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Shasta Daisy	.....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Phlox,	Hardy, Mixed colors.....			.20	2.00	.17	1.50	
Coreopsis	.....			.20	2.00	.15	1.50	
Gaillardia,	Blanket Flower .....			.20	2.00	.15	1.50	
Oriental Poppy	.....			.20	2.00	.15	1.50	
Sweet William	.....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Larkspur,	Mixed Colors .....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Garden Pinks,	Mixed Colors .....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Baby Breath	Roots .....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Peonies,	Assorted Colors .....			.25	2.50	.20	2.25	
Columbine,	Rocky Mountain .....			.20	2.25	.15	1.60	
Cinnamon Vine	.....			.10	1.00	.08	.80	
Madeira Vine	.....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Sea Statice	(Lavender Baby Breath).....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Giant Heather	.....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Lily Of The Valley	clumps .....			.30	3.00	.25	2.50	
Campanula	.....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Rudbeckia	(Golden Glow) .....			.15	1.50	.12	1.25	
Iris (Japanese).	.....			.35	3.60	.30	3.25	
Iris (Fleur-de-Lis)	assorted.....			.20	2.25	.17	1.75	

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

As in the past, we are handling only those trees and plants that are Western-grown and thoroughly acclimated to our Western conditions. We are listing nearly every known variety of fruit, berry or plant that is hardy and has proven well adapted to our western soil and climate.

If you want berry plants that produce those "large, luscious, appetizing berries," apple trees that produce those "big red apples," cherry trees that produce those "delicious sparkling, red cherries" that have to be guarded with a shotgun to keep the birds and boys away, send your orders to us. We will send you the finest lot of healthy, vigorous, young stock you ever saw. Something that will be a satisfaction and pleasure to you.

Our fruit trees are all grown one year from grafting or budding, then cut back to the ground and grown up again. By this method our yearling trees have two-year-old roots; our two-year-old trees three-year roots, and so on through the entire list. We first develop the root system of our trees, and when that is properly developed it will produce a good, strong, vigorous tree very quickly. We recommend the planting of young trees, say from 3 to 5 feet in height, as the shock and loss in transplanting the young trees is much less than that of older and larger sizes; and by our system of developing the roots first will come into bearing as soon as the larger sizes.

The season for planting trees and shrubs varies with the latitude and altitude of localities, and is really regulated by the appearance and disappearance of frost. Planting should be done in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground; the sooner the better.

In the latitude of Denver, it is usually during April or the first of May; further South, earlier; and North later, according to climatic conditions. We will be prepared to ship any time after March 15th. Would advise customers to order early, stating when to ship, so we will have ample time to make shipment at the time specified, as that is our busy season and the more time given us the more attention we can give the order. Be prepared to plant your stock promptly on arrival, as the longer it remains out of the ground, the less liable it is to grow. Don't let shipment remain at station several days waiting for a convenient time to call for. Remove it promptly.

After receiving, unpack and puddle in a sloppy mixture of mud, this covers the roots with a coating of mud that will keep the air from them and allow the young feeder roots to start to grow.

If they cannot be planted at once make a trench and "Heel" them in until such time that they can be planted where they are to remain.

We recommend that where possible all trees and shrubs be sent by express, as it is the quickest and safest way they can be sent. However, we have a large number of customers living at interior points where shipments can be delivered quicker and cheaper by Parcel Post, and to accommodate those, we are quoting trees and shrubs delivered by Parcel Post, and when so ordered will use every care and precaution in packing, but will not be responsible for delay and damage when so sent. Trees and shrubs over four feet in length cannot be sent by mail without pruning them down. When ordering, please state just how you want shipments sent, and we will follow your instruction as nearly as possible. No charge for packing or cartage.

All of our trees and shrubbery are packed first in moss then in wax paper and then with burlap, this insures a maximum of protection with a minimum of transportation charges.

If damaged in transit report at once to the Express or Railroad Agent and have him note on the expense bill or express receipt the nature and amount of the damage and attach this to your claim for damages.

Our Stock State Inspected and free from disease.

If interested in any tree, vine or shrub not listed in this Catalog, ask us for prices. A lack of space prevents our listing many valuable varieties that we are in position to supply.

We shall be glad to prune fruit and other trees for planting when so requested.

APPLES

The apple is the most important of all the fruits, and is, perhaps, grown more largely than any other. No farm home is complete without the orchard, and no orchard complete without the apple; and for family use there is no fruit more healthy and deserving. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. By carefully selecting suitable summer, fall and winter varieties, a constant supply of delicious fruit can be had each year from June until the following May. The apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre and at less expense.

We have listed only hardy varieties that we know to be particularly adapted to our Western climate and conditions, all of which have 2-year-old tops on 3-year-old roots.

Autumn Strawberry One of the very best early autumn apples. Fruit rather large, whitish yellow, splashed with light crimson. Flesh very white. Trees bear young and abundantly. Ripens in early autumn.

Delicious A remarkable variety introduced in the West several years ago, where it is being planted largely, and rapidly taking first rank. Fruit large, beautiful, brilliant red, blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and delicious. A splendid shipper and keeper. Tree hardy and an annual bearer.

Duchess This apple came from Russia and is extremely hardy. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow. Flavor a pleasant acid. A splendid cooking apple and one of the most profitable early apples for commercial purposes.

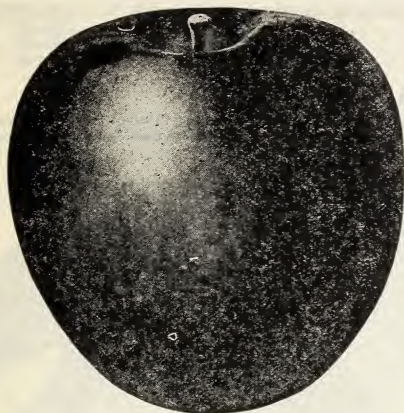
Early Harvest The tree is vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish and smooth. Color bright yellow

when ripe. Flesh nearly white. Flavor fine. Ripens in August.

Gano This is an improved Ben Davis, having all the good qualities of its parent in a higher degree. Tree stronger, harder and a better drought resister. Fruits large, bright red without stripes or blotches. A very heavy cropper and splendid keeper. A splendid variety for storing for late winter or spring use.

Grimes Golden Tree vigorous, upright. A good early winter variety. Fruits golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, subacid, with a rich, spicy flavor.

Jonathan This is the most popular early winter variety. The trees are very hardy, vigorous and productive, and are adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. Fruits brilliant red, high flavored and of excellent quality. It is the great market apple of the West and South.



Wealthy Apple

Wealthy There are few varieties that are so hardy, so productive and yield such good quality fruits. The fruits are medium size,

smooth, round, bright red, marked with splashes of darker red. Ripens in October.

Northwestern Greening

An old favorite winter variety, bearing large, smooth, greenish-yellow fruit having a good sub-acid flavor; flesh yellow, fine grained; tree a very vigorous grower.

Yellow Transparent

This is the best of the extra early apples. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest. Fruit medium to large; skin thin, waxy, pale yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy and comes into bearing very young. Ripens in August.

Maiden Blush

A good market variety because of its uniform size and attractive appearance. Fruit a creamy yellow, flushed with red. Flesh white and tender. A very heavy cropper.

Stayman's Winesap

This is an improved winesap. The tree is a vigorous grower, and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit and adapts itself readily to different soils and conditions. Fruit large, deep red. A good keeper. A splendid variety for the West.

CRAB APPLES

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence and becomes more popular each season. They will succeed well where any other apple will grow. They bear early; are unequaled for jelly and cooking, and some of the improved varieties are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome; annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

Red Siberian

Fruits small; about an inch in diameter. Grows in clusters; bears young and abundantly. Ripens in August and September.

Transcendent

An improved Yellow Siberian; large, yellow, with a beautiful crimson cheek. Ripens in September.

ANY VARIETY ABOVE DESCRIBED:

	Prepaid Express or Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 to 10 2-yr. No. 1, 4 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each \$0.90	Each \$0.80
10 to 20 2-yr. No. 1, 4 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each .85	Each .75
20 or more 2-yr. No. 1, 4 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each .80	Each .70

Hyslop

This pretty little Crab is a deep red color similar to a plum. Very fine for preserving and jellies. Bears immense crops.

Whitney

One of the largest; glossy, green-splashed carmine. Firm, juicy, pleasant. A great bearer. Ripens in August.

CHERRIES

Cherries do exceptionally well in practically every location in the central West, coming into bearing the second year and continuing until they literally bear themselves to death, making it one of the most profitable of fruits. Set the trees 18 to 20 feet apart each way.

Early Richmond

This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries for cooking purposes and production. Fruits medium size, dark red, juicy, rich acid. Ripens in June.

English Morello

Fair size, blackish red, acid fruit. This variety is destined to be our most popular market variety. Ripens in August.

Large Montmorency

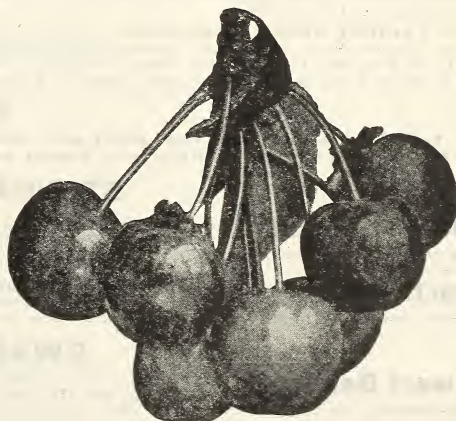
A popular market variety good for all purposes. Vigorous grower; very productive. Fruits large, red, acid.

Wragg

Claimed to be much harder than English Morello, which it closely resembles. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit dark purple, very fine. Ripens in August.

Compass Cherry Plum

A cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Originated at Springfield, Minnesota. It is absolutely hardy, wonderfully prolific. Frequently produces fruit on young trees in nursery row. Fruit large, bright red, deepening as it ripens until it reaches a rich, dark, wine color. On account of its hardness very desirable for Northern sections.



Early Richmond Cherry

ANY VARIETY ABOVE DESCRIBED:

	Prepaid Express or Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 to 10 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each \$1.25.....	Each \$1.15
10 to 25 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each 1.20.....	Each 1.10
25 or more 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each 1.15.....	Each 1.05

PEACHES

A well drained, well kept, clean and mellow soil is best adapted to Peaches. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly. Remove dead branches and let in light and air.



Elberta Peach

Elberta (Free.) This is the leading market variety of the West and Southwest. Tree perfectly hardy in the North. Fruit lemon yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow. A vigorous grower and good shipper.

Crawford's Early (Free.) Large, bright yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens in August and September.

ANY VARIETY ABOVE DESCRIBED:

	Prepaid Express or Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 to 10 2-yr. No. 1, 4 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each \$0.85.....	Each \$0.75
10 to 25 2-yr. No. 1, 4 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each .80.....	Each .70
25 or more 2-yr. No. 1, 4 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each .75.....	Each .65



Bartlett Pear

Carman (Free.) Resembles Elberta in shape. Considered hardier and more prolific. Color, creamy white with deep blush. Skin tough, making it a good market variety.

Heath Cling An old favorite, very highly esteemed in the East where it originated. Fruit of large size, fine quality and a good shipper.

PEARS

Pears succeed best in a rich, heavy soil. The ranges of varieties are such that like Apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

STANDARD PEARS

Flemish Beauty A standard, hardy, strong grower and heavy bearer of highly flavored, large juicy fruit of fine color.

Bartlett An old favorite more generally known than any other variety. Fruits large, of musky, melting flavor. The tree

is a vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer. Ripens in August and September.

Kieffer Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it very profitable for market, preserving and canning.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Bartlett An old favorite, highly esteemed for its large, fine-grained, buttery, juicy fruit. Skin is thin and smooth, clear yellow with a faint blush on the sunny side. Ripens in August and September.

Seckel Fruit rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and finest pears known; very productive. Ripens in September.

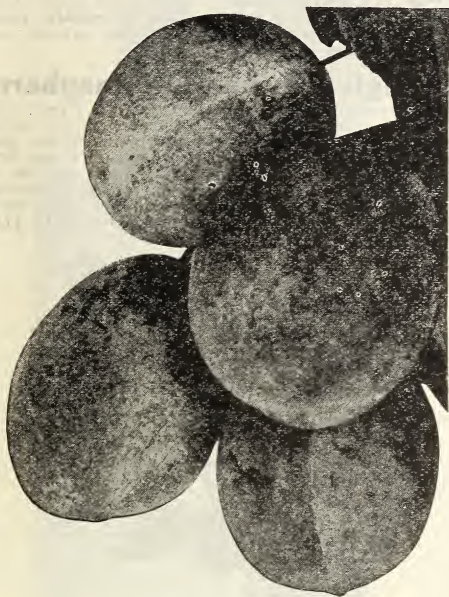
THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

ANY VARIETY ABOVE DESCRIBED:

	Prepaid Express or Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 to 10 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each \$1.25	Each \$1.10
10 to 20 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each 1.20	Each 1.05
20 or more 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each 1.10	Each 1.00

PLUMS

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay. For home consumption, they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier.



Lombard Plum

Wild Goose

Fruit large, purple skin, with sweet, juicy flesh; tree very vigorous grower, ripens last of July.

ANY VARIETY ABOVE DESCRIBED:

	Prepaid Express or Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 to 10 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each \$1.25	Each \$1.10
10 to 25 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each 1.20	Each 1.05
20 or more 2-yr. No. 1, 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or asst.....	Each 1.10	Each 1.00

Lombard Fruits violet red, roundish oval. Juicy and pleasant. A valuable market variety. Very hardy and adapted to light soils. Nearly always produces a crop.

Satsuma (BLOOD PLUM.) Fruit large, nearly round; flesh dark purplish-red, firm and juicy. Tree small but hardy and productive, making it ideal for the home garden.

Green Gage Skin greenish-yellow, flesh pale green, juicy and exceedingly rich. One of the best for canning purposes. Freestone.

Surprise This is considered the hardiest and best of the native Plums. Fruit large, dark red; nearly round with many small dots.

Abundance One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties. Very hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon-yellow; good quality.

Opata (Sioux Indian word for "Bouquet.") Opata is a cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plums, originated by Luther Burbank. Tree is plum in habit, vigorous in growth. It forms fruit freely at one year old, and bears without exception the next year. Fruit purplish-red, flavor pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry and the sweetness of the Gold Plums. Ripens about July 15th.

Damson Fruit purple, small, roundish, oval; much used for preserves. Enormously productive. Ripens in September.

Hungarian Prune Fruits large, oval; skin thick, reddish violet, with brown dots. A very showy fruit. Ripens in middle September.

DeSoto The most popular American variety. Fruits medium size, oval; color, orange overspread with bright red. Flesh yellow, firm and fine flavor. Ripens in September.

BERRIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CULTURE

Strawberries require a rich, moist soil—in fact, they should be planted in the best soil on the place. The ground should be well prepared in April, if possible, and the plants set about two feet apart each way. After planting work the ground well, and keep it moist at all times, if possible. To protect the plants over the winter work a straw mulch or manure into the ground. The ground will then be in fine condition the following spring. Plants should be set out in April or May. We do not recommend fall planting.

Senator Dunlap

A very fine mid-season variety. It yields heavy and keeps well, although it is not the first on the market. Very popular in the mountain districts because of its hardness. Postpaid: 25 plants for 40c; 100 plants \$1.00. By express not prepaid: 25 plants for 35c; 100 plants for 75c; 1,000 plants for \$6.00.

Fremont Williams

A new variety destined to be very popular both on account of its heavy yield and keeping qualities. A very fine mid-season variety, and valuable to all Western growers because it comes usually at just the time to miss the killing frost we usually have about June 1st. Postpaid: 25 plants for 40c; 100 plants for \$1.00. By express not prepaid: 25 plants for 35c; 100 plants for 75c; 1,000 plants for \$6.00.

Hood River

A fine yielding, long keeping variety. The meat is dark red, instead of pink or white, and is valuable on that account. Housewives will pay a premium for the Hood River berry because it makes such superior preserves. Postpaid: 25 plants for 40c; 100 plants for \$1.00. By express not prepaid: 25 plants for 35c; 100 plants for 75c; 1,000 plants for \$6.00.

Everbearing Strawberries The Everbearing Strawberry is becoming so widely known and so successful that we predict it will soon displace the



old standard varieties in the average home garden. They can be grown just as easily and in the same way as any of the old standard varieties, and yet give the average family a plentiful supply of strawberries throughout the summer and fall, and as late as November. To secure the late berries the plants should be disbudded until about July 15th, and then allowed to bloom.

Progressive This is generally considered the strongest growing plant of the Everbearing varieties. The plants are large, heavily rooted with an abundance of large, healthy leaves. The berries are of fair size, rich, deep-red color inside and out, nearly round and very glossy. The Progressive is the most prolific bearer of the Everbearing varieties, and with favorable conditions will produce a bumper crop the second spring planted after bearing a good crop the fall before, and the quality of the fruit is unsurpassed. You will not go wrong in ordering Progressives. **Postpaid:** 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000. By express not prepaid: 25 cper dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Superb This variety is one of the newer types of the Everbearing family. It is a splendid berry, equal to the Progressive in hardiness, productiveness and quality. The berries are large, dark red, glossy color, very regular in shape and ripen all over at once. The plants are strong, healthy growers, making runners freely. **Postpaid:** 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000. By express not prepaid: 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Plant in good soil in hills about 4 feet apart. Cut out all the old and weak stalks each year. For winter protection bend the canes over and cover with dirt, straw or leaves and remove early in the spring. All of our stock grown from cuttings.

RED RASPBERRIES

Marlboro The best early red raspberry for the West. The fruit is fine and flavor exquisite. The canes are very hardy and productive. **Postpaid:** each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.;

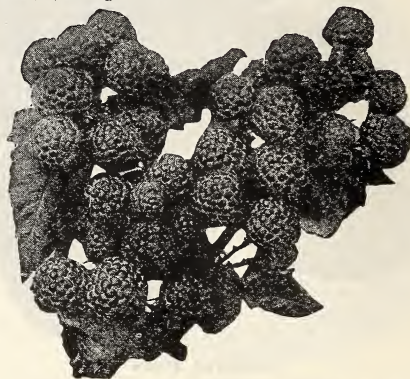
\$5.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: each, 10c; 80c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Cuthbert Large, crimson fruit, very firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. **Postpaid:** each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: each, 10c; 80c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

King A new variety; very large and firm. Fruits of good quality. Hardy and productive. It is early and bears a long time. **Postpaid:** each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: 80c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

This wonderful berry commences to ripen with the earliest berries and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty. A good shipper. The most prolific of any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth. **Postpaid:** 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$5.50 per 100. By express not prepaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.



BLACK RASPBERRIES

The Gregg This berry is of large size, fine quality and good bearer; is very hardy, and should be in every garden. **Postpaid:** each 15c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: each, 10c; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Cumberland This new berry is a very valuable acquisition, with its greatly superior size it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy, very vigorous and healthy, and seem entirely unaffected by either Anthracnose or "yellow blight." In season of ripening it follows Palmer and Souhegan, and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. **Postpaid:** each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

The Kansas The best of all black caps. The berries are as large, or larger, than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome, and of the best quality; very productive. **Postpaid:** each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: each, 10c; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Chas. Howell, Vona, Colo.: "Having been in the gardening and plant raising business for several years, I take pleasure in saying that the seeds purchased from you this year were the best I have ever purchased, being true-to-name and perfect germination."



BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of the berries. No fruit is more wholesome. Blackberries should be in rows 6 to 7 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached 4 feet high. All of our stock is strong, well-rooted, healthy plants.

Rathburn A strong, erect grower, very hardy. The fruit, which is coreless, is of high flavor, sweet and firm enough to ship and handle well. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Snyder Extremely hardy; the stems grow nearly straight. Is very productive without the hard, sour core. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Eldorado The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the West and Northwest without injury, and they yield enormously. Berries large, jet black; borne in clusters. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Early Harvest One of the earliest, berries medium size, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appear-

ance. A good market sort. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. By express not prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia This is a variety of Blackberry that creeps or trails on the ground. Will often grow as much as 15 feet in one season. The plant is perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruits very large, soft and sweet, with no hard core, and ripens early. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz. By express not prepaid: 10c each; 85c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, is used extensively for canning, and one of the most popular berries for pies. They are hardy and can be grown in any good soil with little care and attention. All our stock 2 years old and free from disease.

Downing This is considered the most valuable of the American sorts. The fruit is light green, smooth skin, juicy and of fine flavor. Postpaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. By express not prepaid: 25c each; \$2.75; per doz.; per 100, \$20.00.

Houghton A very vigorous variety of American origin, of pale red color, fine flavor, fruit of medium size; very prolific, tender and good. Postpaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. By express not prepaid: 25c each; \$2.75 per doz.; per 100, \$20.00.

Champion A new variety introduced from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round, brownish-red color; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One of the best introduced. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; per 100 \$22.50.

GRAPES

Every one should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and attention and the returns are so abundant, if proper selection of varieties are made, one may have grapes on the table several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises or doorways and be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides



that are unsuitable for other crops. They should have free exposure to the sun and air. We only handle 2-year-old stock.

Concord (Black.) Too well known to need description. One of the most popular and reliable varieties grown. Bunches large and compact. Berries large, round, almost black. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. Postpaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. By express not prepaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; per 100, \$15.00.

Moore's Early (Black.) Bunch large; berry large, round. Quality said to be better than Concord. Vines hardy and prolific. A good market variety. Ripens about two weeks before Concord: Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; per 100, \$20.00.

Worden (Black.) Handsome, large compact bunch. Berries very large; skin thick. Ripens about 3 to 10 days earlier than Concord. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; per 100, \$20.00.

Niagara (White.) The leading white variety. Vine hardy, unusually strong grower. Bunches large and compact. Mostly round; fruit semi-transparent, slightly ambered, sweet to center. Postpaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. By express not prepaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; per 100, \$17.50.

Brighton (Red.) A hardy, vigorous sort; heavy producer. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.75 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.25 per doz.; per 100, \$32.00.

CURRENTS

The Currant is one of the most valued of the

small fruits. They are hardy, do not winter-kill, and are of easy cultivation, requiring but little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. All the following 2-year No. 1 stock.

Red Cherry (Red.) A very large, deep red fruit, in short bunches, sub-acid; very productive, hardy and vigorous. Postpaid, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; per 100, \$20.00.

La Versailles (Red.) Very large, long bunches of great beauty and excellent quality; of a bright red color and very productive. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; per 100, \$20.00.

Champion (Black.) This is one of the best black currants in cultivation, producing beautiful large, jet black fruit of excellent flavor. A strong grower and very productive. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen; per 100 \$20.00.

White Grape (White.) Bush vigorous and productive. Berries large and attractive. Mild flavor and good quality; borne in long handsome clusters. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. By express not prepaid: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; \$22.50 per 100.

Perfection (Red.) Berries are of a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp, and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end. Postpaid: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. By express not prepaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ornamentals have come to be as essential to the outside of a house as furniture is to the inside. To make a place really homelike it must have the outside furnishings that attract and hold the heart to it and this can only be accomplished by the planting of ornamentals, which lend grace and beauty to the surroundings.

Our ornamental trees are grown from seed or cuttings. The trees are strong, vigorous and healthy, and well rooted, ranging from 4 to 6 feet in height. We carry in stock this size only, but can secure larger or smaller if desired. When ordered by Parcel Post, it will be necessary to cut back the tops of the taller trees, to bring them within the Parcel Post length limit. WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE SPECIAL PRICES ON 5 OR MORE OF ANY ONE VARIETY OF THE FOLLOWING TREES.

American Elm An ideal street tree. Sometimes growing 80 feet high; 5 to 8 foot trees. Postpaid: Each, 90c. By express not prepaid: Each, 75c.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow

A fine, drooping tree with slender branchlets, very hardy; often used for cemetery planting; 5 to 6 ft. Postpaid, each, 80c. By Express not prepaid, each, 65c.

Mulberry, Russian Very hardy and vigorous, used extensively for hedges and wind-breaks. A rapid grower, producing heavy foliage, 5 to 6 ft. Postpaid, each 80c. By Express not prepaid, each 65c.

American White Ash The tallest of the Ash tree family with straight, clean trunk, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. A beautiful tree for either parks and streets. 5 to 6 ft. Postpaid, each 75c. By Express not prepaid, each 60c.

Catalpa (Speciosa) A handsome large-foliaged tree producing beautiful clusters of flowers in early summer and unique crop of long pendant "beans" in

the fall. Very hardy. 5 to 8 foot trees. Postpaid: each, 75c. By express not prepaid: Each, 60c;

Carolina Poplar A very rapid growing tree. Leaves are large and glossy; 5 to 8 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c. By express not prepaid: Each, 70c.

Canadian Poplar (Cottonless Cottonwood) Extremely hardy, especially adapted to exposed localities. Is more desirable than the Cottonwood as it is free from cotton and more shapely in form and growth. 5 to 8 feet. Postpaid: Each, 65c. By Express not prepaid: Each, 50c.

Lombardy Poplar A tall columnar tree, very picturesque. A very hardy, rapid growing tree; 5 to 8 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c. By express not prepaid: Each, 85c.

Silver Leaf Poplar A tree of wonderful fully rapid growth. Leaves are large, glossy green on top and white underneath; 5 to 8 feet. Postpaid: Each, \$1.00. By express not prepaid: Each, 90c.

Norway Maple The most popular of the Maples for either lawn or street planting, having a compact perfectly-rounded head with large, deep green foliage. Hardy and grows rapidly. 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, \$1.50. By Express not prepaid: Each, \$1.30.

Silver Maple A very rapid growing tree of large size, often attaining a height of 100 feet; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; 5 to 8 feet. Postpaid: Each, 95c. By express not prepaid: Each 80c.

Russian Olive A very handsome small tree, grows to 8 or 10 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June. Postpaid: Each 90c. By express not prepaid: Each, 75c.

SHRUBS

Almond Double Flowering

Early spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. 2 to 4 feet. Double Pink or Double White. Postpaid: Each, \$1.10. By express not prepaid: Each, \$1.00.

Hydrangea (Hardy) A beautiful fall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green. Flowers white, changing to pink. Borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long. 2 to 3 feet. Postpaid: Each, \$1.00. By express not prepaid: Each, 80c.

Amoor River Privet The Chinese variety; harder than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves. Bears handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries; very hardy. A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders. 2 to 3 feet. Postpaid: Each, 35c; or \$3.75 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100.

Spirea, Van Houtte Bridal Wreath. This is the old favorite and the best of all the Spirea family. 3 to 4 feet. Postpaid: 60c. By express not prepaid: 50c.

Spirea, Billardi The dense panicles of bright pink flowers and dull green foliage makes this one of the most attractive of the Spirea family. 3 to 4 feet. Postpaid: 60c. By express not prepaid: 50c.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer

Dwarf, bushy, covered with large crimson flowers throughout the season. 3 feet. Postpaid: 75c. By express not prepaid: 65c.

Snowball "VIBURNUM PLICATUM," (JAPAN SNOWBALL.) The pure white flowers are very lasting, and the beautiful foliage is not subject to attacks by insects; of moderate growth. Postpaid: Each, \$1.00.

Lilac, "SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA." Similar in every respect to the purple, except as to color, the flowers being white and fragrant. Postpaid, 75c.

"SYRINGA VULGARIS PURPUREA." The old favorite bearing purple panicles of fragrant flowers. Postpaid: Each, 75c.

Mock Orange A well-known, very hardy shrub with snowy white flowers, which are very fragrant. Postpaid: 75c each.

Red Dogwood (Cornus Siberian)

Very valuable on account of its attractiveness the whole year around. In early spring it produces clusters of fine white flowers, succeeded by white berries; stems and branches turning to blood-red in winter. 3 to 4 feet. Postpaid: Each, 65c. By express not prepaid, 50c.

Bechtel's Flowering Crab

A handsome lawn decoration having dainty rose-like flowers of a delicate pink color. Very fragrant; blooms when quite young. 2 to 3 feet. Postpaid: Each, \$1.15. By Express not prepaid: Each, \$1.00.

Honeysuckle (Pink) This is the old-fashioned bush Honeysuckle with small, bright pink flowers, followed by orange-colored berries. 3 to 4 feet. Postpaid: 65c. By express not prepaid, 50c.

Honeysuckle (White) The same as the Pink except in its beautiful white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Postpaid: 65c. By express not prepaid, 50c.

Tamarix A hardy shrub of strong growth with foliage light and feathery as asparagus, the tips of the canes bearing pink flowers in the summer. 2 to 3 ft., Postpaid, 75c each. By Express not prepaid, 60c each.

Red Snowberry Indian Currant: This is the old favorite seen around so many old farmhouses. Covers itself with a mass of violent deep red berries that carry well into the winter. 2 to 3 ft. Postpaid, 75c each. By

Express not prepaid, 65c each.

Golden Bell Forsythia Fortunei. The first to bloom in the spring; the blossoms appearing ahead of the leaves making a brilliant bank of gold; a beautiful shrub and when once seen is never forgotten. 2 to 3 ft. Postpaid, 70c each. By Express not prepaid, 60c each.

Weigela Rosea A very attractive shrub four to six feet in height with beautiful rose-pink, bell-like flowers, blooming in June. 2 to 3 ft. Postpaid, \$1.00 each. By Express not prepaid, 85c each.

Japanese Barberry A handsome dwarf shrub, the dainty foliage assuming delightful fall colors and bright red berries that hold on the bush all winter. Unequalled for hedge. This variety does not carry wheat rust. Postpaid, 55c each; 10 for \$4.50. By Express not prepaid, 45c each; 10 for \$4.00.

Snowball Common, this old favorite is too well known for further description. 3 to 4 ft. Postpaid, 75c each. By Express not prepaid, 60c each.

VINES

Clematis Hardy Perennial.

"JACKMANNI." Flowers large, of intense violet purple; borne in great profusion; blooms from four to six inches in diameter. 2-year roots. Postpaid: \$1.10 each.

"PANICULATA." This splendid, hardy Clematis is the finest of the small flowering varieties. The flowers are pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter; borne very freely in large clusters; will last several days, retaining their freshness and fragrance. The plant is a strong, quick grower. 2-year roots. Postpaid: 50c each.

"HENRYI." A great mass of large, white flowers. Very hardy. 2-year roots. Postpaid: Each, \$1.00.

Maderia Vine A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. A rapid climbing plant, with thick, glossy foliage with white, fragrant flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet high. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Cinnamon Vine A beautiful, very hardy, climbing vine, which will quickly surround an arbor window or veranda, with a profusion of vines with glossy leaves and white flowers, which emit a delicious cinnamon flavor. Grown from bulbs same as the Maderia Vine. When once planted will grow for years. Postpaid: Each, 10c; or, \$1.00 per doz.

Bignonia "TRUMPET VINE." A fine, hardy climber, bearing large clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and scarlet. The foliage is also very beautiful. The plant on the lawn will make a pretty bush if cut back. 2-year roots. Postpaid: 40c each.

Honeysuckle "BELGICA." The sweet scented monthly variety, producing continuously large trusses of red and yellow flowers of great fragrance. 2-year roots. Postpaid: 75c each.

"HALLEANA." (HALL'S JAPANESE.) An evergreen variety from Japan, with fragrant white flowers, changing to yellow, blooming from July until frost. 2-year roots. Postpaid: 50c each.

"SCARLET TRUMPET." A pretty variety with scarlet Fuchsia-like flowers; a very free bloomer. 2-year roots. Postpaid: 50c each.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni

The most satisfactory of all the Ivies for our Western climate. It is a hardy, rapid grower, clings readily to all surfaces and produces leaves in cluster of five instead of three, as the other varieties do. 2 year roots. Postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

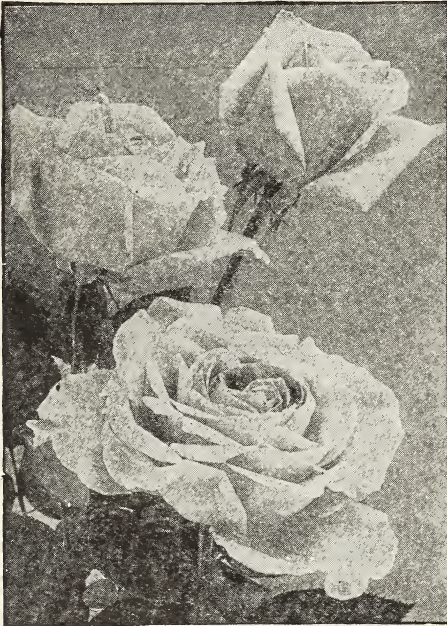
Virginia Creeper An exceedingly popular vine for porches, arbors, etc. Is very hardy, clings readily. 2-year roots. Postage: Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00.

ROSES

Of all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms, and the diversity and character of the foliage, gives it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs, it occupies first place. The roses we are offering are the very best, hardiest stock obtainable. All developed and grown in the West. We do not carry or offer for sale any greenhouse stock or stock grown south of the latitude of Denver. Therefore, when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving only northern-grown acclimated stock.

CULTURE

The Rose requires a rich, well-manured soil, not too heavy, and do not neglect to cultivate them, as these two factors are very necessary in Rose culture. Early in the spring prune them by cutting out all dead and decayed wood, and at least half the growth of the previous season should come under the knife. This applies more particularly to the hardy hybrid perpetuals. All Roses should have protection in the winter months. A covering of dead leaves, light straw litter, "not packed too heavy," or the plants will suffer. If covered properly your roses will come out in the spring stronger and better able to produce their crop of blooms. We consider that the latter part of March, or the month of April, the best time to plant out Roses in this altitude.



Frau Karl Druschki

American Beauty

(RED.) H. P. This grand flower is conceded to be the most beautiful rose in size, form and color, which is a rich red, passing to crimson; delicately veined and shaded; very fragrant. Needs protection in winter.

Gruss an Teplitz

(SCARLET.) H. T. This is a rose for everybody; grows well under most ordinary conditions. The color is rich scarlet, shaded to crimson. Very fragrant, and a strong, vigorous grower. Needs protection in winter.

Frau Karl Druschki

(WHITE.) H. P. A very vigorous grower. It has the hardiness of the oak. Its magnificent pure white flowers, without a tint of yellow, and its immense blooms, free flowering, makes it an ideal rose. Needs protection in the winter.

Soliel or Golden Sun

(YELLOW.) A. B. Varies from orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasurtium red; large, full, perfectly double flowers; a strong grower and a beauty.

Ulrich Brunner

(RED.) H. P. A splendid rose of immense size; of globular form, and very effective in the garden; of the same shade of color as the American Beauty, and is known as the "Hardy American Beauty." Very hardy, and should be in every garden.

General Jacqueminot

(SCARLET.) H. P. Brilliant crimson scarlet; an old-fashioned and popular flower; grows well anywhere; no garden is complete without a "Jack" rose. Needs protection during the winter.

La France

(PINK.) H. T. The queen of all the roses, and a model garden rose in every way. The color is a beautiful bright silvery pink, with pale lilac shading. Needs protection in winter.

Pink Killarney

(PINK.) H. T. This is one of the most popular of our garden roses. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant pink, long pointed buds, and large blooms. Needs protection in winter.

White Killarney

(WHITE.) H. T. This is a comparatively new rose. It is a very free bloomer; pure white long buds and of fine form. Needs protection during winter.

Conrad F. Meyer

(PINK.) H. P. A grand Rose, free bloomer, large double cup-shaped flowers of a deep intense pink color with a penetrating fragrance. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals.

Ophelia

(ROSE.) H. T. A splendid rose, salmon flesh-shaded rose; the center of the flower shows coloring of chamois, is a free bloomer. The buds are long and pointed. Needs protection in winter.

Madame Plantier

(WHITE.) H. P. A June rose, pure white, extremely hardy; completely hides itself in June with its lovely white, sweet-scented flowers. It is as hardy as an oak, and for cemetery purposes cannot be surpassed.

Paul Neyron

(PINK.) H. P. The largest of all the rose family; of a bright but dark, pink color. Very double, full and sweet-scented. Hardy, but it needs a little protection in winter.

Sunburst

(ORANGE.) H. T. One of the best of the newer roses. The color is orange, copper or golden orange, and edge of petals of a lighter shade. Extremely brilliant in effect. Needs protection in the winter.

CLIMBING ROSES

Dorothy Perkins (PINK.) H. W. This pretty climber has a soft, shell-pink bloom; free flowering, in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand rose in every way.

Crimson Rambler C. P. The most popular of the hardy, outdoor climbers of today. It is a rapid grower, and quite hardy. Everyone is familiar with its large clusters of crimson flowers.

Dorothy Perkins (WHITE.) H. W. Same as Pink Dorothy, except that blossoms are pure white.

Shower of Gold Very double deep Golden-yellow flowers. A free and continuous bloomer. Very attractive.

Tausendschön Thousand Beauty. This vigorous climber covers itself with large clusters of soft Pink flowers. Vine almost free from thorns.

Dr. Van Fleet This is the most beautiful of the pink climbers. Flowers extremely large of a delicate flesh pink, petals beautifully undulated and cupped.

Climbing American Beauty H. T. W. A strong healthy and vigorous grower, making shoots ten feet in one season. It is one of the best climbers, free bloomers, good sized fragrant flowers of rose pink; of good form and good substance. Needs protection in winter.

Silver Moon This is a large, pure white flower with yellow stamens, foliage a glossy bronze-green, a very free bloomer.

Excelsa (RED DOROTHY PERKINS.) A radiant, blood-red cluster rose, a free bloomer, good sized fragrant flowers of rose the red prototype; the clusters are very large.

BABY ROSES

Baby Crimson Rambler One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster; perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming; color a bright crimson pink.

Baby White Rambler Blooms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream white, passing to snow white.

A SPRAY OF
DOROTHY
PERKINS



Baby Eugene Lamesch Of the same free flowering class as the Baby Ramblers. Blossoms are a rich orange-yellow; very hardy.

Baby Dorothy (PINK.) Dwarf rose, with large clusters of blooms; same color as the popular Dorothy Perkins and the prettiest pot roses on the market.

PRICES ON ANY ROSES LISTED. POSTPAID: 75c EACH; ANY 6 FOR \$4.25.

BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID: 65c EACH; ANY 6 FOR \$3.75.

CANNAS

The Canna is one of our best bedding Bulbs, being very simple to grow, and rewarding us with its large, ornamental, green and bronze leaves. Lovely shades of orchid-like flowers. We have listed only the best varieties for our western conditions. Ready about April 1st.

Meteor Flowers a rich crimson in a beautiful truss, borne well above the green foliage. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 15c; Dozen, \$1.50.

Florence Vaughn Foliage green, flowers a rich golden yellow, heavily spotted with red; very attractive. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Postpaid: Each 15c; Dozen, \$1.50.

Shenandoah This dainty salmon-pink flowered Canna is one of the best for borders. Bronze leaves. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Postpaid: Each, 20c; Dozen, \$2.00.

King Humbert This is the most popular of all the Cannas, having large, sturdy, bronze foliage and immense orchid-like flowers of brilliant orange-red, often streaked with gold. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Postpaid: Each, 20c; Dozen \$1.50.

Firebird This is one of the finest Cannas grown; having large Orchid-shaped flowers of a glowing red, making a striking appearance against the green foliage. Height 4 to 5 feet. Postpaid: Each, 15c; Dozen, \$1.00.

Hungary Very compact plant of luxuriant green leaves. Flowers pink with cream in throat. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Postpaid: Each, 15c; Dozen, \$1.50.

Burbank The flower opens like a lily with stiff petals from 4 to 5 inches across of a fine, bright, lemon-yellow color, with a few red spots in throat; foliage green. Height, 3 to 4 feet. Postpaid: Each 15c; Dozen, \$1.50.

DAHLIAS

The list of Dahlias we offer this season has been subjected to a revision. We have eliminated many of the older and smaller varieties and added new ones in their place, each in their own class. The selections were made by us and the bulbs were grown by us on our Seed Farm. They are acclimated, healthy, strong and vigorous, and embrace every shade of color and form known to the Dahlia family.

The size of the bulb or tuber does not in any way designate the size or quality of the flower. Some varieties make large bulbs, some small bulbs. Do not consider small bulbs worthless, for they are equally as good and, in many cases, better than large ones. Medium and small-sized bulbs, more often produce the finest and highest colored flowers, and in many cases the best and most effective plants.

CULTURE Dahlias will succeed in any kind of soil, light, sandy or heavy loam, with plenty of sunshine; should never be planted in shade of any kind. The soil should be plowed or spaded 8 to 10 inches deep, and well pulverized, thoroughly worked over and fertilized by using well rotted cow or sheep manure, well incorporated into the soil. Dahlias can be planted any time after danger of frost is over. Under ordinary conditions they will commence to bloom in six or eight weeks after planting. It is always best to wait until the ground becomes warm.

Plant the bulbs in hills or drills two or three feet apart and about six inches deep, laying the bulb flat down. In planting do not stand the bulbs on end. If you do the bulbs that form will grow near the top of the ground, and in dry, hot weather the plants will be stunted. By planting the bulb first, then covering with an inch or more of soil, then adding your dressing of manure, the plant receives the full benefit of the manure. Give thorough cultivation, deep at first, and continue once a week until the plant commences to flower. After they commence to bloom do not cultivate, as this is the time the new roots are forming, and you are apt to cut off the new tubers and weaken the growth of the plant.

The harvesting and packing for winter is very important. Dahlias should be harvested shortly after their foliage has been killed by frost. As soon as the frost has killed the foliage the strength of the stalk recedes back into the bulbs, and if they are not soon harvested each bulb will begin to sprout, and after it is stored will cause it to soon decay. Dahlias may be dug with forks, spade or plow. First take an old hand-saw and saw the stalks off about two inches above the ground. (Do not use an ax or knife, they break too many tubers loose from the crown or stump.) Then loosen the ground well around the clump. In digging or harvesting the clump great care should be taken. Dig them very carefully. Do not pull them up. The clump should be dug or lifted carefully, being careful not to break the neck of the bulb. If you crack, girdle or break the neck of the bulb they will dry up or so weaken the bulb that it will be slow in sprouting in the spring, and then send out an impoverished sprout, requiring extra time and care in getting it started. After removing the clump from the ground, pack in a cool, frost-proof place, where extremes of temperature may be avoided. A place having an average temperature of about forty-five degrees is about right. Do not cover or pack with any material or substance that will absorb or retain dampness or moisture, as it will cause them to mildew or decay.

We generally use common flour barrels, lining them with paper, placing some moss or sphagnum between each clump. In packing be careful to pack the clumps upside down, as the stalk is hollow and contains a watery substance or acid, which, if not permitted to drain out, will cause decay.

In the spring the clumps begin to send out sprouts, which greatly aid in dividing properly. In dividing use a sharp knife, first dividing the clump in half, then divide to one bulb each. Great care should be taken, that a portion of the crown or stalk should be left on each bulb, as it is on the base of the crown, at the junction of the stalk, that the eye is located and the sprouts start, and if the bulb does not contain this crown and eye, it cannot sprout, and is worthless.

In the growing of Dahlias there are no set rules to follow invariably by all, or even by any one grower, year after year. Each climate, soil, location or season may call for different treatment. Success with Dahlias is the same as with anything else. Do everything in moderation, excess in any direction is unwise. In many locations conditions are so favorable that Dahlias grow to perfection with practically no attention.

The Dahlia is one of the easiest plants to grow, and will produce more flowers than any other plant in the garden if properly cared for.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Burbank A strong grower producing blossoms of a vivid cardinal-red on long strong stems; one of the best. Postpaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Chas. Clayton Dazzling red, and very free flowering. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

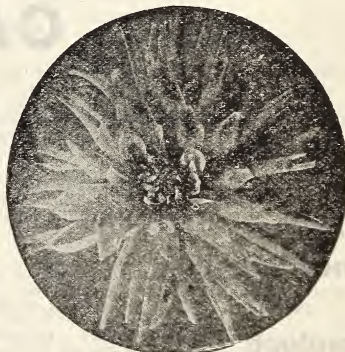
Chipeta A mammoth flower borne on very long stems which hold the flower erect. Rich amaranth red. A pleasing color. Flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Postpaid: 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Golden Gate A very large hybrid cactus of a rich, deep golden-yellow suffused and shaded fawn. Postpaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Kriemhilde The Queen of the Cactus type. A delicate flesh pink, shading to white in center. A late flower, but a beauty. Postpaid: 25c; \$2.50 per doz.

Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries One of the largest Cactus Dahlias ever grown, often measuring 8 inches in diameter. The flowers are irregular in form with long and twisted petals which gives a very shaggy

appearance. The color is a deep velvety maroon which makes it one of the most attractive Dahlias we have. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.



CACTUS DAHLIAS

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

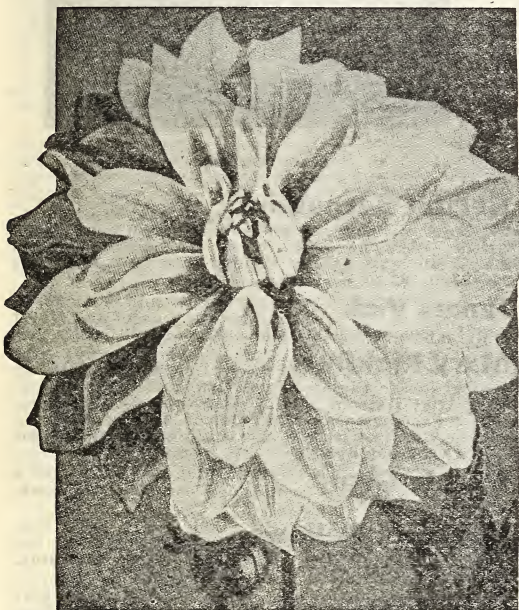
Marion Thompson A free early bloomer of pure yellow flowers on long stiff stems. Flowers large and an exceptional keeper as a cut flower. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Rhein Koenig An ideal white variety with blooms over five inches in diameter; of splendid form, and borne on stiff stem held well above the foliage; of great substance, lasting well when cut. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mrs. Charles Turner Gigantic flowers of a clear, soft yellow. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Uncle Tom A dark maroon shading to almost black. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS



Decorative Dahlia

Delice The most popular pink variety up to date. Its perfect shape, stout, stiff stems, and its color, a beautiful soft pink, make it one of the best for cutting. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

D. M. Moore A monster deep maroon; many fanciers call it the best maroon. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Flamingo The Clear, rich, bright, shell-pink blossoms borne on fine stems make this a most desirable variety for cutting purposes. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Lyndhurst A fine Dahlia of rich, deep glowing, clear scarlet, with fine long-stemmed flowers, an early and continuous bloomer. The best bright red for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Mina Burgle A seedling named and originated by Mr. Burgle, a California Dahlia lover. This new introduction is one

of the finest varieties to date—a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty; the best in existence. Color, a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect decorative type and are borne upon long, wiry stems well above the foliage. Attracts universal attention. Postpaid: 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Perle de Lyon A most valuable white decorative Dahlia, and one of the best whites in any class for cut flower purposes. Good sized flowers on long, wiry stems. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Madonna A very beautiful white, tinted with a delicate shade of lavender pink; stems long and wiry; excellent for cut flowers. Postpaid: 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Moonbeam An immense flower borne on excellent stems. Color, clear canary yellow. One of the very best of the light yellows. Plant a sturdy grower. Blooms very freely and an excellent keeper when cut. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Maid of Kent Maroon, spotted white; an old favorite. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Princess Juliana Claimed to be the best white decorative Dahlia for cut flower purposes; ideal for garden decorations, and a perfect exhibition flower. Postpaid: 25c each; doz., \$2.65.

Le Grande Manitou Ground color, white, prettily spotted, striped, and blotched with deep reddish-violet, stems long, stiff and stout. The best variegated of the decorative type. Postpaid: Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.65.

Purple Manitou A sport of the Le Grande Manitou, having extra large, clear, purple flowers. Postpaid: Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.60.

Sylvia A profuse bloomer of soft pink flowers on long, stiff stems. Fine for cutting. Postpaid: Each, 20c; Doz., \$2.00.

Souv De Gustave Douzon This is said to be the largest Dahlia in cultivation. The petals are of great width and overlap each other regularly. The color is a rich, fiery red, that seems almost burnished. It is a very fine flower in every way. This Dahlia should have a place in every garden. Postpaid: 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Apricot Flowers very large with very broad, flat petals. Color is a rich apricot shaded to amber. A beauty. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Robert Bloomfield Pure white, long stems and a very free bloomer, one of the best of its color and type. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Ellen E. Kelley A long-stemmed free-flowering yellow variety that has attracted considerable attention in the east. A Beauty. Postpaid, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Hurtulanus Budde One of the most gorgeous of the Peony flowered type; flowers a bright scarlet of immense size; plant of splendid habits. Postpaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SHOW DAHLIAS



PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIA

Isa Light fawn-pink, changing with age to amber yellow. A free and constant bloomer. Stems very long and wiry. Very attractive for evening decoration. A queenly flower. Postpaid: 40c each; \$4.25 per doz.

Mdme. Van Bystein A very distinct and new shade, lilac-blue throughout. Plants tall and sturdy, holding blooms well above the foliage. Large and fine. Postpaid: 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

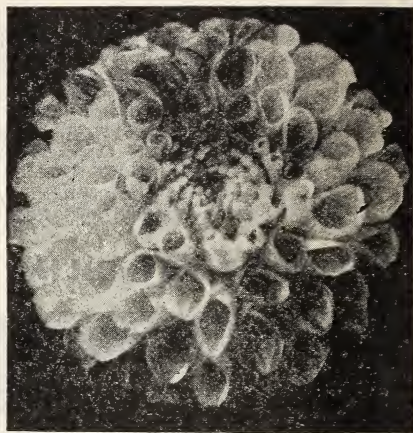
Mrs. Bowen Tufts The gigantic, deep rosy-purple blossoms are borne on long graceful stems well above the foliage. The plant is exceptionally sturdy. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mrs. M. W. Crowell A very free-flowering variety, bearing blossoms of a beautiful orange yellow in color. Plant sturdy with good habits. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Ourray Deep blood red. Flower very large and rather loosely constructed. Stems very long. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Queen Emma A magnificent sort that appears almost artificial: its color is of a charming shade of Mallow or Hollyhock Pink. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Queen Wilhelmina Immense fluffy flower of pure white, with yellow center. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.



Show Dahlias

Bertha Bernstein A fine large flower; petals beautifully quilled on the order of the well-known Grand Duke Alexis. The flowers are a rich dark lavender, grown on long, strong stems. Very fine. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

James Vick A beautiful purple-crimson of robust habits. One of the finest of the show type. Postpaid: 35c each. \$3.50 per doz.

Mary Pickford This comparatively new show Dahlia is quite an acquisition to the already large list of show varieties. It is a strong, vigorous grower, bearing flowers of perfect form; the color is a light shade of salmon-pink; very fine for cutting. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Purple Gem Deep purple, distinctive and a beauty. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Queen of Yellows An early and very prolific bearer of fine clear yellow flowers. Postpaid: Each, 20c; Doz., \$2.00.

Opal Queen The large opal flecked with red flowers, borne on long stiff stems make this one of the most attractive of the show Dahlias. Postpaid: Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

Storm King One of the best free-flowering Dahlias. Flowers, a pure white borne on long stems well above the foliage. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

W. W. Rawson The superior features of this flower have been proven by its popularity, the short time it has been on the market. The petals toward the center are quilled, while the outer part is more open and flat. Pure white, overlaid with amethyst-blue. This combination gives the appearance of a delicate lavender. Flower 7 to 9 inches. Good stems. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SPECIAL DAHLIA COLLECTION

This collection is made up of our regular First Class Bulbs only. No. two alike. A wonderful assortment of 12 bulbs for \$1.50 postpaid.

GLADIOLI

CULTURE The Gladiolus will grow and bloom in almost any kind of soil, if it can only have full exposure to the sun; it requires no fussing over. It is free from disease and insects. It will stand more dry weather than most flowers; it will even survive outright neglect, returning good for evil by its wonderful blooms. The easiest and most common method of planting is to prepare the bed in the fall by covering it well with manure, spading it in to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. If prepared in the spring use well-rotted manure. The Gladioli plant is very hardy and will survive considerable frost. Therefore, may be planted early in the season. In the latitude of Denver, planting can begin about the middle of April and continued at intervals until the middle of June, when a continuous supply of flowers will be had from July until killed by frost in the fall. Plant the large bulbs in rows, from 18 to 30 inches apart, and from 4 inches to 6 inches apart in the row, and about 4 inches deep. Plant the bulbets in the same manner, only an inch or so apart in the row, and about 2 inches deep. Cultivate them well once a week, and with an ordinary amount of moisture they should begin blooming within 60 to 70 days after planting, and continue until killed by frost.

The interest shown in the Gladioli in recent years has been tremendous, and thousands of bulbs are now planted annually, where only a few dozen were used in the past. The little red flowers of the long ago must not be confused with the New Gladioli—for within recent years the American Hybridizers have produced wonders. They are noted for their strong growth, purity of color, large flowers, and free flowering quality; often they will produce 15 to 20 gorgeous blooms on a single spike, and each flower 4 to 5 inches across. No Orchid can be more beautiful. The Gladioli requires no special attention, only to be kept free of weeds, and like all plants, to be watered in periods of protracted drought. The foliage is singularly resistant to insects and blight of all kinds.

They require no nursing; no special feeding, no spraying and dusting with insecticides. They make no demands; they ask no favors; they challenge your admiration and win your love solely on their merits.

The first reason why you should give the Gladioli a place in your garden, is the certainty of success, with minimum care and labor. The second and more important reason, is the pleasure that you and not you only, but your friends as well, will derive from them. As a garden flower it is useless to compare them with other flowers, because they are so unlike, so individual, and the qualities so peculiarly their own. They have justly been called "The People's Flower," "The Glory of the Garden."

From illustrations and descriptions given you may know the form of these wonderful blooms; but to obtain even a fair conception of their beauty you must bring them into bloom in your own garden, where you can watch them daily unfold their exquisite combinations of color, unexpected arrangements and markings, until you wonder at the limitless ingenuity of Nature.

If you have never grown Gladioli, try at least a few of them this season. We assure you from then on you will never willingly be without them.

For cutting purposes there is no flower that will compare with the Gladioli. Beautiful as it is in the garden, it is even more beautiful when cut and tastefully arranged for interior decorations. Cut when the first bud blossoms, and given fresh water daily, it will open every bud to the last one, and this will be as beautiful as the first. As the lower flowers wither they should be removed, which is easily done by a gentle pull. As the lower buds open first the symmetry of the spike is preserved to the last; the result is a succession of fresh flowers every day for a week or longer from the same spike. Now is the time to plan your garden, and we sincerely trust that in those plans Gladioli will have a place, because we know how rich will be the returns in beauty and enjoyment you will reap throughout the season. These alone are sufficient reasons why you should grow Gladioli. Plant Gladioli—beautify your home—your yard, your garden, your farm—where beauty and grandeur prevail, wealth abides.

SPECIAL OFFER—1,000,000 GLADIOLI BULBS FREE

To Our Lady Customers:

We are pleased to note the interest that women generally are taking in the garden and farm. As our records show that at least 90 per cent of the mail orders we received for seeds were sent in by some lady member of the family; and in appreciation of the interest manifested, and the esteemed orders they send us, we are going to give them free of charge 1,000,000 Gladioli Bulbs. We have a two-fold object in giving these: Firstly, to advertise our Gladioli. Secondly, to assist our customers in beautifying their homes, yards and gardens with the latest and best varieties of Gladioli on the market; all acclimated and free from disease.

We will give (as long as they last) with each cash order for vegetable and flower seed, received from a lady customer amounting to—

\$ 2.50..... 6 Gladioli Bulbs
5.00..... 12 Gladioli Bulbs
10.00..... 24 Gladioli Bulbs

The bulbs to be from Burton's Quality Mixture, which comprises many of the newer and best types, colors and varieties grown by us, as the Mixture is composed of varieties of which we happen to have a surplus. If you desire these bulbs, please so state on your order, so they can be sent with your seeds, otherwise they will not be sent, as we cannot afford to send them out promiscuously only to those appreciating, wanting and ordering them.

Our Gladioli and Dahlia Grounds are located at Englewood, Colorado, 8 miles south of Denver. We will be pleased to have our customers and friends visit them during the flowering season and see for themselves the different varieties and exquisite combination of colors as they appear in bloom.

These Gladioli were all grown on our Seed Farm, where we grow acres of them annually. The bulbs we are offering are among the newest, best varieties and colors we feature as described on pages 86 and 87.

This Offer Will Not Apply On Our Special Collections

America This is one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out. The color is a beautiful soft pink, Orchid-like in its coloring and texture. Postpaid: 10c each; 65c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Arizona A bright, vivid, pink-flecked darker carmine markings on lower petals; flowers large, plant tall. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.



Gladiolus, Panama

Golden King A brilliant golden yellow with intense crimson blotch in throat, giving a magnificent effect; flowers well opened and well set on a very graceful spike. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Groff's Hybrids These fine hybrids are the perfection of Gladioli. They embrace the finest colors and form. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Glory of Kunderdi Large creamy-white flowers, with a crimson stripe in the center of each petal, and the end of each petal is ruffled. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Gretchen Zang Large heavy sparkling blooms, a beautiful soft melting shade of pink blending into scarlet on lower petals. Spike tall and graceful. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Cracker Jack A large flowering variety. The color is a rich dark, velvety red; the throat is spotted with maroon and yellow. Very suitable for beds or groups. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Easter A pure white, tinted with lemon with a crimson blotch. Very pretty. Postpaid: 10c each; 65c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Panama A favorite among the higher grades of Gladioli. It is of perfect form, large size, and the color is a rich rose pink. Nothing better. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.



Gladiolus, America

Mrs. Frank Pendleton It is conceded by all experts that this is one of the finest yet produced. The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. Its color is a lovely salmon pink, with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. Rivals in color many of the finest Orchids in its richness every way. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.



Gladiolus, Niagara

Halley The predominant color of these flowers is delicate salmon pink, with a slight roseate tinge, though the lower petals bear a creamy blotch, with a stripe of bright red through the center, the whole producing a delightful effect. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Metropolitan Flowers of the largest size; color a light crimson with a deep cherry throat edged with salmon pink; the whole thing striped with crimson. Very attractive. Postpaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.

Mrs. Francis King A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; very effective large flowers on long spikes. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Schwaben One of the best and clearest yellows yet introduced; fine large spikes. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Snowbank This very pretty Gladioli is white with a red stain at the base of the petals. Very attractive and fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

GLADIOLI BULBLETS

We are large growers of Gladioli Bulbs and this year have a surplus of Bulblets on which we are making a special price. These bulblets are the wee little ones, about the size of a pea from which we grow our blooming bulbs for next year. As long as our stock lasts will supply them as follows:

100 Bulblets
300 Bulblets
1000 Bulblets

Postpaid 25c
Postpaid 50c
Postpaid \$1.00

Independence Rich, deep pink with markings of dark red. A very tall and strong grower of great substance. Fine for cut flowers. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Klondike A strong, vigorous, early blooming variety with large, round primrose yellow flowers, with crimson throat. Very handsome. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.



Burton's Quality Mixed Gladioli

Burton's Quality Mixture Contains a large range of color. Some of the standard types, combined with a large number of the newer varieties, makes this mixture one of the most satisfactory for the price. There is absolutely no comparison between this mixture and those offered at lower price, as we grow our own bulbs and have over 50 varieties to select from. Postpaid: 40c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Pink Beauty A very fine variety of good form and substance. The color is a pretty shade of pink, well borne on strong spikes. A very desirable sort. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Principine A fine flower of bright red color with pure white blotches on lower petals, one of the truly grand blooms, of large size and good form. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Peace Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine on lower petals, borne on tall, graceful spikes, unsurpassed for cutting. It is indeed a beautiful and refined flower. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Rouge Torch This is a new and attractive Gladioli. The color is a pretty shade of vivid red. The blooms are of good size and form. Fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Velvet King A very attractive flower of large size, of rich velvety red color, resembling Brechleynsis; fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Wilbrink A sport of Halley with the color of America. An early variety well worth your consideration. Postpaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

IRIS

Fleur-de-Lis The National Flower of France. These fragrant flowers delight in a well-drained, sunny location, producing flowers from April to July if the proper assortment is planted. Set the crowns about two inches below the surface in March or April.

Her Majesty A delightful Pink. Postpaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Edith Light blue, shading to a purple violet. Postpaid: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Honorabilis Bright Indian yellow. Postpaid: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Rhein-Nixe White standards with violet blue falls. A beauty. Postpaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Loreley A deep blue bordered with crimson. Postpaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Ingeborg Pure white. Postpaid: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Iris King A satiny brown with a broad margin of Golden Yellow. Postpaid 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Queen of the Gypsies Standards dusky light bronze. Falls purplish-red. One of the finest. Postpaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Celeste Pale azure blue. Postpaid 20c each; 3 for 65c.

Black Prince Standards purple-lilac; falls rich velvety black. Postpaid, 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Gertrude Violet blue. Postpaid, 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Mithras Varigated light yellow and wine red. Postpaid: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Japanese Iris The Japanese Iris are the most gorgeous of the Iris family, making one think of immense Orchids. They are perfectly at home in Colorado and need no special care. A rich soil and plenty of water from the time they show bud until after the blooming season being their only requirements. We offer them in a splendid assortment of colors. No finer assortment can be found in the country.

Creamy White
Postpaid: 35c each.

White Veined Anilene Blue

Postpaid: 35c each.

Rich Lively Purple

Postpaid: 35c each.

Crimson Purple White Veined

Postpaid: 35c each.

Violet Purple; Shaded Blue

Postpaid: 35c each.

6 OF ANY VARIETY OR ASSORTED FOR \$1.90

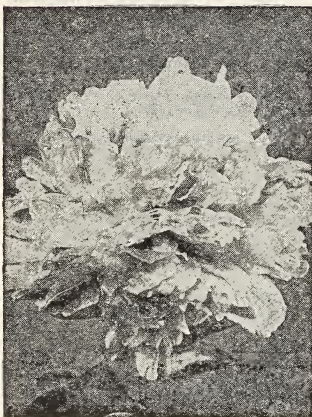
Dwarf Iris

These lovely little Iris come into bloom about a month ahead of the taller sorts and are particularly useful as a border for beds. **CYANIA**—Deep Royal purple. **BRIDESMAID**—Sky Blue. Postpaid: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

PANSIES

For years we have made a specialty of Pansy Plants and have always shipped the best plants we could secure, and although these were very fine, yet we were always on the lookout for something better, and are pleased to say we have found it in a strain of Giant Pansies, which we secured from one of the oldest and largest growers of Pansy Seed in Holland. This strain gives larger flowers and more of them than we have been able to secure from any other source. We are growing, on our seed farm, under our personal supervision, hundreds of thousands of plants of this giant strain, and can supply them fresh from the farm the day shipped, in any quantity from a dozen to a thousand. If you want the largest, best strain of Pansies on the market, send us your orders; we have the stock, which we can ship direct from the farm the day they are removed from the ground. Prepaid: 10 each; 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per hundred.

PEONIES



Festiva Maxima



Marguerite Gerard



Felix Crousse

The Peony is so well known, and is always a favorite in every garden, as its requirements are so few and simple. A good, rich, deep soil, and an open, sunny position, a liberal supply of water during its growing season being sufficient to give abundance of blooms. The Peony well deserves the name, "**The Queen of Spring Flowers.**" They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever in the most severe climate, and once planted they increase in beauty each year. It is important in planting Peonies not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Conceded to be the finest of all white Peonies for any purpose. Very large, 7 to 8 in. in diameter, clear white flowers, prominently flexed crimson, the outer petals sometimes faintly tinged lilac-white on opening. Vigorous and erect in growth. Early. Postpaid: Each, 45c.

COURONNE D'OR (Crown of Gold). White with cream center, very large, vigorous, strong stems, free bloomer. Postpaid: 75c each.

EDULIS SUPERBA. A very early flowering variety; deep rose pink with lighter shadings. Postpaid: Each, 45c.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Large deep purplish crimson, very fragrant; blooming from midseason to late. A beauty. Postpaid, 85c each.

MARGUERITE GERARD. Large, compact, semi-rose form, developing into a crown, with stamens very pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, central petals flecked dark carmine. Late. Postpaid: Each 75c.

ALEXANDRAINA. Large, full, double, rose-type; beautiful deep pink; very fragrant. Postpaid: 60c.

FELIX CROUSSE. One of the largest ball-shaped flowers with a fine, rich red color, not a tall grower. Postpaid, 75c each.

UN-NAMED VARIETIES. These are all good, strong roots with two or three eyes filled from different varieties, which are grown to color only. White, Pink and Red. Each color separate. Postpaid: Each 35c; 6 for \$1.75.

FLOWER SEEDS

"Say It With Flowers"

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

The soil best adapted to the growth of Flowers is a rich loam, dug deeply, and enriched with well-rotted manure. The surface should be well raked free from lumps, and made as light and smooth as possible. Sow the seed broadcast or in rows, and cover according to their size. (A good general rule is to cover the seed two or three times their diameter) and press down firmly. Remember—that Petunias, Coleus, Nicotiana, etc., would be best sown on the surface and pressed in the soil, then protect them from the hot sun and wind by covering with a strip of cheese cloth or muslin, so they will have a chance to come up. Water with a fine spray, but do not saturate or allow them to dry out. We would suggest that all seed orders be sent by Parcel Post, and where possible the plants and bulbs be sent by express, as they are apt to be delayed and damaged by Parcel Post.

ANNUALS are those flowers which bloom and ripen their seeds the first year. Among these are Asters, Morning Glory, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, and many other brilliant and fragrant sorts.

BIENNIALS from seed generally bloom the second year and then die, such as Canterbury Bell, etc.

PERENNIALS are those that endure our winters with little or no protection, and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Columbines, Fox Gloves, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

Abronia Umbellata Annual. A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented, rosy lilac flowers, with pink eyes. Fine for baskets or vases. Sow as soon as the weather is settled and warm. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c.

Acroclinium (Strawflower Everlasting.) Annual. A pretty everlasting flower growing about 18 inches high, bearing white and rosy pink flowers which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Sow the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.

Adonis Flos "Pheasant's Eye." Annual. A very pretty plant, with fine feathery foliage and bright scarlet flowers. Grows well in shade or under trees. Sow when frost is out of ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

African Golden Daisy "DIMORPHOTECA." Annual. An extremely showy plant, 12 to 15 inches high; yellow flowers; very profuse in flowering. Should be planted in a sunny situation; a great favorite wherever it is planted. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

Ageratum Mexicanum Annual. One of the best bedding plants, producing a mass of blooms from early summer until late fall. Sow in boxes in the house, or in the open ground in May, and transplant to eight inches apart—"Blue." Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c.

"Tom Thumb." Annual. A dwarf form of Ageratum (Blue) much used in ribbon or border planting; it grows about 6 inches high and is a mass of blue flowers all summer. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 30c.

Agrostemma "CORONARIA," "CROWN OF THE FIELD." Perennial. An attractive plant with rich crimson flowers, silvery white foliage. Blooms the first season. Fine for cutting. Sow the seed as soon as frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c.

Agrostemma "ROSE OF HEAVEN," "CO-ELI ROSA." Annual. A very free flowering variety of Agrostemma, bearing pretty pink flowers in great profusion. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c.

Alonsoa "MYRTIFOLIA." Hardy Annual. A very attractive plant, bearing brilliant scarlet flowers from July until cut down by frost. If repotted and removed to the house they will bloom well all winter. Sow in May. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c.



Sweet Alyssum

Alyssum "SWEET 'LITTLE GEM.'" Annual. "Pure White." A very dwarf variety of this old favorite only 4 inches high; compact and very free blooming. An ideal border plant. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c.

"MARATIMA." Annual. An old favorite. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made very fragrant, bearing snow white flowers from early summer until frost. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c.

Amaranthus "CAUDATUS." "Love Lies Bleeding." Annual. A very effective plant for the border, with its blood-red drooping flowers, and fine foliage make it very attractive. Sow in a sunny position, where the plants are to stand, when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c.

"TRI-COLOR," "JOSEPH'S COAT." Annual. A very useful foliage plant. Its showy red, yellow and green make it very attractive as a border plant. Sow as early as frost is past. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 25c.

Ammobium "EVERLASTING." Annual. This is a small double white strawflower, much used for cutting and drying for winter decorations; it is the flower from which "Immortelles" are made; blooms from July to frost. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 30c.

Antirrhinum "SNAPDRAGON." Very effective bedding displays are made with these bright colored half-hardy perennials, but as they bloom the first year from seed, are generally grown as annuals. Sow as soon as frost is over in May.

"MAJUS." TALL. Very fancy tall variety. Finest mixture of colors. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c.

"MEDIA." Extra fancy, half dwarf, in finest mixture of colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

SEPARATE COLORS: White, yellow, coral red, purple, rose, scarlet or carmine. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 40c.

Aquilegia (See Columbine.)

Armeria "ROSEA." Hardy Perennial. A very pretty edging plant, about 6 inches high, bearing rosy pink flowers. Sow early in May. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

Arctotus "BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY." Annual. Few flowers grown in the garden are more valuable for cutting than the Arctotus. It can be sown in May; is up in 5 days. Sow in a sunny position; it blooms from early July until frost; blue; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 35c.

Asperula "SETOSA." Annual. A pretty light blue, sweet-scented flower; fine for borders, planting in shady places, or under trees, and is continuously in bloom. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 30c.



Aster

Aster The Aster is perhaps the most popular annual flower grown in this country on account of its easy culture, season of bloom and lasting quality, both in the garden and as a cut flower. Seed can be sown in the house in shallow boxes, or in sheltered positions which can be covered at night, in April, and transplant the smaller varieties to about 8 inches apart, the larger varieties about 15 inches. Let the soil be rich, for the richer the soil the better your flowers will be, and water when necessary.

"A M E R I C A N BRANCHING." A fine strain of American climate; long stems; large flowers, of richest shades of color. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 35c.

origin, well adapted to our large flowers, of richest shades of color. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 35c.

"PEONY FLOWERED." A favorite strain of Aster, bearing blooms of Peony shape, of the richest colors of good size and substance. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 35c.

"CREGO." Without doubt the finest Aster for our Western country. Flowers large, profusely borne on long, stiff stems, making a gorgeous showing in the garden, also very fine for cutting. Colors, white, pink, lavender, crimson, purple, dark blue, or mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

"GIANT COMET." These splendid chrysanthemum shaped flowers are very beautiful and valuable for cut flowers. Their delicate shadings of color, large feathery flowers, and splendid form, make them one of the desirable Asters. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 40c.

"FINEST MIXTURE." This mixture is not the ordinary type, but is composed of all the best varieties and choicest shadings of color. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 40c; oz., \$1.50.

Aster Plants Good, strong, healthy plants of any of the above, either separate or mixed colors at 75c per doz. Postpaid.

Balsam "LADY SLIPPER." Annual. Double mixed colors. This old favorite in many gardens is a very pretty plant, with large, wax-like flowers resembling the Camellia, and if well grown in rich soil will produce blooms two inches across. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant to border when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Bachelor's Button

"CORN FLOWER." Annual. This old favorite is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor" and "Bluet." They are so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that a bunch of the blue variety, in combination of Calendula, Marigold or California Poppy, make a bouquet hard to beat. Sow when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Bachelor's Button

Bartonio "BLAZING STAR."

"AUREA." Annual. This is one of the hardiest of the annuals, of easy growth; thrives anywhere; blooms continuously thru the summer. The flowers are large, 2½ inches across, of a bright metallic yellow. Sow the latter part of April. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Balsam "APPLE AND PEAR." See Momordica.

Brachycome "THE SWAN RIVER DAISY." Annual. Free flowering; dwarf growing; covered during the greater part of the summer with pretty blue or white flowers. Suitable for edgings, small beds or pot culture; 9 inches. Sow the seed in May and transplant to permanent bed when large enough. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 30c.

Browallia "AMETHYST FLOWER." Annual. A favorite bedding plant covered with rich, intense blue-winged flowers during summer and autumn; free growers, and will bloom freely in the house if lifted in the autumn and cut back. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 45c.

Cacalia "FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH." Annual. A very pretty, neat plant of easy culture, with tassel-shaped flowers; blooms from June to September. Fine for borders. Golden Yellow and Scarlet mixed; 1½ feet high. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c.

Cardinal Climber "QUAMOCLIT HYBRIDA." Annual. The best annual climber introduced in many years; has beautiful fern-like foliage and brilliant Cardinal Red flowers; plant in rich soil in a sunny situation and it will give a good account of itself. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 65c.

Castor Bean "RICINUS." "ZANZIBARIENSIS." Annual. A distinct class which surpasses in size and beauty all varieties. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic and variegated leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

"SANGUINEUS." Large, red, very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Centaurea "SWEET SULTAN." Annual. "MOSCHATUS." This is the finest of all the Sultans. The beautiful sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. Fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

"CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA." Dusty Miller. Dwarf and compact. Grown for foliage only. The leaves are a beautiful velvety, silvery color, almost white; fine for borders. Pkt., 10; ¼-oz., 45c.

Calendula "SCOTCH MARIGOLD." Annual yellow flower—and the showiest flowering plant in the garden; blooms from June until cut down by frost. Sow in the latter part of April. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Calliopsis Annual. Showy and free flowering; of the easiest culture; orange and brown; blooms all summer; excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where autumn they are to stand and thin them out to about 10 inches apart. Keeping the flowers cut close will prolong the season until late autumn. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Coreopsis

Coreopsis "LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA." Perennial. One of the finest, if not the finest, of the hardy plants, bearing its large, showy, bright yellow flowers from June until frost. As a cut flower they stand at the head of the hardy plants, having long stems, and stay in good condition for a week or more. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COREOPSIS PLANTS. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Campanula "CANTERBURY BELLS." Hardy Perennial. Well known, beautiful and popular on account of its attractive bell-shaped flowers of all the finest colors, both single and double; suitable for bedding or for borders. Sow the seed in well-protected seed bed early in May and cover for a few nights, when the plants begin to grow.

"CAMPANULA." Single "Media." Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c.

"CAMPANULA." Double "Media." Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 35c.

CAMPANULA PLANTS. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Canary Bird Flower Annual Climber. The charming little canary-colored blossoms, bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings expanded, and the delicate foliage makes it a favorite climber for the trellis or porch. Sow the seed in open ground in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Canna "INDIAN SHOT." Perennial. A fine showy bedding plant, with rich ornamental foliage and brilliant flowers, used for a sub-tropical effect. The seed needs soaking in warm water until they show signs of swelling, then plant in sandy loam; when in second leaf, transplant into pots separately, and put out in the garden when all danger of frost is past. Lift the roots on the approach of winter and store same as dahlias. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 85c.

For prices on Canna Bulbs, see page 31.

Cardiospermum "HALICACABUM." "Balloon Vine." "Love in a Puff." Annual. A very pretty half hardy climber with white flowers. The seed pods look like miniature balloons, and are of great interest to children. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Carnation Carnations are sought after for their fragrance and richness of color. The Marguerite is the best for our climate, as it stands our winters without much protection.

"MARGUERITE." Perennial. Undoubtedly the most popular and best for the amateur, as they begin flowering very quickly from the time of sowing. The strain we offer is of extra quality, producing blooms of finest shades and form on long stems. Protect them in winter. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 35c.

"GRENADIN." Double. Mixed colors. Richest colors, scarlet and white predominate in this flower. Needs protection in winter. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

Candytuft

"IBERIS." Annual. Are considered indispensable for cutting. The colors are mixed. They are at their best when grown in masses. They are hardy and easy to grow. Sow in April and they will bloom in June.

"EMPRESS." Annual. A giant, pure white, with immense trusses; very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

"TALL MIXED." A very fine mixture of all the best colors of the tall varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

"DWARF OR TOM THUMB." A very pretty mixture of dwarf varieties of all the finest colors. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c.



Candytuft

Cockscomb "CELOSIA." Annual. Free blooming plants, which prefer a light, loamy soil, not too rich. Seed can be sown in the house and planted out in May, or sow the seed in the open in May.

"CRISTATA." Tall Annual. A very ornamental plant, with curious flowers resembling a cock's comb. Very suitable for the flower border. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.

"DWARF." Mixed colors. A dwarf variety of the above. The flowers are very rich in form and color. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 80c.

Chinese Woolflower "CELOSIA CHILD-SIL." Without doubt this new Celosia is the most magnificent garden annual yet introduced. Its ease of culture and long continued blooming season (July until frost), together with its massive bunches of wool-like flowers and glowing color, combine to make it the most odd as well as the showiest novelty for the general flower garden.

Plants grow about three feet high, the bloom starting early with a globular central head of immense size, while each branch produces many laterals which also develop excellent heads of bloom that last until killed by frost and expand with a deepening richness of color.

Seed may be sown in open, after danger from frost, or sown in pots and transplanted when ground is ready.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWERS. We can now offer this in the following, separate colors: Crimson, Dark Pink, Yellow and White or all of the above colors mixed at Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

Cineraria "MARITIMA - CANDIDISSIMA." Half Hardy Perennial. Fine for ribbon beds, bedding and margins, 2 feet, but can be cut back and kept down by the shears. Sow when all danger of frost is over. Perhaps it would be better treated as an annual. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c.

Clarkia "PULCHELLA." Annual. This pretty and easy grown plant has been very much improved in recent years. They do well in either shade or sun; mixed colors. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Coleus "FLAME NETTLE." Annual. This beautiful border plant is the very best of its type and for color of form is perfect. They make very useful plants for bordering. Sow the seed in shallow boxes in the house early in May and they will be ready to plant out in June. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., \$1.00.



Cypress Vine

Cypress Vine "IMPOMEA QUAMOCLIT." Annual Climber. One of the most popular vines, with very fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Sow in May, after soaking the seed in warm water for a few hours. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Chrysanthemum Annual varieties Showy and effective



Chrysanthemum, Double

garden favorites, largely grown for cut flowers. They are quite hardy and quite distinct from the perennial varieties.

"CORONARIUM." Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES—

"FRUTESCENS." "Paris Daisy or Marguerite." White. An old and popular favorite, well known in old fashioned gardens. Is used for baskets or porch boxes, where its star-like blooms are much admired; grows in almost any soil. Sow as early as weather will permit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

"MAXIMUM." "Ox-Eye Daisy." White. Splendid hardy perennial variety, with flowers of rarely less than five inches across, a beautiful cut flower, borne on long stems; remaining in good condition a week or more. Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 50c.



Shasta Daisy

"Shasta Daisy." Alaska. White. This is a mixture of extra choice hybrids and certain to produce a large number of plants of superior merit

SHASTA DAISY PLANTS. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Cosmos "Extra early large Flowering." Annual. This popular and free flow-

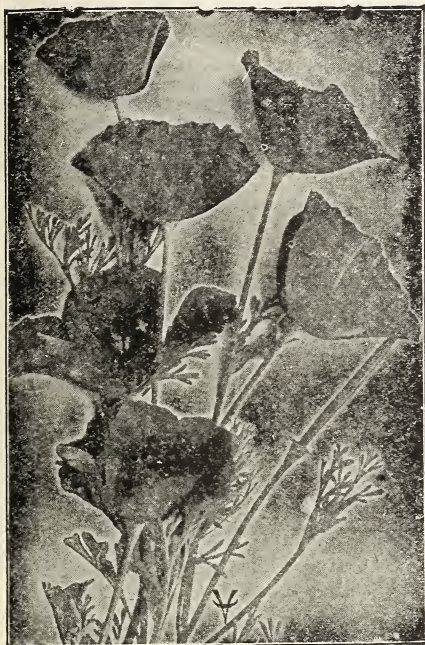


Cosmos Early Flowering Mammoth

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

ering plant pleases everybody. The colors are white, pink and crimson. The flower is large and the foliage pretty. Plants grown from seed sown in April will bloom in July. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Cobea "SCANDENS." Annual Climber. This splendid climber is of rapid growth, with fine foliage and large blue, bell-shaped flowers. Sow the seed in May in a warm, sunny position. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 30c.



California Poppy

Collinsia Hardy Annual. Mixed colors. A free flowering plant; all the species are highly colored and are excellent for growing in patches or clumps. If sown in autumn they will stand the winter and bloom early in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Columbine "AQUILEGIA COERULEA." Blue and white flowers. No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Sow the seed in the early spring and it will in most cases bloom the same season, or sown in August or September, and they will come up early in the spring and make strong plants, which will bloom during spring and early summer.

"COERULEA," "Rocky Mountain." This is Colorado's emblematic flower. Its beautiful blue and white flowers are so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

COLUMBINE ROOTS. 1 Year Roots, Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Convallaria "LILY OF THE VALLEY." This beautiful, fragrant and modest little white flower is always a favorite. They can easily be grown from seed, and when large enough transplant to a richly prepared bed of light, loamy soil. It will need little protection during winter. Sow the seed in the house early in March or April. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 30c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY CLUMPS. Postpaid 30c each. \$3.00 per doz.

Cyclamen "PERSICUM." Perennial. These splendid plants with their rich foliage and waxy flowers are universally admired for winter and spring blooming. Seed may be sown any time during spring or autumn; mixed colors. Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., \$1.00.

Dianthus

See Pinks.

Daisy "BELLIS PERENNIS," or "ENGLISH DAISY." Perennial. This old favorite will stand the winter if given the protection of a little litter. They are easily raised from seed which may be sown from spring to August. Giant white, rose or mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 75c. ENGLISH DAISY PLANTS. Postpaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.

Dahlia This is one of the best summer and autumn flowering plants. The double sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April, and the single ones will bloom if the seed is sown before the end of May, but an earlier start is better. They come in finest mixed colors.

LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING. Saved from fine double show sorts. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

For descriptive list of Dahlia Roots see pages 82-83-84.

Eschscholtzia "CALIFORNIA POPPY." Annual Splendid shades of yellow. This is an old favorite for beds, edgings or masses. Free flowering with finely cut glaucous foliage; blooms until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to stand; 12 inches high. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Forget-Me-Not

Forget-Me-Not "MYOSOTIS." Perennial. Very pretty and effective when sown in masses, and few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Not. The seed may be sown at any time from spring until mid-summer. They are hardy if given slight protection during the winter. Colors either blue or finest mixture of all shades. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 60c.

FORGET-ME-NOT PLANTS. Postpaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.

Four O'Clock "MARVEL OF PERU." Half hardy annual. This well-known plant is of the easiest culture. It is a handsome free flowering plant; does well everywhere. Sow the seed early in May and give each plant 12 to 18 inches space; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Gaillardia

Gaillardia "BLANKET FLOWER," "PICTA." Annual. Splendid showy plants, remarkable for brilliancy of their blooms, which are rich crimson and orange, and are borne continuously from early summer until November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting. They should be sown early in May where they are to bloom. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

"GRANDIFLORA." Superb Mixed. Hardy perennial. Splendid variety of this attractive border plant. Thrives in any position or soil; they take care of themselves if sown early in spring; they begin to flower early in July, continuing until cut down by frost. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c.

GAILLARDIA PLANTS. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Fox Glove "DIGITALIS." Hardy perennial of easy growth, succeeding under almost all conditions; flowers abundantly during June or July; does best in half shady places. Sow the seed in early spring. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 40c.

FOX GLOVE PLANTS. Postpaid: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Gilia Annual. This pretty, hardy plant blooms freely and continuously the whole season. The varied colors, blue, yellow and white, are very useful for bouquets. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Globe Amaranth "GOMPHRENA." Annual Everlasting. A first-rate plant for bedding; mixed colors; the flowers can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Godetia Hardy Annuals. These showy and effective plants deserve more attention from the amateur than they get at present. Their waxy flowers of rich and varied colors can be grown to perfection in any garden. They prefer a rather poor soil. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 40c.

Gourds Annual Climbers. Rapid growing, interesting climbing plants, with ornamental foliage and fruit; 10 to 20 feet high. Sow the seed in May, when the ground is warm.

"LUFFA," "DISH RAG," "SPONGE" or "BON-NET." Gourd. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

"CALABASH." African Pipe gourd. The stem ends of the fruit are used in making pipes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

"MIXTURE" of large, fancy ornamental gourds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

"MIXTURE" of small, fancy ornamental gourds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Gypsophila Pretty, free flowering, elegant plants, growing well in any garden soil. Their misty panicles of bloom are largely used in making up bouquets of other cut flowers. There are both annual and perennial varieties.

"ELEGANS." Annual. Also known as "Angel's Breath." This is an improved variety of the Elegans type, of pure white flowers. Sow as early in the spring as possible, and make successive sowings during the season to keep up a supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

"PANICULATA," "Fl. Pl." Double. "Baby Breath." Fine clusters of double white flowers, dainty and rare. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 15c.

"PANICULATA." Perennial. This is the old favorite, "Baby's Breath," which, when once established, can be kept for years by division of roots; its misty, white flowers are almost a necessity in making up some bouquets. If the seed is sown in May it will bloom the first season; give it a little protection during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

BABY BREATH ROOTS. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



Geranium, Double

Geranium "ZONALE." Mixed colors. Perennial. A splendid strain of the best varieties. They are easily raised from seed, which should be sown in the house and transplanted in May or June to the open. Being tender perennials they should be lifted in the fall, potted and taken into the house to bloom. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

Helianthus "SUNFLOWER." Annual. The fancy varieties of this stately old favorite are remarkable for the size, color and brilliancy of their colors. They are very attractive as a background or in the shrubbery. Sow the seed where they are to remain, not less than twelve inches apart, and keep them clear of weeds.

"GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS." A splendid double Sunflower; is an addition to any garden, and is very attractive with its bright yellow dahlia-like flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

"CALIFORNICA." Rich, golden yellow flowers, perfectly double, resembling a chrysanthemum. A very handsome flower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

"NEW RED." Is a very handsome flower, well formed, with dark center; the petals are bright yellow at the tips, shaded toward the center with rich chestnut red, resembling a large Calliopsis. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Hollyhock

"PERENNIAL."

Double finest mixed. No better plant can be found for back grounds or line fences, as they give an effect which cannot be obtained by any other plant. Sow any time before mid-summer, and they will produce fine plants for flowering next year. Pkt., 10c.

"PURE WHITE" DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c;
YELLOW. Double Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"GARNET RED" DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"NEW YORK ROSE" DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"FRINGED ROSE" DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 75c.



Hollyhocks

HOLLYHOCK ROOTS. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Heliotrope "CHERRY PIE." Half hardy Perennial. Flowers during the whole season. Mixed colors. Delightfully fragrant; is a splendid bedding plant. Seed started indoors will make fine plants for summer blooming. If sown in May the plants will flower within house all winter. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

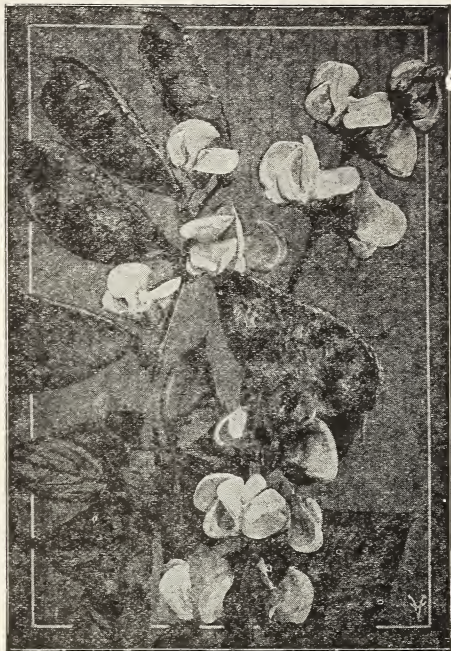
Helichrysum "EVERLASTING," also called **"STRAW FLOWER."** Annual. One of the best of these useful flowers. The double flowers are very effective; they make a fine display in bed or border of rich garden soil; give them plenty of room, not less than 12 inches apart; the colors range from a pure white to red, yellow and violet; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Honeysuckle "HEDYSARUM." "French" Hardy "Biennial." A very handsome free-flowering plant bearing fragrant flowers. Well adapted to the border or rock-work; yellow. Sow the seed in a warm border in rich soil and transplant to place where they are to remain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

NOTE:—See page 79 for Honeysuckle Shrub and Vines.

Humulus "JAPANESE HOP." Annual. A very fast growing climbing plant. The foliage is very dense, and resembles the common hop, and the color is a lovely green. Sow the seed where the plant is to grow in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Hyacinth Bean "DOLICHOS LABLAB." Annual Climber. Mixed color. A rapid growing vine, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellises, old



Hyacinth Bean

stumps of trees, etc. Sow the seed in May where they are to remain. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 40c.

Ice Plant "MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CHRYS-TALLIUM." Annual. Mixed. These dwarf trailing plants, with their little star-like flowers and singular icy foliage, are great favorites for hanging baskets and vases. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Job's Tears "COIX LACHRYMA." Annual. A curious ornamental grass, with broad, corn-like leaves, and hard, shiny, pearly seeds, which are much used for fancy work. Sow the seed very early—as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Larkspur This is one of the best known of garden flowers. They are divided into two types—annual and perennial. They have been brought up to a high state of improvement in the last few years. Seeds sown in the open before the close of April will flower about July and keep on until frost.

"BRANCHING, ANNUAL." Splendid, hardy variety, very free flowering, and attractive with its blue, pink and white blooms and finely cut foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

"DWARF ROCKET." Mixed colors. A very pretty hardy annual variety bearing double flowers on long, slender stems. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

"DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM." Hardy perennial Larkspur. A splendid variety of the Larkspur family, bearing beautiful spikes of rich, blue flowers, with white center and delicate cut foliage—2½ feet. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 60c.

LARKSPUR, PERENNIAL PLANTS. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Lantana "HYBRIDA." Half Hardy Perennial. This desirable bedding plant, with its verbena-like flowers in white, orange, rose and other colors, continually in bloom, makes a handsome show. Sow the seed in the house early in

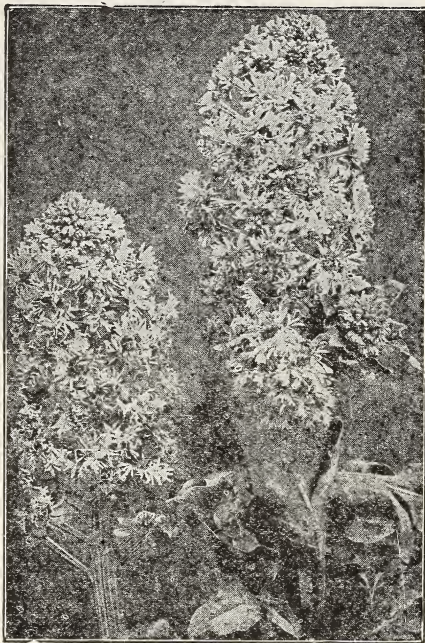
spring and transplant outdoors when the weather is settled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Linum "SCARLET FLAX." Annual. A most effective plant for the garden; its long duration, fine foliage, delicate stems and brilliant, scarlet flowers are much sought for the home garden. Sow the seed indoors the latter part of April or beginning of May; transplant to their borders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

"DWARF FRENCH." Similar in every respect to the tall variety, only that they are smaller; fine border plant; 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Lobelia Annual. This splendid plant for the border or massed beds, in combination with light foliage plants, are very beautiful and easy of culture.

"CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA." The best for bedding, with its rich, dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 55c.



Mignonette

Mignonette "RESEDA ODORATA." Sweet Scented. Annual. By its sweet, yet delicious, odor, the Mignonette has for years endeared itself to the lover of flowers. Fragrant as the violet, constantly in bloom; the modest Mignonette is not only found in the greenhouse of the millionaire, but in many a lowly garden and window boxes; easily grown; the seed sown early in spring will give blooms all summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

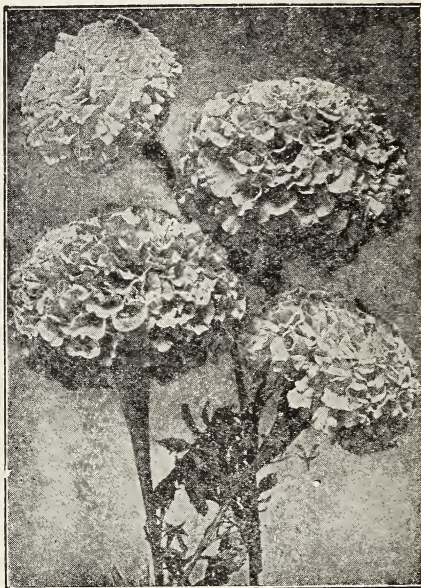
"MACHET." Plant dwarf and vigorous, of good habit, producing large spikes of sweet scented flowers of yellow color. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 10; oz., 50c.

Marigold Annual. The African and French Marigolds are old favorites. The former have large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and the latter are smaller in growth, with beautifully striped flowers. They do best in a light soil and plenty of sun. Sow the seed in the open ground in May. They grow very fast.

"TALL AFRICAN." Fine double flower of orange and lemon color; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz., 45c.

"DWARF AFRICAN." Similar in every respect to the tall variety, only smaller. Very suitable for border; 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

"TALL FRENCH." Very quick growing. The flowers of bright, striped colors, are produced by the hundreds, and continue so until frost; 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



Marigolds



Mourning Bride

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

Mourning Bride "SCABIOSA." Hardy Annuals. The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, crimson and maroon. They are very easy to grow and last a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Mexican Burning Bush

"SUMMER CYPRESS." Annual. An easily grown plant which, if sown thinly in spring, soon makes a cypress hedge of the most lively green and perfect symmetry. They are very attractive, and in the fall they turn to carmine and blood red; at the same time the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small, bright scarlet flowers, and produce a very striking effect. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Tall Morning Glory

Morning Glory "CONVOLVULUS MAJOR." Annual Climbers. The old fashioned and popular climber is still a great favorite. Its free flowering, rapid growth and brilliant colors are unsurpassed. Soak the seed in luke warm water about an hour before sowing, hastens germination. Sow the seeds in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c. "IMPERIAL JAPANESE OR EMPEROR MORNING GLORIES." This type is beyond doubt the best and handsomest of the "Morning Glory Family." They are of the easiest culture and can be sown in the open ground in a sunny situation when the weather has become warm and settled. They soon cover a large area. The flowers are of gigantic size and the colorings beyond description. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Matricaria "CAPENSIS FL. PL." "DOUBLE WHITE FEVERFEW." Hardy perennial. A free flowering plant, producing double

white flowers all the season. It is a fine potting or bedding plant. Sow the seed in open ground in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Maurandia "BARCLAYANA." Half - Hardy Perennial. Elegant climber, flowering the first season if sown early in the house and transplanted to a warm border in the garden. If lifted on the approach of frost and taken into the house it will bloom all winter. Colors mixed, purple, blue, white and rose. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 40c.

Mimosa Pudica "SENSITIVE PLANT." Annual. These are curious and interesting plants, with small pink flowers; the leaves and foot stalks droop and close at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather; 1½ feet. Sow the seed in early part of May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.

Momordica Annual. These very curious climbing vines, with very ornamental foliage, with golden yellow fruit, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellis, rock-work, stumps, etc. Sow the seed early in May in the place where they are to stand.

"BALSAMINA" (BALSAM APPLE.) Round, apple-shaped fruit, with very fine, green foliage. This is the prettiest climber of the two. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

"CHARANTA" (BALSAM PEAR.) Pear-shaped fruit, foliage heavier than the above. The fruit of this variety is used medicinally. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Nasturtium Annual Climber. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels the Nasturtium. All they require is good soil, good drainage and a sunny position. Sow the seed in May when the frost is out of the ground.



Tall Nasturtium

"TALL NASTURTIUMS." In finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; ½-lb., 75c.

"DWARF NASTURTIUMS." In finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; ½-lb., 75c.

Mimulus The Mimulus or Monkey Plant, so-called from the resemblance of the corolla to a mask or face, are beautiful, tender plants; they are especially useful for vases, baskets and house culture, and do well planted out where they will be somewhat shaded. Hardy perennials.

"MOSCHATUS." Fine for hanging baskets, pots, etc. Small yellow flowers. The foliage is a pretty shade of green, with a strong odor of musk. Pkt., 10c.

"TIGRINUS." Monkey Plant. Fine mixed colors in striped, spotted and blotched varieties. Very fine. If lifted in the fall they will flower in the house all winter. Pkt., 10c; 1/8-oz., 45c.

Moon Flower **"IPOMEA MEXICANA ALBA."** Hardy perennial. These beautiful white climbers, grow very rapidly. The luxuriant foliage makes a splendid shade for porches. In Colorado and Northern States it is advisable to plant the seed in pots indoors in March and transplant them out when the weather gets warm. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.

"RUBRA COERULEA." **"HEAVENLY BLUE."** This variety bears immense flowers of bright sky-blue. It is a beautiful vine. Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 45c.

Nemophila Annual. A charming little plant, thriving well in moist, sandy places, but quite at home in the open garden. The pretty, bell-shaped flowers, in shades of blue, and variously marked, are freely produced all summer. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Nigella Annual. A very popular, old fashioned free flowering plant, with finely cut foliage surrounding the curious looking blooms and seed pods. Easily grown from seed sown in May.

"DAMASCENA." **"LOVE IN A MIST."** Pretty blue flowers, on finely cut foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

"HISPANICA." **"DEVIL IN A BUSH."** Very similar to Damascena in habit, bearing double flowers of good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Nicotiana **"AFFINIS."** Annual. This is one of the best varieties grown. It attains the height of 3 feet, and at evening and early morning it is covered with deliciously scented, large white flowers. Easily grown from seed sown early in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

"SANDERAE." Hybrid. Annual. A splendid type of this useful plant. The whole plant is ablaze from base to summit with flowers of a glowing rosy carmine color, making a charming effect. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Nymphaea **"WATER LILY."** Yellow and white flowered. These beautiful aquatic plants are easy of propagation, and are quite an addition to the garden. Sow the seed in a shallow pan in sharp, sandy loam. Keep this moist. When the plants have two or more leaves carefully put them into pots, and when the warm weather arrives put them into an old tub for the season. As winter approaches, drain off the water and remove the root to frost-proof cellar or basement. Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 50c.



BURTON'S QUALITY PANSIES

Pansies Biennial. This old favorite of our gardens will give an abundance of bloom until after severe frost. It will endure our hard winters with safety, if given a little protection, and greet us in the spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. Pansies are at their best during the cool, moist weather of spring and fall. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June will give fine blooms in late summer and fall, and a good crop of flowers the following season if the plants are pinched back in early spring. Seed sown in July where it can be shaded and watered will produce plants large enough to winter nicely and come into bloom in early spring. Young plants give the largest flowers.

"BURTON'S QUALITY." Mixed. This is a Pansy comprising a blend of all the finest giants. The blooms are not only of extra size, but the quality of the flower is unsurpassed. Pkt., 25c; 1/2-oz., \$3.00.

"CASSIER AND ODIER." **"MIXED FIRST CHOICE."** The flowers of this strain are of immense size, all of which have from 3 to 5 blotches, and of all the best colors. Pkt., 15c; 1/2-oz., \$2.00.

"LA PARISIENNE." A splendid Pansy of finest quality. The flowers are borne on long stems; the petals are large and of good substance. The colors embrace many beautiful shades, veined and stained; of very large size. Pkt., 15c; 1/2-oz., \$2.00.

"MADAM PERRET." This beautiful Pansy should be in every border. The petals are frilled;

the colors range from wine pink and red shades beautifully veined, all with white margins. Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., \$1.75.

"GIANT TRIMARDEAU." This is one of the most popular forms of Pansy. They are of large size, splendid colors, and thrifty. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

"LARGE FLOWERING." Mixed colors. A fine large flowering sort; of good size, form and color. Just the Pansy for bedding. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

"GIANT WHITE." A large flowering pure white. Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., \$1.75.

"GIANT BLUE." A large flowered sky-blue Pansy. Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., \$1.75.

"GIANT DARK BLUE." Very fine large flowering dark blue. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., \$1.75.

"GIANT PURE YELLOW." A very fine large golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., \$1.75.

"GIANT BLACK." "KING OF THE BLACKS." Very large and fine. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., \$1.75.

"FINE MIXTURE OF ALL COLORS." This is not a cheap mixture, but an assortment of all fine colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$2.25.

PANSY PLANTS. Postpaid: 10c each; 60c per doz. \$4.00 per 100.

Passion Flower

"PASSIFLORA COERULEA." Perennial Climber. This beautiful and graceful climber is easily raised from seed. They are rapid growers, cover a large space in a short time, and bear their exquisitely formed pale-blue flowers freely through the summer and fall. Sow the seed as early as you can. When in leaf, pot them in a good, rich, leafy loam (preferably in a flower box or tub), and move them where they are to stand. Move them into the cellar or house for the winter. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c.

Phlox

"DRUMMONDII."

Annual. These free flowering and favorite plants are of very quick growth. Seed may be sown in the ground any time after the frost is passed, and in a few weeks they are in bloom.

"PHLOX DRUMMONDII - GRANDIFLORA." Contains all the finest shades and will make a showy bed or border. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"CHAMONIS ROSE." Splendid show plant of pretty rose color, shaded with delicate fawn color. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"COCINEA." Splendid bright scarlet; very attractive in the border. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"VIOLEACEA." Fine violet blue color. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"DWARF DRUMMONDII." Of dwarf, compact growth, with large flowers; very suitable for beds or borders. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"STAR." (STELLA.) A very pretty type of the Phlox family, of dwarf habit, with extremely pretty star-like flowers of all shades of color. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"PERENNIAL PHLOX." Hardy herbaceous perennials. For best results sow the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or as soon as gathered in the fall. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 75c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX PLANTS. Postpaid: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Petunias

Annuals. For outdoor decoration few plants equal the Petunia. The ease of culture and earliness of flowering, which continues through the whole season, they only require good soil and sunny position. Sow the seed in a well-prepared bed in May. Prepare the soil by rubbing it through a sieve until it is finely pulverized, then sow the seeds on the surface and press it into the soil; cover with cheese cloth; do not let seed dry out. It is a well-known fact that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized plants produce but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being single, of unusual fine quality. Don't throw away the weak plants, for they may make the strongest plants and best blooms.

"HYBRIDA." Fine single mixed; contains large



Petunia

flowering varieties of all shades and color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

"BRILLIANT." A beautiful, compact growing variety, with flowers of a brilliant carmine red. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 60c.

"PURPLE." Very fine purple, with white veined center; very attractive. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 50c.

"GENERAL DODDS." A very handsome, large-flowering dark purple flower. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

"COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE." An extremely pretty variety of rose color, with white throat. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 40c.

"STRIPED AND BLOTCHED." A very fine strain of this popular flower; fine for bedding. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 45c.

"CARMEN SYLVA." A fine large flowering sort; color purple, with white throat. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 40c.

"COMPACT." "INIMITABLE." Striped and blotched. Very compact growing and a continuous bloomer. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 70c.

"ROSY MORN." "ERFORDIA." Splendid for border plant; its carmine pink color, with white throat, makes it a dainty flower; very pretty. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 70c.

"LARGE FLOWERING." Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., \$1.25.

"SUPERBISSIMA." Extra large fringed flowers in the richest colors. Pkt., 15c; ¼-oz., \$5.00.

"DOUBLE." The best strain of Double Petunias, and will produce as good a percentage of double flowers as any stock on the market. Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., \$25.00.

Pinks

"DIANTHUS." Annual. The varieties of Dianthus known as China or Japanese Pinks, are among the most brilliant of our garden plants. Seed can be sown in the spring in an open, sheltered bed. The plants are easily transplanted and will flower the first season, and also the second if the plants are given protection during the winter.

"FINEST SINGLE MIXED." A mixture of China Heddwegii and Imperial Pinks. Nothing better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

"FINEST DOUBLE MIXED." A mixture of the choicest strains of China Pinks of all the finest colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.

"PLUMARIUS." "PHEASANT'S EYE." "GRASS PINK," or "JUNE PINK." Fine for massing; closely allied to the Carnation, but smaller flower and more hardy. Flowers are very fragrant. Hardy perennial.

"SINGLE MIXED." All finest shades, mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

"DOUBLE MIXED." This is a very choice mixture of this fragrant, hardy plant. They are very double, and can be propagated by division of roots. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 80c.



Dianthus or Pinks

Poppies "POPAVER." Annual. The annual Poppy should be sown as early in the spring as possible, where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow thinly in cloudy weather or after a shower. Barely cover the seed and press down firmly, and they will be up in a few days. If they come up too thick, thin them out to 3 or 4 inches apart, if you want to get the best results. Pick the flower close and prolong the season for a while.

"SHIRLEY." Single. These are a very fine strain of this really beautiful Poppy. They come occasionally semi-double, and run through a range of colors from pure white to the deepest crimson and blood red, and some are prettily edged and striped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40.

"CARNATION FLOWERED OR DOUBLE FRINGED." Splendid large double flowers. A fine mixture of all the best colors. Pkt., 5c., oz., 25c.



Poppy "Shirley"

"ORIENTALE." Perennial. Scarlet. The single, large Oriental Poppy is one of the most striking of all the hardy garden plants. The tall stems, 3 feet in height, with flowers of brilliant scarlet, 6 to 8 inches across, enliven the shrubbery and dark corners in early summer. They thrive well either in the full sun or partial shade. The plants bloom in early June. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 55c.

ORIENTAL POPPY PLANTS. Postpaid; 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

"ICELAND POPPIES." Are perfectly hardy perennials and bloom the entire season. The flowers are about the size and shape of the Shirley Poppy, and are borne on long, wiry stems. They are charming as cut flowers. There are three shades of colors—white, yellow and orange. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz. 35c.

FLANDERS POPPIES. Made immortal by the World War. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Pea "LATHYRUS." Hardy Sweet Pea. Perennial. Showy, free flowering climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc. Remains continuously in bloom; fine for cut flowers. Sow at any time from spring until August in the place where they will remain. The colors are white, lilac and pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Primula "CHINESE." Annual. A very fine mixture from the brightest and most free blooming of all the Primulas. Sow the seed in early spring, barely covering them from view. If the weather is very warm, shade the young plants during the hottest part of the day. Pkt., 10c.

Pueraria "THUNBERGIANA." "THE KUDZU VINE." Perennial Climber. This is without doubt the fastest growing hardy climber, and is easily raised from seed, which should be sown in the open as early in May as possible, and transplanted to permanent stand when the plants are in 4 leaf. It will grow 8 to 10 feet the first season, and as it increases with age, there seems no limit to its growth. The leaves are large and cover well. It bears pretty racemes of rosy-lilac, pea-shaped flowers in August. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Portulaca "ROSE MOSS." Single Mixed Annual. A fine hardy plant of easy culture doing best in a rather sandy loam, and luxuriates in a sunny position. Its bright colored flowers are produced in great profusion during the season. Owing to the small size of the seed, it is well to mix with 3 or 4 times its bulk in fine soil. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 50c.

"DOUBLE MIXED." A large percentage of the flowers will come double; of the most brilliant scarlet, yellow, crimson and white. They are very attractive. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 60c.



Rose Moss

Pyrethrum "GOLDEN FEATHER." "PARTHENIUM AUREUM." The pretty yellow dwarf plant, in combination with Lobelia or

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

Ageratum, makes one of the prettiest of border or carpet beds. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c.

"ROSEUM HYBRIDUM." Hardy Perennial. The blooms on this plant resemble large Daisies or Cosmos, and range in color from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers. Flowers in May and again in the fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting of the cut flowers. Sow the seed in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, and transplant when in four or five leaves. Pkt., 10c.



Salpiglossis

Salpiglossis **"PAINTED TONGUE."** Half Hardy Annual. This beautiful plant should be in every garden because of their easy culture and their pretty Orchid-like flowers are borne from the early summer until late fall. Seed should be sown in the spring as early as possible in a window box, and transplant as soon as the weather is warm. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c.

Salvia Splendens **"SCARLET SAGE."** Annual. The Scarlet Salvias are among the most brilliant red flowering bedding plants. Sow the seed indoors or in a frame in time to get good plants by the end of May. Set the plants one foot apart. They will bloom about the middle of July until frost. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 65c.

Schizanthus Half-Hardy Annual. **"BUTTERFLY FLOWER."** This is a beautiful plant of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly shape, of rich and varied colors, and completely cover the plant. Sow as early as the weather will permit, and transplant when the weather is settled. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c.

Silene **"CATCHFLY."** **"ARMERIA."** Mixed Hardy Annual. A charming plant for rock work or border, growing about 4 inches high, blooming all summer. Sow the seed in the open in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Smilax **"MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES."** Tender Perennial. A very graceful climber for the greenhouse or window; used for bouquets or wreaths. Soak the seed before planting and sow in shallow boxes in the house in February and transplant to permanent bed when large enough. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.

Sunflower See Helianthus.

Stocks **"TEN WEEKS."** Annual. This plant is well known for its fine foliage, fragrance and beautiful flowers of almost every desirable tint. They last a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of flowers. The seed may be sown in the open ground, in a protected situation, and transplanted when the plants are just out of the seed leaf. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz. 45c.



Ten Weeks Stock

Sweet Rocket Annual. Also known as **"Dame Rocket"** and **"Dame's Violet."** Is very useful for planting among shrubbery. They bear showy spikes of white lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Sow early in May in the open ground. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 40c.

Sweet William **"DIANTHUS BARBATUS."** Hardy Perennial. This old-fashioned favorite free-flowering plant is so well known that no garden seems complete without it. The rich and varied shades of color make them very popular. We advise raising new plants every season, instead of dividing the old roots. Sow the seed in open ground in May and transplant into rich, loamy soil when large enough.

"FINE SINGLE MIXED." A splendid strain, flowers of many shades of color, including the Auricula-Eyed variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

"DOUBLE MIXED." Fine, mixture of double flowers, which are very pretty, but not so beautiful color or form as the single variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

SWEET WILLIAM PLANTS. Postpaid: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Thunbergia **"BLACK-EYED SUSAN."** Hardy Annual. One of the best trailing plants for veranda boxes, vases, etc., of neat, compact growth. The pretty and attractive blooms, about an inch in diameter, are white, buff or yellow, with black eyes. Sow the seed in May when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 65c.



SWEET PEAS

CULTURE Sweet Peas are very easy to grow, and every one should have them in the garden. The principal thing to do is to have the ground thoroughly prepared and sow the seeds early. The old custom of planting them on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, rain or shine, stills holds good. They should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

Dig a trench 10 to 12 inches deep, loosen up the soil at the bottom as deep as you can with a spade, then put in about 4 inches of well-rotted cow manure or bone meal, cover with about 2 or 3 inches of soil, then sow the seed at the rate of one ounce to ten feet; cover with 2 inches of soil, or to within about 4 inches of the top of the trench. This will allow you to cover up the young plants to protect them as they appear from the late spring frosts. It will also protect them to a large extent from the cut worms, as they work above ground. By having a deep trench the root system will develop better, the moisture will be conserved, the blooms will be larger and more of them, and they will last longer. Don't allow them to go to seed. If you do they will cease to bloom. Don't water the vines and plants in the sun, but rather in the evening, once a week, with a fine spray. About twice a week water the roots, giving them a good soaking. Never plant Sweet Peas in the same trench in succession without removing and thoroughly renewing the soil, according to directions given above.

Our Sweet Peas are grown for us under contract by the largest grower of Sweet Peas in the world, who has produced a large proportion of the favorites known to the lovers of this justly popular flower. His experience and knowledge have won for him both national and international honors. We have selected the very best of each color and type with a view of giving our customers the best collection possible. Our mixtures must not be compared with the common mixtures offered for sale, which are usually grown from discarded varieties as they are thrown out from the list. We make our own mixture from our stock of standard varieties and colors by taking equal parts of each color and type which we list and mix them together. Therefore, you can depend getting in our mixture every type and color listed by us, which comprises the best of the different types of Sweet Peas in general use—the Spencer or Orchid flower and the Grandiflora or the California Giant a list of which follows:

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Apple Blossom Spencer Very large, standard very bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Blanche Ferry Spencer Standard, bright, carmine rose, wings white tinted with pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Constance Hinton Spencer The best black seeded, white flowered Spencer, best Spencer form, flowers large and true to form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Countess Spencer The original Spencer, clear, soft, rich pink; a little deeper shade at the edges. Strong vine, and free flowering. As a cut flower it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Elsie Herbert Large, white, with beautiful picotee edge or rose pink, one of the faintest of Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Evelyn Hemus This pretty Spencer with its beautiful flowers of buff ground, with rosy picotee edging of terra cotta pink, will always be a favorite among lovers of sweet peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Fiery Cross The most sensational and remarkable introduction of recent years. The color is a fire-red or orange-scarlet. Flowers beautifully waved and fluted, and usually three or four to stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

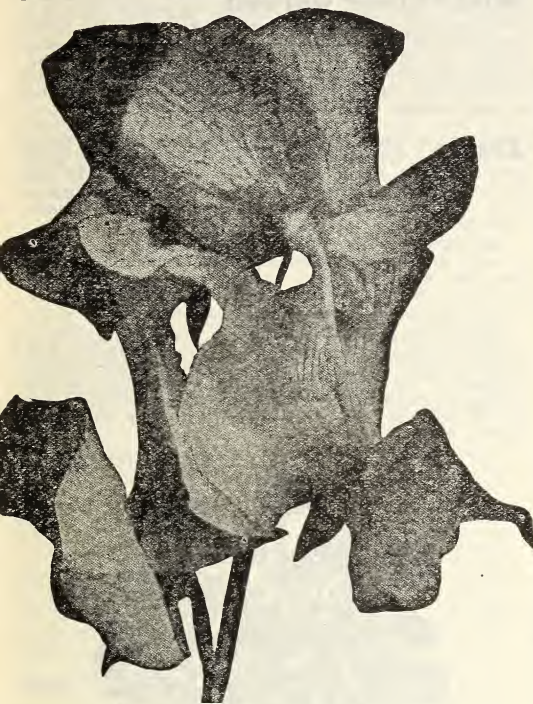
Flora Norton Bright, clear blue with tint of purple; open form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Florence Morse A very large open form of the best Spencer type. Splendid light pink, beautifully clear shade. Immense flowers, with many double standards. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Florence Nightingale Splendid flower, a clear lavender, with a little mauve in bloom. Large size. Very useful for bouquets. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

John Ingman One of the earliest of the Spencers. The color is a rosy carmine, showing veins of a deeper shade. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

King Edward Rich crimson, waved; large flowers of fine Spencer form. It is a vigorous grower and fine for exhibition or garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.



Sweet Pea, "Fiery Cross" Spencer's

King Manuel This is one of the largest and best chocolate-maroon Spencers. The flowers are usually well placed and are of splendid form and size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

King White Purity of whiteness, form, vigor and size makes this one of the best whites. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Margaret Madison This, we believe, is the best clear blue Sweet Pea grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Marie Corelli Fine, wavy bloom, rose carmine-tinted, cherry-red; of good form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Martha Washington A very fine, white edged, flushed with rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., 65c.

New Miriam Beaver The daintiest shade of pink yet discovered in sweet peas. A soft, shell-pink salmon on cream ground will convey some idea of its beauty. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Nora Unwin A pure white seeded, white Sweet Pea, of very large open, wavy form of great substance. A fine market white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Othello A very rich, deep maroon of very large size and wavy form, and a very free bloomer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Primrose A fine, large, wavy flower measuring 2 inches across. The color is a clear primrose throughout. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Rosabelle Color, Giant Rose. Base of wavy form. Very fine indeed; of great form and size. One of the best for the garden on exhibition. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Royal Purple Rich, royal purple. A distinct new color; immense size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

Wedgwood A clear azure blue, with a tint of mauve in the standard. Large flowers and good form for blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 3 oz., 65c.

White Spencer This is a true Spencer of the purest white. The flowers are large, of open form on long stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 65c.

Burton's Special Mixture of Spencer's and Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas In this mixture we are undoubtedly giving you the choicest of varieties obtainable. We use particular pains in selecting the best and largest flowering strains of true Spencer and Unwin types as well as the colors that will blend together nicely. The varieties included in this mixture will produce from three to four beautifully waved and fluted flowers on long, strong stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 3 oz., 50c.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

America Crimson scarlet striped on white. Large size, of good form; very bright and effective, and holds its color well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Black Knight A splendid flower of large size and open form. The color is very deep maroon. Very fine for gardens or bouquet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Dorothy Eckford One of the best pure-white varieties. Semi-hooded; of the best form, with large wings and standards, which average 2 inches across. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon A very popular variety of delicate primrose-yellow, bearing large flowers of open form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Janet Scott Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of the standard. Flowers of large size and hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

King Edward VII Bright red or crimson, scarlet; the flower is very large; of fine form, and nearly self-colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton Standards light mauve and wings lavender. The flowers are of large size and hooded form. It is the largest and lightest of the lavenders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Lord Nelson A rich, deep navy blue, similar in all respects to navy blue, only richer in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Navy Blue Standard indigo blue and violet and has a decided blue effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Othello Very dark maroon, self-color; of large size and hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Queen Alexandra Bright scarlet red, almost a true scarlet; self-colored. Hooded form, medium large flower; very popular color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Burton's Quality Mixture In this mixture will be found a very broad variety of colors, including pure white, yellow, orange, pink, red, maroon, light blue, lavender and purple; also many variegated varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Verbena

Verbena Annual. This is an extra fine strain of mammoth flowers. The large, finely shaped flowers, splendid colors and free blooming habit, together with its vigorous growth, have made it a favorite. Sow the seed indoors and transplant in May, or they can be sown in the open ground in May and they will bloom in July. Separate colors. White, Blue, Scarlet, Purple or Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c.

Vinca "PERIWINKLE," "OLD MAID." Annual. One of the old fashioned and most satisfactory bedding plants, with glossy, deep green leaves, and rose-color and Myrtle-like flowers. Easily grown from seed and blooms continuously. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c.

Violets "SWEET SCENTED." Perennial. They are so easily raised from seed, and need so little attention, that if you plant them in a cool, moist, sheltered position, you will be repaid doubly by the sweet-scented blooms in early summer. Sow in early spring when the ground is warm. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., \$1.50.

Virginia Stock "MALCOLMIA." Hardy Annual. An old favorite of the older gardens. Free flowering plants; of very thrifty growth and brightest shades of color. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Venus' Looking Glass "CAMPANULA SPECULUM." Hardy Annuals. A very pretty plant, with purplish lilac flowers varying to rose color and white. They grow very rapidly and bloom all summer. Sow the seed when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Valeriana "GARDEN HELIOTROPE." Hardy Perennial. Showy plants; will do well in any garden soil. Grows 2 feet high, and blooms the first season from seed. Fine for bouquets. Colors range, bright rose, red and white. Sow the seeds early in May. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Wistaria "JAPANESE." Hardy Perennial. The Wistaria is a strong, rapid grower. Desirable for trellis or porch. When well established it blooms profusely. The light purple flowers are very showy and are produced in long racemes. A large plant in bloom is very beautiful. Sow the seed as early in May as possible—in a bed protected from the cold nights. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Wallflower "GILLIFLOWER." Half Hardy Perennial. These should be grown in every garden. They are very fragrant, and bloom early in the spring. They should be protected by a cold frame in the winter. Sow the seed in May and transplant into rich garden soil and protect as above directed.

"FINEST SINGLE." Mixed colors. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

"FINEST DOUBLE." Mixed colors. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 80c.

Xeranthemum "FINE DOUBLE EVER-LASTING." Annual. This is a bright and pretty plant, with a silvery foliage and silky flowers of white, pink and purple. Sow the seed in the open ground when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Wild Flower Garden This is a mixture of easily grown annuals and perennials, and is much used for children's gardens, vacant lots, roadside planting, etc. These mixtures are not used as much as they should be, as when the annual flowers have done their work the perennials remain to fill up the space permanently. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Zinnia Annual. The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant flowering plants in the garden, and is a great favorite. Sow the seed in the open ground in May. The ground must be made rich with manure. They flower early and continuously.

"ROBUSTA." FL. PL. This splendid strain of Double Zinnia cannot be excelled. The giant flowers, the most brilliant colors, and perfect form, make it a most desirable plant for a border, where a fine show is desired. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 60c.

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED. This is beyond a doubt the grandest type of the Zinnia family. The flowers often measure four inches across and as double as the Decorative Dahlia. The blossoms are borne on long wiry stems and are excellent for cut flower purposes. Mixed colors. Per Pkt. 15c; ½-oz., \$1.00.



Zinnia

Claude F. Wright, Pawnee Rock, Kansas: "As Teacher of Agriculture in our Rural High School, I frequently find it advantageous to refer to your excellent catalog for cultural directions, varietal difference, etc., of garden vegetables. I know of no other source of information more accurate and concise.

"It has just occurred to me that it would be a fine thing for my class to spend a week or so on intensive study of garden vegetables, using your catalog for descriptions, adaptations, cultural directions and illustrations.

"I could hardly ask you to furnish these free, as we would use them primarily to study from, rather than buy from. However, it is not improbable that orders would result from their use.

"If you have them to spare and will mail me 16 copies for this purpose with bill for same, I will remit promptly."

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

All Kinds of Field Seeds are higher, and it looks as if many items will continue to advance with the season, and we would advise growers to anticipate their requirements and secure their stock early, otherwise they may pay considerable more later. Growers who buy in large quantities are entitled to lower prices than those who buy in small quantities. If you are a large buyer, send us a list of your requirements when we will promptly quote you a SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICE.

Prices The prices quoted herein on Field and Farm Seeds are those prevailing at the time this catalog goes to press, and are subject to market changes. If possible, we will fill all orders received at prices quoted, but if, from any cause, we are unable to do so, will advise you before making shipment. BEGINNING FEBRUARY 1st, we will resume issuing "BURTON'S SEED TOPICS AND PRICE LIST," a monthly, devoted to seeds and agriculture, in which will quote from month to month prevailing prices on Field and Farm Seeds. A copy of SEED TOPICS will be mailed to you free of charge upon request.

Owing to the extra cost of bags, we will charge 50c each for seamless cotton bags.

OATS

Sow 2½ bushels to the acre

If farmers would be more careful in the selection of their seed oats, they would greatly increase their yield and quality. The change of seed oats is just as important as the change of seed corn, or seed potatoes. Our oats are all carefully selected, re-cleaned, and true to name and description. Renew your seeds oats by sowing our selected, re-cleaned seed.

Swedish Select (The best early Oats.)

This is a tree oat and one of the best and most extensively grown of all varieties in the Northern States. The oat is pure white in color; the hull is thin, and the kernel large and plump; straw stiff and strong enough not to lodge.

A remarkable root development makes the Swedish Select Oat a good drought resister, and especially suited to high land. It is the earliest of the heavy yielding sorts, and we recommend it as one of the best for this territory. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

New Market

One of the earliest Oats; of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of both straw and grain. The grain is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin skinned, and of superior feeding quality. The straw is long and strong, standing unfavorable weather well. It is a tree and branching variety; ripens early. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for Special Prices.

New Kherson

These Oats came from Russia, where they are known as the best, extra early yielding oats. The Kherson oats are from two to three weeks earlier to ripen than ordinary varieties. The plant is a vigorous grower, but not as tall as later varieties, hence not as liable to lodge. The leaves are broad and extend nearly to the roots. The straw makes unusually good fodder and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. The Kherson is especially adapted to short seasons and dry localities, as it always makes a top whether the season is wet or dry. It is bug-proof and rust-proof. The only objection to the Kherson is its yellow color, which injures its value to some extent for market purposes, but for short seasons, dry localities and sureness to make, it has no equal. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

White Russian or Side Oats

This is a very early, hardy, prolific Oat; the grain resembling the Swedish Select in appearance, but is a side variety and is very popular with growers in the mountains and short season districts. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for Special Prices.

Treatment for Smuts

USE FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 40% VOLUME
Treatment for Smuts Listed in Table Below

Grain	Kind of Smut	How long to soak in solution
Wheat	Bunt or Stinking Smut.....	10-20 min.
Barley	Closed Smut	10-20 min.
Oats	All kinds	10-15 min.
Millet	All kinds	40-60 min.
Sorghum	Kernel Smut	10-20 min.
Rye	Stem Smut	10-15 min.

Notice: All grain should be thoroughly fanned before treating. If you have not a fanning mill, you should use the open tank method described below for the treatment of wheat infected with bunt, and skim off smut balls.

Use one of these methods: (1) **Soaking Method:** Clean grain thoroughly. Dip loosely filled sacks in solution, drain, pile grain and cover with sacks, soaked in solution not less than 6 nor more than 12 hours. Spread out in thin layer and dry thoroughly. Until perfectly dry, treated seed is somewhat swollen. If planted in this condition, the seeder must be set to allow more seed per acre. Do not let treated seed freeze or sprout. Treated grain may be kept indefinitely, if thoroughly dried and protected from further contamination. Storage sacks and bins should be treated with formaldehyde solution. (2) **Sprinkling Method:** Spread grain on clean floor, wagon bed or canvas. Sprinkle solution over grain as it is being shoveled around. Pile and cover as under soaking method. Dry; plant immediately or store in clean sacks or bins treated with formaldehyde solution. (3) **Open Tank Method:** Grain containing smut balls must be poured loose into solution. Stir thoroughly and skim off smut balls. Soak for length of time given in table. Remove grain, cover as directed above; then dry thoroughly.

Corn smut and loose smut of wheat and barley are not controlled by above treatment.

Write to Extension Department, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, or to your County Agent for further information.

SPRING WHEAT

Sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds

New Marquis Wheat This new variety of spring wheat is the marvel of the West. It ripens about 10 days earlier than any other variety, and yields from 5 to 10 bushels more per acre. The berry is a deep amber in color, short, wide and deeply creased. Threshes out 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, and is superior to any variety yet grown in quality of grain, milling properties, size of yield and earliness. The straw is short, and the quickness with which it comes to maturity insures a crop in localities and under condi-

tions where other varieties would fail. It is not only the surest and best yielder under irrigation, but the late government reports show it to be the best also in non-irrigated districts, as it seems to be hardy in every respect. It was produced by crossing the early Red Fife and the Early India Wheat, Red Calcutta, at the Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada. This is the coming wheat for the Rocky Mountain district, and we cannot recommend it to highly for our farmers. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Defiance This wheat has been grown here for years, and has proven well adapted to both our irrigated and non-irrigated lands, and is, perhaps, grown more largely here than any other variety. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Macaroni Wheat This is the dry farmer's favorite and friend. It is vigorous and hardy. Noted for its heat-resisting qualities. It is fine for feeding purposes, but not so popular with the millers. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Blue Stem This has long been the standard, and is still unexcelled, for the Middle West. East of the mountains, in the drier sections, it is grown as a spring wheat, but where the winters are mild, it is sometimes seeded in the fall. Its popularity is due to its drought resistance, heavy yielding capacity, non-shattering character, and high milling value. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

WINTER WHEAT

On irrigated land, sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre;
on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds

Kanred Wheat This record-breaking wheat was originated by the State Agricultural College of Kansas. It is an improved strain or cross between the old standard Turkey Red and Kharkof varieties, and is superior to these in that it is earlier, hardier, more rust-resisting and a heavier yielder. It is a product of the Middle West and especially adapted to western conditions. It is highly recommended by all who have grown it and bids fair to supersede the old varieties in the West. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for Special Prices.

Turkey Red This is the leading winter variety grown here; it is a bearded variety; very prolific, and stands the cold and drought well. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese Buckwheat Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown further north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color, and larger than Silver Hull. As much as 40 bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Buckwheat is now sold 50 pounds to the bushel. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Silver Hull Buckwheat This valuable variety originated abroad, and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste, and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive, and the grain meets with more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Postpaid: Lb., 15c 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.



White Hullless Barley

BARLEY

On irrigated land, sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre;
on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds

Western Farmers are just beginning to realize the fact that barley is pre-eminently the feeding grain crop of the West. It can be successfully grown at an elevation of 8,000 to 9,000 feet where from 50 to 60 bushels per acre is a common yield. It is also well adapted to the dry land districts, as it is early maturing and ready for harvest before the extreme hot, dry weather comes. Barley is recognized by all feeders who have fed it to be equal to corn, pound for pound in feeding value. It is destined to become the staple feeding grain crop of the West, especially in the mountain districts where from 50 to 60 bushels per acre is an average yield and this can be produced more cheaply and with more certainty than corn in Kansas and Nebraska and will enable the mountain farmers to compete with these states in the production of pork. It should be sown as early in the

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

spring as possible, but can be sown later than wheat and still make a good crop. Grow Barley, Mr. Hogman, and get in the easy money class. It is a money-maker and a money-saver.

California Feed Barley

This is the Barley that is grown so largely here for feed purposes, making good hay when cut before fully maturing, and grain that will equal corn in feeding qualities when permitted to mature. It is very hardy and drought resistant, often yielding 50 to 60 bushels per acre on non-irrigated lands, where other grains would fail completely. This is one of the sure grain crops for the West, where it will yield as many bushels per acre as corn yields in Kansas and Nebraska. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Success Beardless Barley

This appears to be a combination of the California Feed and Brewing Barleys, having been improved until it is beardless, and much earlier than either of its predecessors. It is a great acquisition to the grain crops; can be successfully grown in both the non-irrigated and mountain district of the West. It is hardy, early, and a heavy yielder, and with its freedom from the troublesome beards, makes it the surest and best grain crop for the West. When the Western farmers once realize the real value of Barley, it will be their principal grain crop. A bushel of barley is equal to a bushel of corn for stock feeding purposes; even an acre of our mountain land will produce as many bushels of barley as an acre of Kansas or Nebraska land will produce corn, and with much less trouble and expense. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Improved White Hulless or Bald Barley

It is HULLESS, BEARDLESS, very early, equals corn for feeding purposes. Bald Barley is the only grain grown here that equals corn in feeding qualities. It is very early, maturing in from 80 to 90 days from planting, even at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet. It is vigorous, and, on good soils, yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. It is especially suitable for cultivation without irrigation, and will make a crop where wheat and other grains would fail. For a sure crop, and best substitute for corn, sow White Hulless, or Bald Barley. If interested, ask for samples and special prices. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Blue Ball Barley This is the same as the White Hulless Bald Barley only the grain is blue instead of white, and is not beardless. The Blue Ball Barley is considered more hardy than the white; is especially adapted to the mountains and short season districts, where it grows to perfection. Our stock was grown in the mountains at an elevation between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, therefore is acclimated. For the earliest

quick maturing Barley, try our Blue Ball Barley; the yield per acre will equal that of corn in Kansas and Nebraska, and its feeding value equals that of corn, pound for pound. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

FLAX SEED

Flax is the best and most profitable crop for sod or new lands, growers frequently realizing more from flax on sod than from wheat on old ground. Sow early, as soon as possible after danger from frost has passed. To raise seed, sow one-half bushel per acre; for fiber, one bushel. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

RYE

On irrigated land, sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre; on dry land, 30 to 40 pounds

In ordering Spring or Fall Rye, please note that we supply these as Spring or Fall, as they are supplied to us, but we cannot guarantee them to be such, as it is impossible to determine the variety from the appearance of the seed.

Spring Rye Spring Rye makes an excellent crop, where winter grain has been killed or blown out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. It is sown largely for early pasture, and is often cut for hay. Sow seed same time as other spring grain. It does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well, and the grain is of fine quality. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Fall or Winter Rye This is the hardiest of any of the fall grains, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. It will thrive in dry seasons and on light, sandy soils. It is grown for grain, for hay, for pasture and for plowing under for soiling purposes. There is no grain crop that produces as much and as good pasture as Fall Rye. If sown in August makes fine fall and winter pasture. In the spring sow about 5 pounds of Dwarf Essex Rape per acre on the Rye and harrow it in. The Rape will continue the supply of green pasture after the Rye is gone. Fall Rye may also be sown in the spring, when it makes splendid summer pasture, as it will not go to seed as does the Spring Rye. Only those who have actually grown Fall Rye know its merits. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Rosen Rye A Winter Rye of recent introduction and is becoming very popular among growers of Winter Rye; it is said to yield

\$1.00 Worth of Flower Seeds for 50 cents

To the Lovers of Flowers—We offer you our 50c COLLECTION of choice flower seeds, which contains twenty of our regular 5c packets of the best Flower Seed that can be bought, and which, if sold separately, would cost One Dollar.

You cannot afford to miss this collection of the OLD GARDEN FAVORITES, all of which are selected for their adaptability to our Western Climate and Altitude. Send 50 cents and we will send you this collection, postpaid, containing:

Sweet Alyssum, Single, Mixed
Agrostemma
Aster, Finest Mixed
Bachelor's Buttons
Conterbury Bells, Single Mixed
Chrysanthemums, Mixed
Catchfly

Cosmos, Mixed
Cypress Vine
Marigold, Tall
Mignonette, Mixed
Morning Glory, Climbing
Morning Glory, Double, Mixed
Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed

Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed
Phlox, Mixed Colors
Pinks, Double, Mixed
Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors
Zinnias
Pansy, Mixed Colors

more grain, stools more, and is hardier than the older types of Winter Rye. We have only a limited quantity. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.



SPELTZ OR SPRING EMMER

Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre on non-irrigated land; 60 to 80 pounds on irrigated.

Speltz combines the qualities of wheat, oats, rye and barley. Will thrive and make a crop on land, and under conditions where these would fail. Speltz is recognized as the best balanced stock food of any of the grains, and is greedily eaten by all stock in preference to other grains. It is early maturing, and especially adapted to the arid districts of the West, good crops of it being grown yearly in that vast territory of rich soil in the eastern portion of Colorado that was so long considered fit only for grazing purposes. Its earliness and hardness enable it to mature before the hot, dry weather comes on. It is a heavy yielder, often producing 75 to 100 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. It is the Dry Landers best and surest grain crop for stock feeding purposes. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities, see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Improved Winter or Black Emmer

The new Improved Winter Emmer seems to be almost as hardy as Winter Rye, and is one of the best drought and cold resistant winter grains. It will grow anywhere that Winter Wheat can be produced, and it requires the same kind of treatment and soil. This grain has a large stooling power. Sow in September or October, so the grain will come up and get a start before freezing weather sets in. When the season is short, sow earlier than where it is long. If you irrigate give the grain a good irrigation before it goes into winter. Don't be discouraged if it looks thin on the ground in the early spring, as it makes good recovery after growth begins. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

MILLET

Siberian or Russian Millet

This new Russian Millet is said to be superior to any of the other varieties, in that it is earlier, more hardy, rust-proof, and less liable to damage by insects. It is an extremely heavy cropper; stalks tall and of finer qualities than any other sort. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Common Millet

This does not produce as much, or as good, hay as the other varieties, but is an old standby, and some insist upon having it. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Manitoba or Hog Millet

This has become one of the most valuable dry land crops the farmer can grow, the seed being one of the richest and most valuable hog foods that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock.

A valuable peculiarity of Hog Millet is that seeds ripen while the hay is yet green, which, if cut at the proper time, can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Liberty or German Millet

This is one of the best forage plants grown in this country. Under ordinary conditions will produce from 4 to 5 tons of hay per acre, and from 50 to 75 bushels of seed. When sown early, it leaves the ground in splendid condition for wheat. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

White Wonder Millet

This Millet is fast superseding other varieties as it outyields any other variety by at least fifty per cent as the heads range from 8 to 18 inches in length, often having as many as 15,000 seeds. The foliage is heavy and the leaves broad resembling those of Corn, producing an immense amount of fodder as well as seed. White Wonder Millet is earlier than the Golden Millet and nearly as early as Siberian. On account of its earliness, the immense yield of both fodder and grain and its vigorous growth, it has become the favorite where grown and known and we cannot recommend it too highly. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

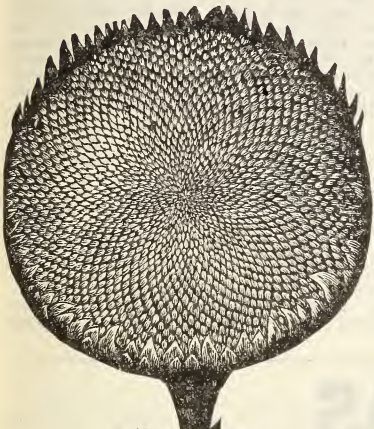
Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre

With the exception of Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape is the most valuable forage plant that has been introduced into the United States. One acre of Dwarf Essex Rape will pasture more hogs, cattle and sheep than 6 acres of clover or grass. As a healthy, fattening food, it has no equal. It stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of livestock; especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. A good crop will produce at least 12 tons of green food to the acre. And its nutritive value is twice that of clover. One acre of well grown Rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months, and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30

inches apart and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

10 to 20 pounds will plant an acre



SUNFLOWER

The Sunflower, like Sweet Clover, is just coming into its own, and is fast coming into prominence for ensilage purposes as recent experiments have demonstrated. It is one of the best forage plants we have for ensilage. The seeds are relished by the horses; are also considered one of the best producing

foods for poultry. It is primarily a dry weather plant. They mature quicker than corn and may be planted two to three weeks later and make a good crop. The seed may be planted with a corn planter or grain drill. The rows should be far enough apart to permit of cultivation. The plants should be from 12 to 18 inches apart on non-irrigated land, and 6 to 8 inches apart on irrigated land, being careful not to over-seed, as it had better be too thin than too thick. With an average yield of 10 to 15 tons per acre on non-irrigated land, every dry land farmer should erect a silo, which would soon enable him to increase his herds and profits. The Sunflower, like Sweet Clover, is just coming into its own, and it has come to stay. The sooner the farmers familiarize themselves with these and begin to produce them, the quicker and larger will be their profits. Postpaid: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

FIELD BEANS

40 to 60 pounds will seed an acre

The Bean belongs to one of the most important families of economic plants with which man has to deal. Besides furnishing wholesome, nourishing food for man and for animals, it provides the grower with a means of securing from the great store of nitrogen in the air, by the use of it in the crop rotation of his farm, a sufficient quantity of nitrogen to replenish that taken from the soil by other crops. Not all leguminous plants provide food for both man and beast, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil upon which they grow. The bean, however, is one of these which has this capability. It is, therefore, one of the most desirable crops to use in the farm rotation.

While the value of beans as a food for man has been known for generations, it is within the mem-

ory of men now living that the value of these crops as soil renovators and fertility restorers has been definitely proved. Since these facts have become known, the value of the bean crops is being more and more appreciated and their cultivation, as a result, very greatly extended.

Beans are now considered one of our most important food crops. The Mexican or Pinto Bean is a Western production, and is fast superseding other varieties for domestic use. In reality, they are the best flavored, most economical bean on the market today, and bids fair to soon supplant the other varieties for table use.

The West is the home of these beans, and seems to be especially adapted to their growth. Thousands of carloads of these beans are grown and shipped from the Western States annually now, where a few years ago they were grown for local use only.

The South and East are now looking to Colorado and adjoining states for their supply of beans, the same as it is looking to Iowa and adjoining states for their corn and wheat. Farmers in the non-irrigated districts should increase their acreage. They are not only the surest and best money crops they can grow, but as soil renovators and fertility restorers are equal to alfalfa and sweet clover, making it an ideal and profitable crop to restore and keep soil in high state of fertility.

White Navy This Bean is being quite largely grown here now, and, as it is most extensively used for table purposes, should be grown more largely. It does remarkably well on our soil. Postpaid: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Soja or Soy Beans As this Bean becomes better known, it grows in popularity and use. Farmers are just beginning to realize and appreciate its value. As a soil renovator it has no superior, at the same time producing a crop of beans carrying the highest percent of protein and fat of any grain grown in the West. Its analysis shows it to be richer than oil meal and nearly as rich as cotton seed meal, and more digestible and palatable than either of them. As a forage crop it compares favorably with Alfalfa although the hay is much coarser, but is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock. It is also splendid for ensilage, in connection with corn. It matures in about the same time as Minnesota No. 13 corn, and is often planted with the corn. The Soy Bean is as easily grown as any other bean. If grown for the grain, it should be planted in rows so it can be cultivated, planting 15 to 20 pounds per acre. If grown for hay, sow with a drill with all outlets open, using about 60 pounds per acre. The early varieties may be sown for hay as late as the middle of July. The Ito San is the earliest variety and the one we carry. If your soil needs renovating, Soy Beans will do it and at the same time produce a profitable crop. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Dry Land Pinto or Mexican Beans

The Dry Land Pinto, or Mexican Bean, as it is generally called throughout the West, is a speckled or spotted bean (the word "Pinto" meaning spotted). For years the growth of this bean was confined principally to Southern Colorado and New Mexico, where it was grown largely by and for the Mexicans, but of late years it has been grown in all the farming sections of the arid West, to which it has proven well adapted. DRY LAND PINTOS are becoming known everywhere. The war made them famous. They are now being grown and used where none were grown and used before.

The true Pinto is larger than the Navy, and more kidney shaped. The Colorado Experiment Station says: "In food value it is practically the same as the Navy, but, being more tender in flesh, it cooks

more easily. When baked the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. The **Pinto** being rich in protein is an excellent substitute for meat. A comparison of nutritive values of common foods show one pound of **Pintos** at 12c per pound to be equal to 4.4 pounds of raw potatoes at 3½c per pound, or 1.63 pounds of sirloin steak at 30c per pound or 2.01 pounds round steak at 23c per pound, or 18.6 eggs at 35c per dozen, or 5 pints of whole milk at 5c per pint.

The **Pinto Bean** has now been officially recognized by the Government, and has been placed on equal basis with the Navy Bean for army use. The **Pinto** is much more hardy and productive in the West than the Navy, producing nearly double the quantity, with less moisture and care. **Postpaid:** Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices

White Mexican Bean This is a comparatively new type of the Frijole, or Mexican Pinto Bean. In size, shape, flavor and productiveness it is identical to it, but has been improved until it is pure white in color. It is very hardy, drought resistant, and an enormous cropper, and grows more and more popular as its merits are better known. This is the bean for those wanting a hardy white variety. Its only fault is, being pure white, it discolors easily in harvesting. **Postpaid:** Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

PEANUTS

Peanuts are more and more being recognized as a profitable crop where the right varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive best in a rich, sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting, as given by a successful grower, is as follows: Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel, plow in rows about 3 feet apart. Plant either the hull 12 to 15 inches apart, or hull them and plant two kernels to the hill. Cultivate well, keeping the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured in 24 hours. After picking, or threshing, the nuts, the vines make splendid hay; 35 to 40 pounds of unshelled peanuts will plant an acre.

Spanish This variety, although small, is the best suited for growing in the North, being earlier than any other sort. It yields enormously. Pods are solid and unusually well filled. As a confection it is sweeter and more delicious than the larger varieties. Plant is of upright, bushy growth, making cultivation easy. The Spanish variety is particularly adapted to dry farming conditions. It has a long tap root that penetrates the soil deeply, enabling it to make a crop under conditions where other varieties would fail. **Postpaid:** Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

FIELD PEAS

Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre

For Colorado and the Western States, there is no crop of greater value than **Field Peas**; nor a crop more neglected, which can only be attributed to a lack of knowledge of their merits. They make good ensilage, and are admirable food, either green or dry for cattle, being highly nutritious and rich in milk-producing elements. They are grown more largely in this territory for fattening sheep and hogs, and have proven to be the most profitable crop for that purpose. Peated sheep and hogs command top prices on all markets.

We recommend the **San Luis Valley Stock Pea** for the mountains and high, cool altitudes, as it seems especially adapted to such localities. For dry land and lower altitudes we recommend the **Southern Black-Eye Pea**, which has proven a wonderful success on the Eastern plains of Colorado and Western Kansas and Nebraska.

San Luis Valley Stock Peas

This Pea is grown most extensively here and is undoubtedly the best for the mountain districts. It is very hardy, producing an abundance of vines which can be harvested for hay, or if permitted to mature, the peas excel corn for fattening sheep and hogs. **Postpaid:** Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Whip-Poor-Will Cow Peas

The most highly valued plant in the South for hay, and reclaiming old, worn-out land. The vines, when cut green, make the best of hay. When permitted to ripen makes an excellent table pea. **Postpaid:** Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Southern Black-Eye Peas

This is the standard **Field Pea** of the South. The **Dry Peas**, which are produced in large quantities, are excellent for table use and find ready sale dur-

ing the winter. They are very hardy and prolific. Vines make excellent forage or hay. This pea has proven a great success in the dry land or non-irrigated district of the West. Its roots seem to penetrate deeper and stand drought and heat better. Especially adapted to hot, dry, non-irrigated districts. **Postpaid:** Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.



Canada Field Peas

White Canada Field Peas

This pea is grown more largely in the North than any other variety, as it is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground. If sown early in the spring, will be ready to cut for hay in July. It makes good ensilage, and is an admirable food, either green or dry, for hogs, and for cattle. **Postpaid:** Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

New Era The earliest of any of the Cow Peas; therefore, decidedly the best for growing in cold climates or short seasons. The **New Era** has proven itself well adapted to dry land, or where there is a scarcity of water, and has made good crops where other varieties would fail. If cut before maturing makes hay that will equal Alfalfa.

and, if permitted to ripen, makes a splendid dry feed. It can be sown on grain land after the grain has been harvested, and will make a splendid growth of vines, which, when plowed under, make an excellent fertilizer and places the ground in good shape for next year's crop. **Postpaid: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

VETCH

Sand or Winter Vetch

Sometimes called **HAIRY VETCH**. This is a very valuable forage plant and is becoming more popular each year, as the farmers of the country learn more of its value. Vetch belongs to the Pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. It is an annual, and succeeds well on nearly all soils; is especially adapted to light soils and soils that leach; will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. The roots bear innumerable nodules of nitrogen gathering bacteria. These take the nitrogen from the air and restore it to the soil, where it is so much needed. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of Vetch plowed

under equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of \$16.00 to \$40.00 an acre. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre with the same amount of rye or other grains to support the vines. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before frost and prevents leaching of the soil during the winter and spring. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July. The second crop affords excellent pasture during the summer. Under favorable conditions as many as 20 long vines spring from each root, yielding from 10 to 20 tons of green fodder per acre. When grown for hay it should be left standing until some of the pods become well filled. As a soil renovator, catch crop and cheap pasture, it has no superior. If you have never grown it, give it a trial this season. **Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Spring Vetch This is used for the same purpose as Sand or Winter Vetch, but should be planted in the Spring instead of the fall, as it will not survive severe winters. It will grow anywhere that Canada Field Peas survive, and may be sown as early in the season. **Postpaid: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

CORN

Ten pounds will plant an acre

Thirty-four years ago, when the writer came to Colorado, only a small amount of corn was grown in the state, and the most of that was of the flint varieties. Corn was considered a very doubtful crop. Seed could not be obtained here, but was brought in from Kansas and Nebraska. Field Corn and a few early dents were later brought here from the East, and gradually became adapted to our soil and climate. Continued selection of the earliest maturing dents has developed several varieties that seldom fail to mature here, even in the shortest seasons. In this way the corn belt is being moved North each season; not only has the corn belt been moved northward, but corn with deeper kernels, more rows and better yielding habits have been developed. The results are more profitable farms. The need of sources from which suitable seed corn may be obtained in the semi-arid and Rocky Mountain regions is great, and is increasing. Seed of adapted varieties is much scarcer each year than in sections where the crop is more certain. The proper selection and care of seed corn is more important and exacting than the average grower realizes, as in appearance corn suitable for seed purposes is often deceiving, and its seed qualities can only be determined by actual tests for germination and vitality.

Our experience with Seed Corn emphasizes the fact that appearance or looks are often misleading, as some of as fine specimens of corn as we ever saw failed to germinate, while some small, inferior-looking stock showed a good germination, proving that special care and attention in harvesting and curing is necessary. Excessive moisture devitalizes more seed corn than any other destructive element. Excessive moisture and heat combined will cause the seed germ to swell and die, and excessive moisture and cold combined will freeze or chill the germ and kill it, and for these reasons it has been found necessary throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and the principal corn-growing states, to erect special seed drying sheds and buildings to properly cure their seed corn. Some of the largest dealers have erected specially constructed buildings, equipped with furnaces, where they can dry their corn quickly and properly with artificial heat, regardless of weather conditions. Colorado and arid districts seldom need such curing devices, as the seasons are usually dry enough to properly cure it naturally. Although we have ideal seasons for curing corn, yet we have other obstacles with which to contend, as the tendency of short seasoned corn is to grow a smaller grain and a larger cob each season, necessitating the renewing of seed stocks oftener.

A few years ago it was a common saying of the farmer: "Of course my corn will grow. I never did raise anything that wouldn't grow. It's all right!"—justifying his statement by attributing his past poor stands and crops to mice, gophers, bad weather or other conditions beyond his control, not knowing or even suspecting it might be due to poor seed. However, such arguments and assumptions are rapidly being relegated, although there are still a few growers who continue to plant untested seed simply because it is theirs, or is cheap, or looks good, rather than pay a slight premium for seed that has been tested and is known to be good.

Every lot of Seed Corn that comes into our house is tested three times before sending out. We first test the sample from which we buy, and then when the stock comes in we test it again, and at the same time we send a sample of the stock to the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colo., for their tests to check against our tests, and any lot that does not show a germination of 90 per cent or better is rejected and returned to the grower. We pride ourselves on the grade and quality of our Seed Corn. We are not only exacting in our germination tests, but equally so in our grades. Every lot is carefully selected, butted and tipped. These exactions, coupled with extra time and expense devoted to them, make our seed cost us more than the ordinary grades, but the results have well paid us for the extra time and expense.

Our prices may be higher than those of our competitors, but our stock is worth more than the difference, as it is the best that money, skill and labor can produce. The grower who plants untested, inferior seed because of the difference in price, penalizes himself through poor crops, as "like produces like."

We make a specialty of Seed Corn. It is one of our "hobbies," and we feel safe in saying we sell

more Seed Corn each season than any other two seed firms west of the Missouri River. We could not have established this business by supplying poor, unsuitable seed. We have studied the requirements of our territory and have supplied our customers with good, selected, tested seed of the best varieties adapted to our western conditions. We have exercised special care in the selection of our seed corn this year, and have some as fine Colorado-grown stock as we ever saw grown anywhere. If you have never tried our Western grown, acclimated corn, give it a trial this season. A trial will make a permanent customer of you. Every sack of Seed Corn we send out has a tag on it showing the percent of germination.

Swadley This is an extra early sort of the Yellow Dent variety. It is very hardy, about as early as the Australian White, will stand as much drought, mature as early, and produce nearly double the amount of corn as the Australian White. It is a pale Yellow Dent, with a kernel as soft as the later varieties. It seems to be well adapted to upland and thin soils, often making 35 to 50 bushels of corn on land where other varieties would scarcely make anything. A good portion of the stalks will mature two ears of corn. This is strictly a Colorado corn, having been introduced here 50 years ago, and has since been the most largely grown corn in the state. Our seed of this variety was grown on dry land, and we challenge anyone to produce a better grade. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities, see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Squaw (90 days.) Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. Stands cold and drought as well as Australian White. Average length of ears 7½ inches; grain of dark purple color, and sugary. Makes excellent roasting ears. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask us for special prices.

King of the Earliest (Extra Early, 80 to 90 days.) The earliest, hardest, most productive of the yellow corns. It is the most valuable early Yellow Dent corn grown, having no equal for earliness, hardness and productiveness. It seems to possess a natural faculty of growing right along through wet or dry seasons, and for making good crops under conditions that ruin other sorts. We do not know why this should be, unless it roots more deeply, drawing the moisture and strength from the ground from a greater depth and distance than other ordinary sorts. It is the universal opinion of those who have grown it, that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood or drought, it has no equal. The ears ordinarily run from 7 to 10 inches long, with a small cob. The stalks grow 7 to 9 feet high. We cannot recommend this corn too highly for an early variety. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Red, White and Blue A mixture of red, white and blue varieties bred especially for early maturity and large productiveness for our dry sections where other varieties fail to make grain. The kernels are large and flat resembling white dent. It is well worth trying where quantity of grain and fodder are most desired. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities, see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Parson's White Dent (90 days.) With the exception of Australian White, Parson's White Dent is the earliest white corn grown here, and is a sure cropper. Has been grown here for years and is thoroughly acclimated, and by many is preferred to any other

corn grown here. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Improved Calico Improved Calico is the old Calico improved so that it matures earlier and yields better. Calico has always been a popular corn, and Improved Calico is still better yet. The strain is of the large eared kind, deep grain and small cob, thus insuring early maturity. The ears run from 9 to 12 inches in length, and measure 7 to 8 inches in circumference. It is a combination in color of red white and yellow stripes. It is full of protein, and very rich. Stock like it and eat it in preference to other varieties. To those in want of one of the best corn for feeding, we are in a position to supply you with the very best of seed. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Bloody Butcher (90 days.) This is an extra early maturing corn. It is a great favorite, and is extensively grown in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and states of high altitude, and where seasons are short and frost early. It is a large yielder among the early sorts, always making safely in 90 days or less time. It has a great tenacity to resist and withstand unfavorable conditions, such as extreme heat, cold, wet or dry weather. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Australian White Flint (90 days.) This is decidedly the earliest, surest, and best variety we have for dry land and short seasons, as it will stand more drought and cold than any known variety. It is very hardy; stalks grow 4 to 6 feet high, with ears 10 to 12 inches in length, and close to the ground. If you have had any trouble in getting your corn to mature, try Australian. It will make where others fail. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

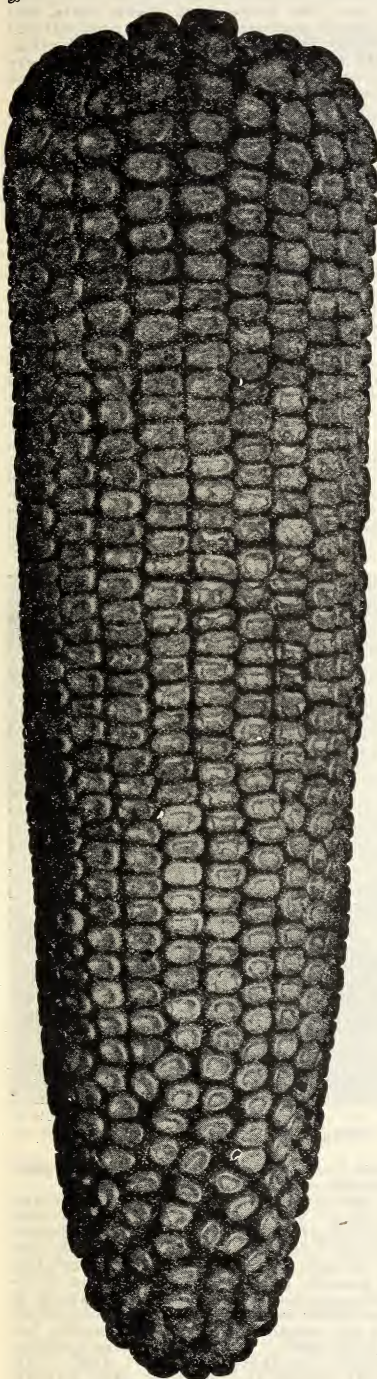
Colorado Yellow Dent (90 days.) Yellow Dent, as it is known here, is a cross between the Pride of the North and Minnesota No. 13, having been bred up by some of our best growers until it is now the best and most largely grown, strictly yellow variety in the state. It is very hardy, and seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soil and climate. Many of our best farmers are producing from 35 to 50 bushels of this splendid corn per acre. HERE, MR. HOGMAN, IS THE CORN FOR YOU. It is acclimated to our climate, and will yield more per acre than many of the Eastern states are producing. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

ENSILAGE CORN

10 pounds will plant an acre

Iowa Silver Mine (95 days.) This variety is more generally grown throughout this territory for ensilage purposes, and more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper, very early, deep grain; grows 7 to 8 feet high, with two

Mr. R. F. Wyatt, Barden, Colo.: "The seeds were the best we have ever purchased. The Rhubarb roots and Golden Bantam seed were especially worthy of mention. Before planting seed of any kind, no matter from whom purchased, we apply a test for germination. Your seeds showed a very high per cent."



Minnesota No. 13

good ears of corn to every stalk, pure white; has a heavy foliage and produces an enormous amount of fodder as well as corn. Many of our largest dairymen grow it for ensilage purposes in preference to the regular ensilage varieties. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our **Quantity Price List**, or ask for special prices.

Iowa Gold Mine

(95 days.) This is the same as the Iowa Silver Mine, except color, which is a golden yellow. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our **Quantity Price List**, or ask for special prices.

Improved Leaming

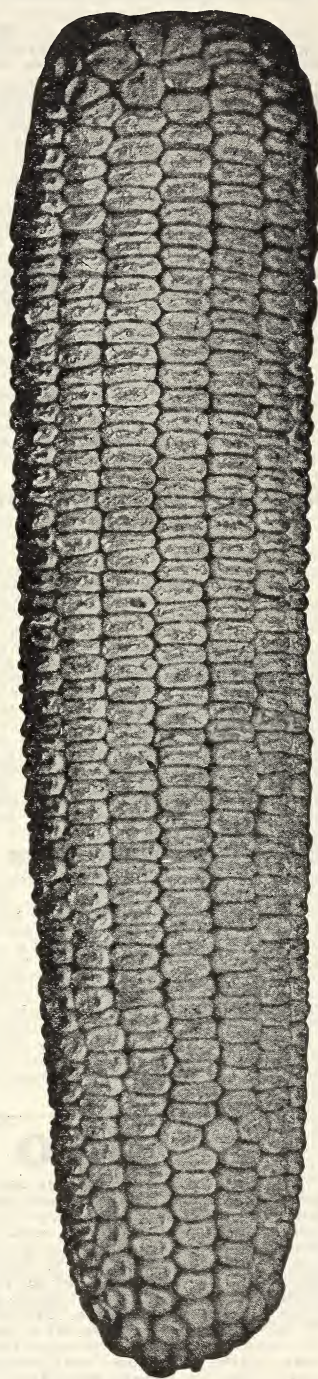
(90 days.) This variety is planted more largely in Colorado than any of the Yellow Dent corns for ensilage purposes. The ears are large and handsome; grain deep orange color with a small red cob. The stalks grow to good size with few suckers, slender and leafy, making most excellent fodder, and usually produces two good ears to the stalk. It husks and shells easily, ripens in 90 to 100 days, and never fails to make a crop. Grown very largely in Western states for ensilage purposes. Is adapted to a greater variety of soils than many corns, producing unusually well on light land. If you want the best and safest all around corn, plant Improved Leaming. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our **Quantity Price List**, or ask for special prices.

Pride of the North

The very earliest Yellow Dent field corn, and can be successfully grown farther North than any other dent variety. Matures perfectly in 90 to 95 days, and is very frequently free from frost in less time. Very hardy, ears of good size, cob small, kernels set closely on cob, and are long and compact. This variety is planted quite largely for early crop to feed stock while yet green. If you have trouble in getting your corn to mature, plant Pride of the North. **Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.** For larger quantities see our **Quantity Price List**, or ask for special prices.

Red Cob Ensilage

A pure white corn with a very small red cob; stools like wheat, growing from 6 to 8 feet tall, and often yielding as high as 45 tons to the acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, containing more nourishment than other ensilage corns. Has short joints, an abundance of leaves, and of tall growth. Its



Iowa Silver Mine Corn

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY, 15th and Market Sts., DENVER, COLORADO

early maturing habits, together with its enormous tonnage, make it one of the very best ensilage corns for this territory. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Minnesota No. 13 This is the corn that is being grown so largely throughout Colorado and the Middle West for ensilage purposes. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average 8 inches in length and are generally borne two on a stalk. It matures thoroughly in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in good location, but 95 to 100 days places it out of danger anywhere under average conditions. Minnesota No. 13 will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil, and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions where other varieties would fail entirely. The stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, and, being leafy, make excellent and nutritious fodder. Our stock of this variety was grown on dry land within 20 miles of Denver and is as fine seed stock as we ever saw. We recommend this to our customers as a corn suitable in every respect for our Western growers, for either ensilage or grain. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Registered Minnesota No. 13

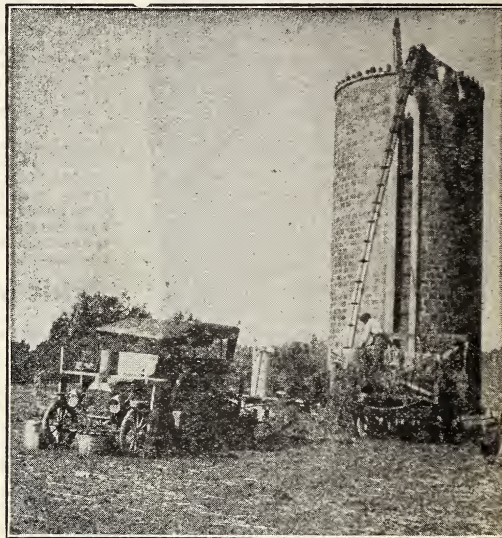
This is an extra select strain of this most profitable variety of field corn. For four consecutive years this strain has produced over 60 bushels to the acre, proving that it has real merit. In 1922 it was awarded **sweepstakes ten ears** over all varieties at the Pure Seed Show at Colorado Springs; First and Grand Champion at Douglas County Pure Seed Show in 1923. The breeder of this lot has used the utmost care in selecting and developing this strain until today it stands at the top of the list for productiveness, trueness to type and ability to withstand our extreme weather variations. It has been tested, tipped, butted, graded and a registration number is furnished with each lot. This is a real opportunity to get started in a strain that stands on its own merits at the top of the list. Our supply is limited so get your order in early before it is all sold. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. By Express or Freight, not prepaid: 5 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 9c per lb.; 50 lbs. and up at 8c per lb.

Eureka Ensilage Corn This not only grows the tallest and the most leafy of the ensilage corns, but is as well productive of ears, yielding often 100 bushels of corn to the acre in altitudes permitting it to grow to maturity. We do not claim that in this latitude Eureka will reach the stage of maturity of some of the smaller and less productive varieties, but if planted at the proper time will, under ordinary conditions, make more fodder and ensilage than any other variety grown in this latitude, and will mature to the ensilage stage before frost. If you want a strictly ensilage corn, plant Eureka. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

good for the cow, the horse, hog, sheep, colts, and calves. The Silo is indorsed by every agricultural college, and every leading agricultural publication, and by all who have used them. They are money-savers and money-makers, and keep your stock healthy, thrifty, and fat at a small cost.

The value of a Silo is unquestioned. By its use crops may be saved in dry seasons, that could not otherwise be preserved. By its use the whole corn crop may be saved instead of only 60 per cent of it, as now, when the ears only are harvested. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year around. By its use, crops are placed under shelter, where they are handled in bad weather, with utmost ease and comfort. By its use, better and quicker results are assured in either the beef or dairy herd. By its use, the farmer almost doubles the value of his crop, enabling him to do his work easier, quicker, and with more profit.

Five years ago we built a silo on our Vegetable Farm and have thoroughly tested out, for ensilage purposes, Iowa Silver Mine, Red Cob Ensilage, and Minnesota No. 13. We found the Iowa Silver Mine and Red Cob Ensilage matured to a good ensilage stage in from 95 to 100 days, the Red Cob Ensilage producing much more ensilage than the Silver Mine. The Minnesota No. 13 we found to make the best balanced ensilage; each stalk produced two good ears of corn and matured to a good ensilage stage in from 90 to 95 days. For tonnage, and an ensilage for wintering purposes, would recommend either the Iowa Silver Mine or Red Cob Ensilage.



Auto cutting and Elevating Ensilage

For an ensilage for milking or fattening purposes, would recommend the Minnesota No. 13.

We make a specialty of seed corn for fodder and ensilage purposes. The varieties we are offering have been thoroughly tested and found well adapted to our climate and soil. Our seed corn is not the ordinary commercial grade, but all varieties are carefully graded, butted and tipped, and nothing but well-matured, fully developed stock is selected. If you grow fodder or ensilage corn, don't fail to ask us for samples, and see our stock, before placing your order. We challenge any seedsmen to produce anything better. **ASK FOR SAMPLES AND SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.**

SILO

The importance of the Silo and ensilage to the dairyman is so great, and has been so thoroughly demonstrated, that nearly every dairyman now has a Silo, and many farmers, who milk only a few cows, have one, and find it profitable. Colorado has a large territory that is especially adapted to dairying, and with the aid of the Silo will soon develop into one of the leading dairying states.

We are not selling Silos. We have none for sale. We have no stock or interest in any factory. There are many good Silos manufactured. We do not know which one is the best, but we do know that every farm or farmer who has 10, 15, or 20 head of stock, or more, should have a Silo. Silage is

POP CORN

5 to 6 pounds will plant an acre

Pop Corn should be found in every garden and on every farm, especially if there are children in the home to enjoy it during the long winter evenings. The constant demand for Pop Corn makes it a profitable crop. Let the boys grow an acre of it for their own spending money. Be sure to procure good, pure seed for them, as Pop Corn mixes readily with field varieties. Very often there is good money in little things which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Pop Corn is one of these.

White Rice A very handsome and prolific variety. Four to six stalks growing from each kernel; ears short, kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white. The most popular variety grown. No variety surpasses it for popping. Pops white. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Queen's Golden The largest sort. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high, producing 2 to 3 large ears each. Pops perfectly; white single kernels expand to one inch across. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Spanish A new variety introduced into this section two years ago and now exceptionally popular among all growers. It has been thoroughly tested in this section, and has been found well adapted to this climate. It produces fine, large, white grains which, when popped, are fully twice as large as the White Rice. This corn commands a premium over all others. A very early variety and a heavy yielder. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

BROOM CORN

Plant 10 to 20 pounds per acre

This is a crop especially adapted to the non-irrigated districts of the West, and one that offers the greatest inducements under present conditions of any of the so-called dry land crops. It is an old established fact that Broom Corn does not do well on wet land or during wet seasons, the best crops being grown in what were considered dry seasons, with only a moderate amount of moisture. It is an easy and comparatively inexpensive crop to grow, and should be grown more largely by our farmers, as it is especially adapted to the arid sections of the West, where the seasons are ideal for the harvesting and curing of it. There should be a greater interest manifested in this crop, as it is destined to develop into one of the best paying industries.

Improved Evergreen For length, strength and straightness of brush, this variety is unexcelled. It is of light green color, without the slightest reddish tint. It makes by far the best brooms of any grown. Height 7 to 9 feet. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Oklahoma Dwarf Green This is a popular variety on account of its not being liable to blow down and lodge as the taller varieties. Heads are very bushy, and make a fine yield. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

FORAGE AND FODDER CORNS

Kaffir Corn Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums. The plant is short-jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth.

Kaffir is a warm weather crop, and nothing is gained by early planting. It is best planted a week or two later than Indian Corn. While Kaffir is linked with dry sections of the United States, this does not mean that the crop is best where water is scarce, as it is successfully grown in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where the annual rainfall is more than 25 inches.

For grain crop, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated the same as corn. This will require 5 to 6 pounds per acre. For fodder, sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre, and cut when the seed is in the drought. For ensilage, cut just as the grain begins to harden.

Red Kaffir The growth is taller than the white; stalks are more slender and juicy. The heads are long, compact, and grow erect, frequently measuring 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the white, hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the white variety. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir

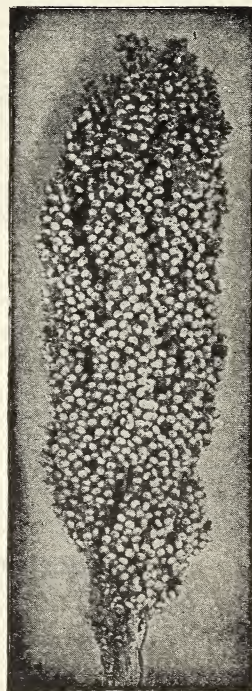
Is the result of careful selection extending over a period of a number of years, and which has produced a type of uniform dwarf growth. The plants range from 4½ to 5 feet in height, depending on weather, quality and condition of soil. The heads are uniformly larger, and of better shape than the old types of White Kaffir. The dwarf variety is straight and upright, and a very heavy yielder. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

White Kaffir

The stalks grow from 4 to 7 feet in height, making a straight, upright plant. On account of irregular growth of plant and head, is not quite as valuable as a Dwarf Black Hull type. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Jerusalem Corn

and surest grain crops for dry countries and sea-



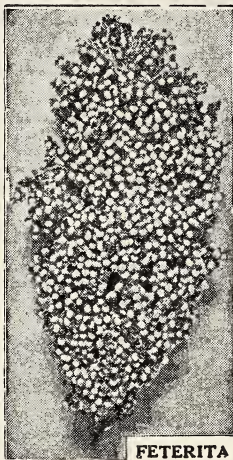
Kaffir Corn

This non-saccharine sorghum is one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and sea-

sons. It grows about 3 feet high, and makes one large main head and several smaller ones on side roots. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Plant 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Feterita

The Wonderful New Dry Land Grain. Feterita is the earliest and most drought-resisting grain yet produced in the West. It appears to be a cross between Milo and Kaffir, but is considered earlier and harder than either of them. Feterita is the one grain crop that will beat the hot winds and drought, by maturing 30 days earlier than Kaffir and 15 days earlier than Milo. It should be planted about the same time as Kaffir or Milo, but not before the weather is settled and the ground warm as the grain is very soft and liable to rot if the ground is cold and wet. It may be planted in a furrow with a lister or surface planted with an ordinary corn planter. The lister method is advised. In arid sections it should be planted in rows like Indian Corn using 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre and cultivate same as Indian Corn.



FETERITA

When grown for the grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully ripe, but should not be left until all heads are ripe, else considerable grain may be lost through shattering. For combined use for forage and grain, the crop should be cut in the late dough state. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

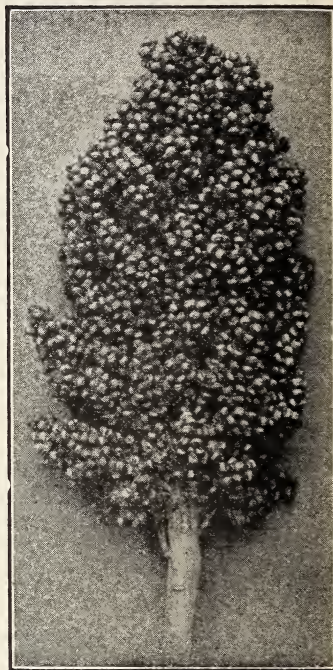
White Milo Maize

For years certain growers of the West have been trying to produce a drought-resisting grain that would make a heavier yielder than Yellow Milo Maize, or Kaffir Corn, and they have found it in the White Milo Maize. This variety is very similar in habit of growth to the old Milo Maize, the grain being about the same size, but a pure white; the head almost double in size and twice the weight, dwarf in growth, with heavy stalks. White Milo is a heavy yielder, is non-saccharine, belongs to the Dhoura family. It sends out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft, and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls, and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested same as Kaffir, except the rows should be 3½ to 4 feet apart, and the grain planted at least 18 inches apart in the row. Four or five pounds of White Milo will plant

an acre. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Yellow Milo Maize

A non-saccharine sorghum of high value. It is a vigorous grower, of deep green color, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet, with many juicy leaves, and splendid head. On account of its branching habit it should be planted in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, and 1 to 1½ feet apart in the row. Some stalks often develop as many as 20 heads. It never fails to make good fodder, and under ordinary conditions will produce a good crop of grain, 40 to 50 bushels to the acre often being harvested. Postpaid: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.



Milo Maize

Schrock Kaffir

(Sorghum.) For seed purposes sow 10 lbs. per acre; for forage, 50 lbs. per acre. Schrock Kaffir belongs to the Saccharine Sorghums and is grown for both the grain and forage. It seems to be a cross between Kaffir and Sudan Grass. Yields from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of grain per acre, which when ground makes splendid feed or if grown for forage will produce as much roughness as Sudan Grass. It is earlier than Kaffir or Sudan and when seeded early will produce two good crops. The stalks are sweet. Cattle eat it down to the roots. Stock will leave Alfalfa for it. It is of dwarf growing habit; growth 3½ to 5 feet high, stalky, very nutritious as a silage. Great drouth resister; will mature a crop under conditions where other sorghums would fail. It is a splendid substitute for Sudan. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Production and Prices

A great deal has been, is, and will be said about the need of agricultural production to feed the world—but the producer in these days of peace must be expected to be slow to enthuse under the glow of this sentiment except as he may see at the least a fifty-fifty chance to break even on the cost of production and have left at least a fighting chance for a reasonable margin of profit.

COST PLUS PROFIT

"Cost plus profit" is no new doctrine—for in fact it is the basis of all business transactions.

yet the new thing is that until recently the farmer has not been generally recognized as being a "business man" entitled to the "cost plus profit" habit.

Income Tax reports are the worry of all who have to fill them out. Yet they have one redeeming feature in that they assist the farmer in determining whether or not he is making a profit and also which products are helping to swell or deplete the general bank account.

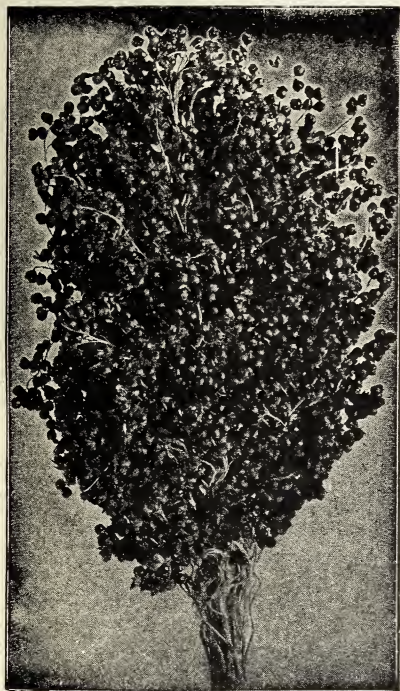
Let us study the report more carefully and make it a help instead of a burden only.

CANE

For Forage Crops Sow 50 to 75 Pounds Per Acre. For Syrup 4 to 8 Pounds Per Acre

Early Black Amber Sugar Cane

Is the most used. It is only in recent years that its real value as a food for livestock has attracted general attention. Its great merit is now beginning to be fully appreciated. It is sweet, tender, nutritious and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Dairymen find, when fed as ensilage, that cows give more and richer milk than from other feed. It can be grown successfully in any part of the country, from Canada to Texas, and from Atlantic to Pacific. It roots deeply; therefore, is one of the best plants to resist drought, and is a sure cropper. On account of its sugar contents and rank growth, no fodder crop produces so rich and large amount of good feed for so little money. It is usually planted during the first half of June. For hay, sow broadcast, about 100 pounds per acre, or 60 to 75 pounds, if sown with wheat drill. Postpaid: Lb. 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.



Amber Cane

Early Orange Cane

This variety is rapidly gaining favor wherever it is grown. It grows taller and more leafy than the Early Amber, but is about ten days later. It is very popular in the corn belt, where it is grown largely for forage and ensilage. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

Sorghum or Sugar Cane has been grown in the Middle West for a number of years for forage purposes, but only recently for syrup. The scarcity and high prices of sugar and syrups has caused a

great many farmers to return to the old practice of producing syrup or sorghum for their own use. In many districts it has increased to such proportions that neighborhood or community syrup or sorghum manufacturing plants have been built to accommodate those growing for their own use as well as commercial purposes, therefore creating an increased demand for seeds of varieties especially adapted to the manufacture of syrups, as the varieties best adapted to forage are not always best for syrup. For the West and short season districts, it is necessary to grow only the early maturing varieties, as they must mature before sorghum or syrup can be made from it. We have found the Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane the best for our Western territory, and secure our seed of this variety from Northwestern Texas, where the seasons are long enough for the seed to fully mature, as only well matured seed will germinate well. The growing of cane for sorghum or syrup purposes requires first, good soil, good seed and good cultivation. The soil best suited to sorghum or syrup is a warm, rich, light-colored soil; a black, heavy soil invariably produces a dark-colored, heavy syrup, while a light soil will make a light-colored article. The seed should be grown especially for seed purposes, which require that they remain on the stalk until fully matured, while that harvested from syrup crops should be cut when the seeds are in the dough state and not sufficiently matured for seed purposes. The seed should be drilled in rows from 3 to 3½ feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. A very common mistake is to plant too thick, producing slender stalks with little or no juice for syrup making. Sorghum or molasses are easily made, requiring no great amount of skill or knowledge. In evaporating or boiling down the juice, care should be taken to keep the green scum and other impurities skimmed off closely, otherwise the sorghum will be murky, dark-colored and unpalatable. In anticipation of a heavy demand, we have secured a large stock of seed, which we are able to supply quickly in any quantity.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

6 to 8 pounds of seed will plant an acre

This is the old popular variety from which molasses or syrup is made. It is not only the best for syrup, but is superior to fodder cane for ensilage purposes.

The stalks grow from 10 to 12 feet high. Cut with the foliage on, it makes the finest ensilage for all kinds of stock. It matures early and is ready to cut and grind before frost comes. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow, and when properly cared for will make from 200 to 350 gallons of molasses per acre. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered. If you will send us a list of the varieties and quantities desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.

The Toll of Plant Diseases

Here are some of the losses to American farmers in one year by plant diseases which might have been prevented if known control measures had been immediately applied: Wheat, 112,000,000 bushels; oats, 50,000,000 bushels; corn, 80,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 50,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 40,000,000 bushels (two-fifths of the total crop); tomatoes, 185,000 tons; cotton, 350,000 bales; peaches, 5,000,000 bushels; apples, 16,000,000 bushels. The figures were compiled for the use of the bureau of plant industry, U. S. D. A.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa or Lucerne

The king of perennial hay or forage plants, particularly adapted to our Western climate and soil, and has been grown with greater success in the West than any other part of the United States. It has been grown, however, in every section of the country and readily adapts itself to climatic conditions and different soils.

Alfalfa is valuable, not only for the heavy yield of hay it produces, but also for its beneficial effect on the land. Instead of depleting the ground and robbing it of its vitality, it enriches the soil through the decay of its roots, and it is now common knowledge among our Western growers that bigger and better crops can be raised on an old alfalfa field than on any other.

There is a wide diversity of opinion as to whether alfalfa should be sown alone or with grain for a nurse crop. Owing to the fact that alfalfa requires light and sun, majority of growers prefer sowing it alone, providing it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when sowing is delayed, it is advisable to sow oats, barley, or some kind of grain with it to afford some protection to the young plants from the scorching sun in mid-summer. If your ground is weedy, by all means sow with grain as a crop of grain is always preferable to a crop of weeds. On irrigated land never sow less than 15 pounds per acre of good seed. Thin sowing produces thick, coarse stalks not relished by stock. On dry land, or on irrigated land where the rainfall is below normal the seed should be drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, so it can be cultivated to conserve the moisture. When sown this way it seldom fails to grow a good crop the

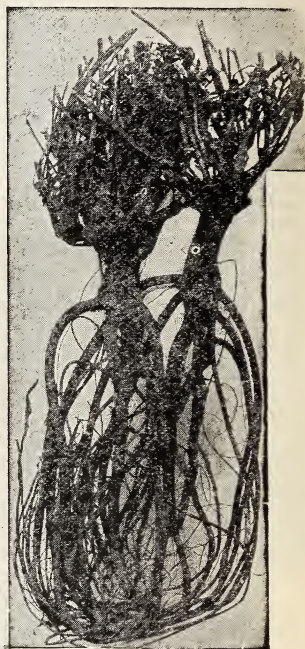
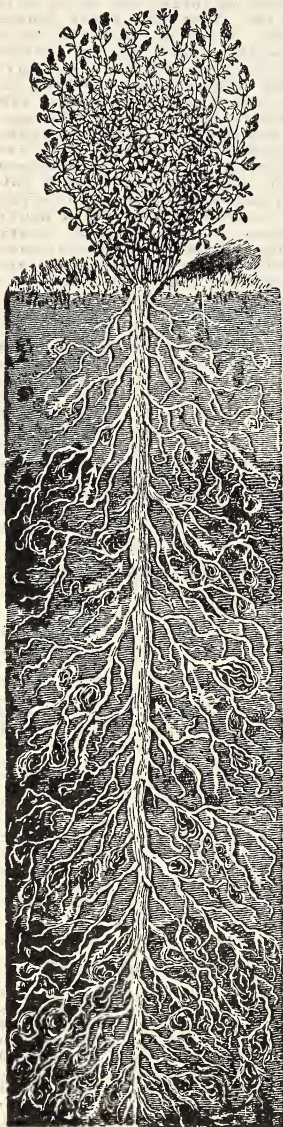
profitable method for growing for seed purposes. If grown for seed, the seed should be saved from the first crop, as the second or third cutting does not mature evenly, and the seed is not so plump, heavy, nor does it possess the proper germinating power.

Grimm's or Everlasting Alfalfa

This is the hardiest of the hardy alfalfa, and is claimed will endure more severe cold than any other type. Agricultural colleges and county agents throughout the West have been flooding the country with propaganda boosting Grimm's Alfalfa, and from the inquiries we have received, it is evident many do not fully understand its characteristics and class it among the dry land crops, when as a matter of fact it is not, although good crops of it have been grown with a limited amount of moisture. Grimm's chief virtue lies in its ability to withstand extreme cold without winter killing. This is due to the fact

that instead of having just one large, long tap root, like the common alfalfa, it has a number of branching, spreading roots, which do not penetrate the ground as deeply as the single tap-rooted varieties, and when the ground bulges from freezing the roots bulge with the ground without breaking, while the long tap roots of the common varieties penetrate the soil to a depth below the freezing point, and when the ground bulges from freezing this main tap root is broken, causing the plant to winter kill. For the benefit of those who are interested in alfalfa, but not familiar with Grimm's we are reproducing on this page a photograph of the roots of a stalk of Grimm's and the roots of a stalk of common alfalfa, which show the root system of each, and enables those who are not familiar with the two varieties to determine which they really want. The seed of Grimm's Alfalfa is still scarce and high, and we can guarantee prices only as long as our present stock lasts. Postpaid: Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Western Grown Alfalfa For the irrigated districts of the West, we have selected Western grown seed. This seed was grown in the mountain valleys of the Rocky Mountains, where the winters are rigorous, thoroughly acclimating it to our most severe climate. The seed is strictly fancy, showing a high purity and germination tests. If you want Western grown acclimated seed, order our Western grown



Grimm's Alfalfa

driest seasons. This is also the best and most

seed. There is none better obtainable. **Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

Dry Land Alfalfa By "Dry Land" we mean seed that was grown without irrigation. Our Dry Land Alfalfa seed was grown in the non-irrigated districts of the West without irrigation. If you want genuine Western grown Dry Land seed, with a high purity and germination test, order our Dry Land grown seed. It is the best obtainable. **Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

Turkestan Alfalfa Genuine Turkestan Alfalfa seed imported from Turkestan, Asia Minor, which is known as an arid or dry country. It is more hardy and will withstand more drought and cold than our native alfalfa. In quantity it does not produce as much hay as our native alfalfa. The plants do not grow as tall, and the stalks and leaves are smaller, but the quality of the hay is finer. Turkestan Alfalfa has a large root system and seems to withstand pasturing better than other varieties. Our seeds are genuine imported Turkestan, of which we have only a limited amount; and when this is gone, we will be unable to secure more. In buying Turkestan Alfalfa beware of imitations and substitutions, as the scarcity of the genuine article has encouraged unscrupulous seedmen to substitute cheaper and poorer seed. Genuine Turkestan very scarce—almost unobtainable. **Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

CLOVERS

Hubam Clover This new Clover is a very vigorous, rapid growing annual White Blossom Sweet Clover, which was discovered at the Iowa Experiment Station in 1916, by Prof. H. D. Hughes, Chief of Farm Crops Department. Hubam is the new, fast-growing Clover about which so much has lately been published in the Agricultural papers. It is a variety of Sweet Clover that makes about the same growth in one season that the ordinary sweet clovers do in two. Through its use as a substitute for other clovers, one year can be saved in the ordinary farm rotations. A growth of 7 to 10 feet the first year has been reported from nearly every state and from many foreign countries. Two hay crops or one hay and one seed crop can be secured the same season the crop is planted. In addition to its hay crop, it surpasses all other crops for green manure and soil improvements. By weight it averages six times as much manure for plowing under as does the medium Red Clover. When grown as a green manure, it should be sown either broadcast or drilled in the same manner as other clovers, seeding 12 to 15 pounds per acre. If left to mature it will reseed itself, but will not come up from the roots. Fall seeding has given good results, but the common practice has been spring seeding. Under ordinary conditions, Hubam will make a very satisfactory growth in any soil of average fertility, but like all other crops it makes its greatest growth on the most fertile soils. It should be planted on a firm seed-bed, with a surface mulch of loose soil. Never plant it on a freshly plowed seed-bed. In habit and adaptability it is very similar to the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover; adapting itself to either wet or dry climates and conditions. We have only a limited quantity of this seed, which will supply at prices quoted as long as it lasts. **Postpaid: Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

Medium Red Clover This is the most important of all clovers, and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. The small nodules, or bacteria, which cling to the rootlets, possess the power to

draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil, where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. Sow in the spring at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre when sown alone. When sown with other grasses, proportionately less. **Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

Mammoth Red Clover This variety resembles very much the Medium Red, but is much taller and makes a more rank and vigorous growth. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover, and it ripens somewhat later, making only one crop in a season. Nothing equals it for pasture, as it produces an enormous yield of the highest feeding qualities. Mammoth Clover is grown largely for pastures, and to restore fertility to depleted soils. If your soil is poor and needs enriching, there is no fertilizer as cheap as sowing Mammoth Clover and plowing the crop under. Sow in the spring, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. **Postpaid: Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

Alsike or Swedish Clover The hardest of all clovers. It is a perennial and does not winter kill, being especially adapted to cold, wet soils and high altitudes. On rich, moist soils, it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, and will thrive in soils so wet that common clovers would die. It is frequently sown with Red Clover and Timothy. When sown with these, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield of hay. It is fine and more leafy than Red Clover, and stock prefer it to any of the other clovers. We have never seen any clover that does as well in the mountain districts, where the winters are severe and the summers extremely short. **Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

White Clover A small headed white species that is very fragrant and desirable for mixing with lawn grass seeds, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. Although it is not a heavy producer, it is of great value for use in permanent pastures, as it affords a most nutritious food for stock. This variety will succeed in almost any soil. Sow about 6 pounds per acre. **Postpaid: Lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.45. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.**

Sweet Clover White (Melilotus Alba) Sweet Clover can be sown on raw, unplowed prairie and will thrive among the native grasses, increasing the length of the pasturage season, improving the quality of the feed, and increasing the carrying qualities of the pasture. The farmer who has the soil and climate adapted to alfalfa has no need for Sweet Clover. The farmer whose soil is too acid, or contains too much alkali, or is too hard and stiff, or too poor, or too badly washed or flooded, or too dry for alfalfa, needs Sweet Clover. After he learns to raise and feed it, he will be able to secure as much profit per acre as does his neighbor from alfalfa on land and conditions adapted to alfalfa. Sweet Clover is very hardy and makes a rank growth of stems, leaves and roots, but is not as persistent, as it may be killed easily by cutting when in bloom. If allowed to mature, it will reseed itself abundantly, even when pastured, and continue like a perennial from year to year as long as wanted without sowing again.

Many growers seed in the fall, claiming they get a better stand. We carry both the hulled and the unhulled seed, and for those who plant in the fall we recommend the unhulled seed. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

Hulled Sweet Clover

Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Unhulled Sweet Clover

White Blossoms. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom

(Mellilotus Officialis). As the habits and qualities of Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover become better known, its production increases. With its numerous advantages over the White Blossom Biennial it will soon surpass, if not supersede it as a hay and forage crop, as the crown and lateral shoots of the Yellow Blossom Biennial are more numerous, much nearer the ground, and more like those of alfalfa than the White Blossom. In fact, it may be called a cross between Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, as it has the low branching habit of the alfalfa, producing numerous stalks which are finer, making better hay and pasture, and can be cut and pastured much closer to the ground than those of the White Blossom, which, coupled with the hardness, earliness and adaptability of the Sweet Clover, enables it to thrive in soil, climates and under conditions where alfalfa would fail. Therefore, it is much more valuable for the average farmer than the White Blossom variety, which grows a large, coarse stalk, with the crown or lateral shoots growing out several inches above the ground, preventing close cutting and pasturing. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

GRASSES

Orchard Grass

Desirable on account of its quick growth and drought-resisting qualities. It is ready for grazing in the spring two weeks earlier than most grasses and, when eaten off, is again ready for grazing in a week's time, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by drought. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of lands, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. It grows in tufts and does best when sown with clover, as it ripens at the same time, and the mixed hay is of the best quality. If sown alone, sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre; if sown with clover, about half that amount. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.



Orchard Grass

Timothy

The most valuable of all grasses for hay, and the standard by which all other hay is compared. There is not another variety of natural or tame grass so generally known. It is especially suited to rich, moist land, where it grows to perfection, and yields, under favorable circumstances, large crops of hay. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture as but little growth is made after being cut, and the trampling of stock soon destroys it. When sown with clover it makes a splendid mixture, and when it is about half and half the Timothy yields fully as much as if alone, and you have the clover extra. One feeds off the rich soil, and the other the air, the clover greatly enriching the land. Postpaid: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.



Meadow Fescue

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

This is one of the most valuable grasses, as it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. Especially suited for permanent pasture; also fine for hay. It gives a large amount of early and late pasture, and when cut for hay, yields from 2 to 4 tons per acre of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is a persistent grower; its roots penetrate deeply; it does well on wet or dry soils, bottoms, hillsides, gravelly, clay and loamy lands. It never freezes out or winter kills, and is not easily affected by drought. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Bermuda Grass

The Bermuda is a native southern grass, but on account of its wonderful drought-resisting qualities its growth has been extended northward until it is now being grown successfully in Northern Oklahoma and Kansas, and no doubt as it becomes acclimated, its growth will be extended still further north. It has a wonderful root system, enabling it to succeed in hot, dry climates, where other grasses would perish. It is splendid for sowing on the banks of dams, gullies and thin land to prevent washing. Postpaid: Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass, which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundant foliage.



English or Perennial Rye Grass

which remains bright green during the season. It will grow well on almost any land, but does better on good soil. It is used largely with Kentucky Blue Grass in making lawns. It grows more quickly than Kentucky Blue Grass, and by combining the two, an earlier and better lawn can be made. For pasture, sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre; for lawns, 60 to 70 pounds. Postpaid: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Red Top Hulled

The best grass for rich, moist lowlands, where it grows abundantly. It is a good variety to sow with clover or timothy, and is more permanent than either of them. It should be kept closely fed; if allowed to grow up to seed, stock dislike it. On good soil, it grows about 2 feet high; on poor gravelly land, about half that height. It has been grown successively even on alkali lands, where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass, and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Sow 15 to 20 pounds of clean, hulled seed per acre. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Italian Rye Grass

This is distinct from the English Rye Grass. It makes a much larger and stronger growth, with large, broad, green, glossy blades. Being an annual variety, it lasts only one year. It succeeds best on rich, moist soils. It grows very quickly, and will stand close pasturage. Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Postpaid: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Kentucky Blue Grass

This makes the best, sweetest, and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is the first grass to start in the spring, and remains green until late in the fall. It is very hardy, not easily injured by cold or dry weather, hot sun, or trampling of hoofs, as the roots are so thick

and stout they form a tough sod, which protects it. This is the grass from which our most beautiful lawns are made. For meadow, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre; for lawn, 125 to 150 pounds. Postpaid: Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Canadian Blue Grass This is a hardy perennial grass, which forms a strong turf on account of its dense creeping root stalks. It adapts itself to all soils and withstand the differences of soil and climate better than most other grasses. For a lawn, it is invaluable where the turf is subjected to hard usage. Sow 30 pounds of seed to the acre. Postpaid: Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c. For larger quantities, see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Evergreen Lawn Mixture

This mixture has given such excellent satisfaction in the past, and is so highly praised by those who have used it, that we shall not attempt to change it in any way. In this mixture we carefully blend Kentucky Blue grass with several varieties of fibrous-rooted grasses, including proper proportion of White Clover, which forms a thick, tough sod, making a luxuriant green lawn, which will endure much use, and remain green and beautiful throughout the season. For a beautiful, permanent lawn, use Burton's Evergreen Lawn Mixture. There is none better. Postpaid: Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c. For larger quantities, see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Sudan Grass

Is strictly an annual, and dies each year like millet, and must be seeded again each year. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, and, while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change of crops, and this is always good for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet. The stems are small and are rarely larger than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces, under favorable conditions, as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

Sudan Grass may be planted in early spring, when danger from frost has passed. In warm climates it may be sown during May, and produce three good crops of hay. For seed purposes, it should be sown in cultivated rows about 36 inches apart, using from 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre; and for hay purposes, in close drills, or broadcast, using about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. For hay, the crop should be cut as soon as it is fully headed; early cutting is advised. For seed, always take the first crop, cutting when the seed is fully ripe and well matured. It can be cut with a mower or binder, preferably with a binder, as it is easier to handle in bundles for the thrasher, and the seed not so liable to shatter.

The fact that this nutritious grass can be sown in the spring, and a good crop of hay equalling alfalfa in quality and quantity be harvested the same season, should convince every farmer and stockman that Sudan Grass is the greatest acquisition to our Western forage plants since the introduction of alfalfa. Everyone should give this grass a good trial. Postpaid: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

Johnson Grass

A perennial in the South but an annual in this territory, as it winter kills here, preventing it from becoming a pest, as in the South. In habit, appearance and quality it resembles Sudan Grass. In fact, it is from the same family of sorghums, and is the nearest substitute we have for Sudan. About the only difference in the two is that Johnson Grass has a larger root system, which should make it more drought-resisting. It thrives best on heavy black soils. Its greatest value is as a hay grass, and for that purpose cannot be excelled. The hay, like

Sudan, is coarse and not attractive in appearance, but stock of all kinds eat it greedily, seeming to prefer it to other kinds of hay.

It grows from 3 to 4 feet high, usually yielding two cuttings annually, making from 3 to 5 tons per acre of most excellent hay. For hay, most growers begin to cut it when the grass begins to head. We recommend sowing about 30 pounds of seed per acre, as the quality of the hay when thick on the ground is superior to that when it is thin on the ground, and the stalks grow large and coarse. Postpaid: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.



Brome Grass or Bromus Inermus

Bromus Inermus or Brome Grass

Yields enormous crops of splendid hay, and affords early and abundant pasture. It adapts itself to almost any condition of soil and climate, and to any use to which grass may be put. We have reports from the plains of Wyoming and Montana, and from the mountains of Colorado and Utah, from the fields and valleys of New Mexico and Arizona, and they, one and all, praise the yield, vitality, and adaptability of Brome Grass. It is equal in quality, and rivals in yield almost any other grass. The roots penetrate the soil deeply, and form fresh plants on every side. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass, and keeps green in autumn longer than any of the useful grasses

grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to affect it, and it surpasses all other grasses in resisting heat and drought. It equals Timothy for hay, and is splendid to sow with alfalfa, clover, meadow fescue or orchard grass for pasture. As a crop for this Western country, it ranks in importance to alfalfa and clover. We cannot recommend it too high, as it should be grown more extensively. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Postpaid: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List or ask for special prices.

MIXED GRASS FOR PASTURE AND HAY LANDS

We can supply a variety of suitable mixtures for land in our Western states, which we can fully recommend to our customers. They are prepared with great care, and are selected from the best grades of each variety of grass most fitted to the various soils for which they are recommended. For hay and pasture, permanent meadow mixtures, composed of grasses that will produce a good, permanent sod, besides yielding heavy hay crops.

For Light and Gravelly Soils

Mixture of Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Alsike and Meadow Fescue. Especially well adapted for thin soils, rocky fields and gravelly meadows, such as are found in our own mountainous district. An extremely hardy mixture. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

For Rich Loam or Prairie Soils

This mixture of Italian Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, White Clover and Alsike is well suited for rich soils, with or without irrigation, and even under light rainfall. If you have soil that will retain what moisture falls upon it, this mixture will be admirable. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities, see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

For Wet Soils or Land Subject to Overflows

For periodically wet fields, stream banks, creek bottoms, islands and permanently damp meadows, this mixture of Red Top, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue Grass and Alsike, gives excellent results. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

For Orchards and Shady Places

Mixture of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English (Perennial) Rye Grass, Red Clover, and fields shut off from much sunlight; this mixture gives fine results. Postpaid: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. For larger quantities see our Quantity Price List, or ask for special prices.

Morton's Pasture Grass Mixture:

This mixture has been recommended by The Colorado State Agricultural College as being the most suitable for our varied soil and climatic conditions. It furnishes a good pasture from early spring until late in the fall. The following is the formula as given us by Prof. Morton:

15 Lbs. Brome Grass	15 Lbs. Orchard Grass
10 Lbs. Meadow Fescue	6 Lbs. Timothy
4 Lbs. Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, hulled.	

It is recommended that this whole mixture be planted on an acre to insure a permanent pasture.

We will be glad to furnish prices on any of the individual items used in this mixture or on the formula already mixed.

SPRAYING SUGGESTIONS

TO PROTECT	FROM	USE	MIX AND APPLY AS FOLLOWS:
Apples	Woolly Aphis	Black Leaf 40	1 lb. in 100 gals. water, spray thoroughly.
	Leaf Hopper	Black Leaf 40	% lb. in 100 gals. water.
	Red Bug	Black Leaf 40	% lb. in 100 gals. water.
	Green Bug	Dry Lime Sulfur	In winter for Dormant spray use 12 to 15 lbs. in 50 gals. water.
	San Jose Scale	Dry Lime Sulfur	Before leaves appear in spring use 12 to 15 lbs. in 50 gals. water; when it appears on fruit use 3 lbs. in 50 gals. water.
	Oyster Shell Scale	Dry Lime Sulfur	When blossoms show pink, use 4 lbs. in 50 gals. water; second spraying when blossoms fall, use 3 lbs. in 50 gals. water; may be combined with spray for Codling Moth.
	Bark Louse	Dry Lime Sulfur	Use 1 to 1½ lbs. in 50 gals. water and spray when blossoms fall; 2nd, spray 10 days later; 3rd, spray 2 weeks later.
	Bitter Rot	Arsenate of Lead—powdered	Mix ¼ lb. Black Leaf 40 in 50 gals. water then add 1 lb. Powdered Arsenate of Lead.
	Scab	Dry Lime Sulfur	To each 50 gals. of solution add 4 lbs. Fish Oil soap and spray every two weeks, after cutting season is over.
	Codling Moth Cureulio	Black Leaf 40	Mix 1 to 1½ lbs. in 50 gals. of water and spray thoroughly.
Asparagus	Plant Lice	Bordeaux Mixture—5-5-50	Before cabbage starts to head, use 2 lbs. in 50 gals. water.
	Rust	Paris Green	Before cabbage heads, use 1 lb. in 50 gals. water.
	Web Worm	Arsenate of Lead—powdered	Dust on plants before they head.
Beets	Green Worms	or Paris Green	Dust on Plants after they start heading.
		or Calcium Arsenate	Use ¼ lb. in 100 gals. water every 5 or 6 days.
		or Sure Noxem	Dust on plants every 5 or 6 days.
Cabbage and Cauliflower	Aphis or Lice	Black Leaf 40	Sprinkle on soil around plants.
		or Tobacco Dust	Dissolve 1 oz. in 7½ gals. water, soak seed 20 to 30 minutes, then rinse thoroughly in clear water and plant as soon as dry.
		1% Nicotine	or Soak seed for 20 minutes in loose mesh bag in water at 122° Fahrenheit.
Celery	Root Maggot	Tobacco Dust 1% Nicotine	Use 4 pints in 50 gals. of water and apply 1 gal. to sq. foot—cover ground 24 hours, then allow 10 days for soil to aerate before planting.
	Black Leg	Corrosive Sublimate	Use 10 lbs. in 50 gals. water and apply every 4 to 6 days during growing season.
			Use one part Calcium Arsenate to 20 parts gypsum and dust on plants.
Cucumber	Black Leg in Soil	40% Formaldehyde	Dust on Plants.
	Blight	Bordeaux Mixture—5-5-50	Use ¼ lbs. in 100 gals. water every 6 to 8 days; spray underside of leaves.
	Striped Beetle	Calcium Arsenate	
	Aphis	Tobacco Dust—1% Nicotine	
		or Black Leaf 40	

SPRAYING SUGGESTIONS (Continued)

TO PROTECT	FROM	USE	MIX AND APPLY AS FOLLOWS:
Cherry	Green Slug	Sure Noxem	Dust on trees as slugs appear.
		or Arsenate of Lead—powdered	Mix 1½ lbs. in 50 gals. water and spray thoroughly.
Currant	Web Worm	Arsenate of Lead—powdered	Mix 1½ lbs. in 50 gals. water for spray; do not use this solution after fruit is set on.
Melons	Striped Beetle	Sure Noxem	Dust on Vines every 5 or 6 days.
		or Calcium Arsenate	Use one part Calcium Arsenate to 20 parts Gypsum and dust on vines.
	Aphis	Black Leaf 40	Mix ¾ lb. in 100 gals. of water and spray every four to six days.
	Thrips	Black Leaf 40	Mix ¾ lb. in 100 gals. of water and spray into crotch of plants. Repeat as often as required.
Onion		or Kerosene Emulsion	The above solution is more effective if 10 gals. of Kerosene Emulsion is added to it.
	Maggot	Blue Vitrol	Dissolve ¼ lb. in 1 gal. water and dip the seed in this solution, plant as soon as dry enough. This is very effective and destroys the egg of the Maggot which is carried on the seed.
	Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture—5-5-50	Mix 10 lbs. in 50 gals. water then add 4 lbs. Fish Oil Soap for a sticker and apply every 10 days until harvest.
Peas	Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture—4-4-50	Mix 8 lbs. in 50 gals. water and spray thoroughly, cultivate to allow the soil aerate.
	Blight and Rot	Bordeaux Mixture—5-5-10	Mix 10 lbs. in 50 gals. water and spray every week until the disease disappears.
	Colorado Beetle	Paris Green	Mix 2 lbs. in 50 gals. water; begin spraying with the first appearance of the beetle and apply every week as long as necessary.
Potatoes	Tipburn and Blight	Bordeaux Mixture—4-4-50	Either dust 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre, or mix 8 lbs. with 50 gals water and spray every 10 days to 2 weeks.
	Ear Worm	Sure Noxem	Dust the silks when they first emerge and every 5 or six days afterwards.
	Leaf Spot or Blight	Bordeaux Mixture—5-5-50	To 50 gals. of water add 10 lbs. of Bordeaux Mixture and spray every 5 or 6 days; spray under side of leaves as well as top.
Tomatoes	Tomato Worm	Arsenate of Lead—powdered	Use 2 lbs. in 50 gals. of water before fruit is set.
		or Calcium Arsenate	Dust plants thoroughly. Do not use either of the above after fruit begins settling as they are very poisonous.

NOTE: All of the above formulas are based on the highest quality of Insecticides in order to make them effective without injury to vegetation. If inferior insecticides are used in making up spraying solutions care should be taken to see that the mixture will be strong enough to kill the pests for which it is used and still not strong enough to burn the plants on which it is applied.

DEVOE INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

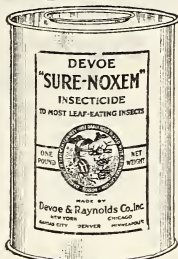
Insure Your Garden and Orchard Against Bugs

Devoe "Sure Noxem"

Dry Powdered Form

Insecticide—To Most Leaf-Eating Insects

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.



What To Use It On

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato Plant, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant Bushes, Gooseberry Bushes, Vegetables and Flowers of all kinds attacked by Leaf-eating Insects.

IS PUT IN

1-lb. Sifter Top Carton 20c ea.
4-lb. Packages 60c ea.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Devoe Arsenate of Lead, Dry Powder Form



The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

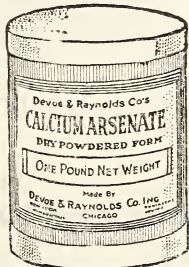
PUT UP IN

1/2-lb. Cartons 25c ea.
1-lb. Cartons 40c ea.
4-lb. Cartons \$1.50

Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Devoe Calcium Arsenate, Dry Powdered Form

Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.



PUT UP IN

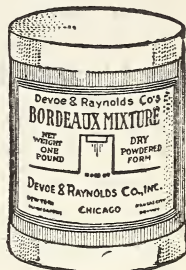
1/2-lb. Cartons 25c ea.
1-lb. Cartons 40c ea.
4-lb. Cartons \$1.50 ea.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Write For Book of Directions

Devoe Bordeaux Mixture

Dry Powdered Form—Fungicide
DIRECTIONS FOR USE



To Control Scale and Blight—For all Fungous diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Black Root, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab or other Fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines.) For fruit trees, mix one pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 pounds of lime dust.

For Spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to fifty gallons of water.

PUT UP IN

1-lb. Cartons 40c ea.
4-lb. Cartons \$1.40 ea.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Devoe Pure Paris Green



The Old Reliable, a strong, effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water. DEVOE—the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

For the convenience of the Consumer we put Paris Green in—

1/4-lb. Cartons 20c ea.
1/2-lb. Cartons 35c ea.
1-lb. Cartons 55c ea.
5-lb. Cartons \$2.60 ea.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Lime and Sulphur Solution

Guaranteed to test 33 Degrees Beaume

A Fertilizer, a Sheep Dip, a Fungicide. It is generally conceded that the best defense against San Jose scale and kindred enemies of the orchard, is in spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. The experimental stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use. To meet the growing demand for this remedy we are now supplying the trade with Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution. The two are perfectly combined, thus securing the largest percentage possible of sulphide of sulphur, the only form of sulphur of value as a spray. It is clear, free from insoluble matter, highly condensed and of great strength.



All of the Above Insecticides Must Be Sent By Freight or Express
The Parcel post will not take them

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

(Continued)

One of the finest Cattle Dips manufactured. Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution, Cattle and Sheep Dip complies with all the requirements of the regulations contained in Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 245.

1/4-Gallon Cans	40c each
1/2-Gallon Cans	60c each
1-Gallon Cans	95c each

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Dry Lime Sulfur

This is used for the same purposes as the Lime and Sulphur Solution. It is manufactured in the same manner as Lime and Sulphur Solution, a stabilizer added and the combination dried. It is as effective as Lime and Sulphur Solution, more easily handled, will not deteriorate, dissolves readily in cold water.

Use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water for dormant spraying; 3 to 4 lbs. to 50 gallons water for summer spraying.

1-lb. Cans	30c each
5-lb. Cans	\$1.30 each

Ask for prices on larger quantities



Sweeney's Poison Wheat

Is sure death to Gophers, Squirrels, Prairie Dogs, Rats and Mice. It is the common Wheat scientifically prepared and saturated with a deadly poison that not only attracts the rodents but kills them immediately upon eating it. Price, 2 oz. Pkg., 15c each; 4 oz. Pkg., 30c each; 14 oz. Pkg., 60c each.

Hellebore

Not being so poisonous as Paris Green, is safer to use on fruit and vegetables. It is one of the best remedies for the Gooseberry or Currant Fly, if applied when the blossoms appear. Dust on dry or dissolve one ounce in 3 gallons of water and apply with spray. Price: 1/2-lb., 45c; 1-lb., 75c.

Peterman's Ant Food

Kills Ants and Fleas; scatter in cracks, crevices around tables, in drawers or any place that the Ants frequent and it will do the rest. This is the best Ant Food we know of. Three sizes 15c, 25c and 50c each. Add 5c to the above price if wanted by Parcel Post.



Tobacco Dust

Very largely used and very effective against Green and Black Aphis, fleas and other pests on plants; also prevents insects in the ground and around the roots; apply by dusting plants; it also acts as a good fertilizer. Price: 2 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Black Leaf 40

A tobacco extract. The strongest extract of tobacco made, being 40 per cent pure nicotine. Black Leaf 40 is non-volatile, so that the full strength is available; it is most valuable as a spray for Aphis (Plant Lice) or Thrips. Dilute 1 to 500 and use with 1 pound Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water. Price: 1 oz., 35c; 1/2-lb. tin, \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$3.50; 10-lb. tin, \$13.50.

Formaldehyde This solution is used to prevent fungoid diseases, such

as Potato Scab, Wheat Smut, etc. The dilution for most purposes is one pound of Formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. One or two gallons of solution is required to treat each bushel of potatoes. Formaldehyde, being liquid cannot be mailed. Price per 1-lb. can, 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Stanley's Crow Repellent

SAVES REPLANTING

It rids your corn crop of crows and other corn pulling birds and animal pests, such as moles, gophers, wood - chucks, prairie dogs, squirrels, etc. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the seed.

Large can, enough for two bushels of seed corn.....\$1.50

Small Can, enough for one bushel\$1.00



Blue Vitriol (Sulphate Copper): In crystals ready to dissolve for treating Wheat and other grains for Smut. Dissolve 10 lbs. of the above in 2 or 3 gallons of hot water, and when thoroughly dissolved add to 15 or 20 gallons of clear water. This amount will treat 2,000 lbs. wheat. Treatment can be effected in the same manner as described for Formaldehyde on page 105. Price, 20c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Corrosive Sublimite:

Used for treating seed Potatoes to prevent Common Scab, Black Scurf, (Rhizotonia) and Blackleg. We have found it very effective in treating cabbage and cauliflower seed to prevent Blackleg. See page 123 for directions for using. Price, 1 oz. pkg., 35c.

Copper Carbonate:

For treating Wheat for Smut. This Fungicide has only recently come to the attention of the Department of Agriculture and is making a very creditable record for itself since it is so thoroughly effective and very simple to handle. It is a dust and can be applied at any time. There is no danger of freezing, heating or sprouting the seed, and seed properly treated does not become infected again through contact with infected sacks and drills, as the dust is carried on the seed into the soil. Use an old barrel churn or cement mixer and mix thoroughly 4 oz. of Copper Carbonate to each bushel of wheat. If you do not have a churn or cement mixer at hand it can be mixed by turning three or four times with a shovel. It is well to tie a cloth over the nose and mouth when turning it with a shovel as the dust is sometimes unpleasant and will produce nausea. Price, per lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more at 45c per lb.

Powdered Sulphur: For those who make their own Lime and Sulphur Solution, etc. We can furnish the best powdered Sulphur at \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles

Our Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles are equal to any Fumigating Candle on the market.

They are easy to light, easy to extinguish, safe to use, and produce a deadly vapor to all infectious diseases, disease germs and insect life.

Price, each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; by mail, each, 5c extra.

All of the Above Insecticides Must Be Sent By Freight or Express
The parcel post will not take them

Sulphate of Iron: This is used to fight the dandelion in lawns by dissolving one lb. Sulphate of Iron in one gallon of water and sprinkling the mixture on 10 square feet of lawn. This will kill the dandelion as the leaves being broad absorb the poison while the grass blades being narrow, the poison does not injure it except to turn it brown for a few days only, after which it comes out a brighter green than ever. Two or three applications will be necessary to kill all the dandelions. Allow ten days to two weeks between each treatment. **Price, 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$7.75.**

Rat Corn: Exterminates Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a safe, sane and sanitary manner. Rat Corn mummifies them; they simply dry up and do not leave any disagreeable odors. A trial will convince you of its merits. Three sizes, **25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per can.**

Gypsum: A finely ground rock on the order of Lime but without its bad features. Used as a fertilizer to assist in liberating plant foods in the soil. Also used as a carrier of poisons for the control of leaf-eating insects. Mix twenty parts Gypsum with one part Calcium Arsenate or Paris Green and dust on plants. **Price, per lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.**

Fish Oil Soap: One of the best insecticides to use against insects that eat the foliage, and where it is dangerous to use poison. It is an excellent wash to keep the trunks of trees clean and free from insects as it not only kills the insects on the outside but destroys the eggs and larval by penetrating into the crevices of the bark. Since it is composed of fats taken exclusively from fish, it contains no lye or other harmful ingredients and will not burn or injure tender foliage. Used extensively as a sticker with all liquid sprays to make them adhere to the leaves better, increasing their effectiveness from 10 to 50%. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.**

Kerosene Emulsion: We have had so many requests from our friends and customers for the formula for making Kerosene Emulsion that we are giving it here for the benefit of those who may hesitate to ask us for it. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fish Oil Soap in 1 gallon of water, allowing it to come to a boil, and when thoroughly dissolved, remove from the fire and add 2 gallons of Kerosene. Emulsify the whole by the use of a spray pump, pumping it back into the bucket or barrel for 5 or 10 minutes. For dormant spray and hard shell scab, dilute 8 to 10 times; for trees that are leafed out, and Vegetable plants or soft shell insects, dilute 15 to 20 times.

SPRAYERS

Vermorel Eclair No. 1 Knapsack Sprayer

Simple and compact in construction. Reliable and efficient to the highest degree. A small sprayer that will do a big job, and do it right, with the least effort. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. Makes spraying a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Made of copper and to last. Capacity three and one-half gallons. Operated by a lever on the right side being so adjusted that the arm moves in a natural direction without tiring out the operator. Equipped with a four and one-half hose and extension rod and Vermorel Nozzle. **Price, \$19.50.**



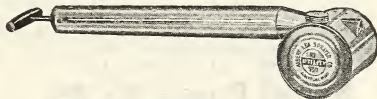
Knapsack Sprayers

Works automatically from six to fifteen minutes, according to the nozzle opening. It may be charged in fifteen seconds by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents. Simply fill two-thirds full of solution and pump up air pressure. Tank diameter, 7 inches; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons. **Price, brass tank with stop cock; Postpaid, \$9.50. By express, \$9.00. Galvanized; Postpaid, \$7.00. Galvanized; By express; \$6.50.**



Faultless Sprayers

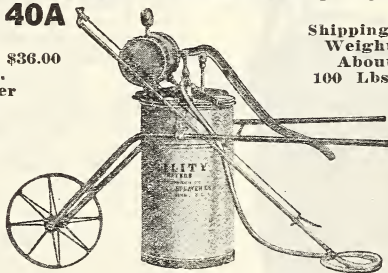
No gardener or poultry raiser can afford to be without one of these Sprayers. They are serviceable and cheap. Just the thing for applying Liquid Lice Killer in cracks and crevices about the chicken house that you are unable to reach with a brush. Also useful for spraying shrubs and plants in and out of hot beds. **Postpaid: 65c each. By express: 50c each.**



One Wheel Portable Sprayer No. 40A

**Price \$36.00
F.O.B.
Denver**

**Shipping
Weight
About
100 Lbs.**



A very popular sprayer, being especially adapted to the following uses: Spraying of orchards, vineyards, gardens or shrubbery, applying whitewash, kalsomine, cold water paint or glue sizing.

The pump is brass with brass valves in brass cages. The tank has a capacity of 18 gallons, is made of heavy galvanized iron, reinforced at top and bottom with bands of steel. The frame is of steel tubing, well braced and rigid. The equipment includes 10 feet of 5-ply hose, a 4-foot spray rod and the utility nozzle with extension features. The No. 40A is equipped with pressure tank which makes it a one-man outfit as a pressure of 150 to 200 pounds can be attained. The pressure tank is provided with pressure gauge and plug for cleaning.



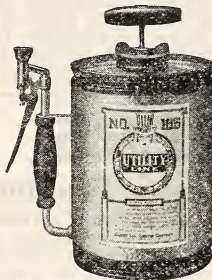
Utility Bucket Pumps

Handles successfully all kinds of spray mixtures, white wash, cold water paint, kalsomine, glue for sizing, and creosote disinfectants.

All working parts of this pump that come in contact with spray solutions are brass. By removing variable disc a straight stream can be had for washing windows, automobiles, etc., in addition to general spray purposes. **Postpaid: \$4.75. By express: \$4.50.**

One Gallon Sprayer

Most convenient size compressed air type sprayer ever put on the market. Especially adapted for sanitary work, disinfecting, etc. Tank, 6½ inches in diameter by 8½ inches high. The pump cylinder is of heavy brass tubing, valve enclosed in a brass cage. Pump plunger made of No. 1 leather; filling cap of ample size provided, eliminating use of funnel in filling. Cap easily removed without the use of a wrench. The discharge is through a ½-inch galvanized iron pipe from center of tank when in horizontal position. The nozzle is the self-closing type made of brass, provided with strainer, and is not affected by chemicals. Price of Brass Tank with stop-cock: **Postpaid: Brass, \$6.00; Galvanized Tank, \$5.00; by express: Brass, \$5.50; Galvanized, \$4.50.**



Barrel Pump No. 45



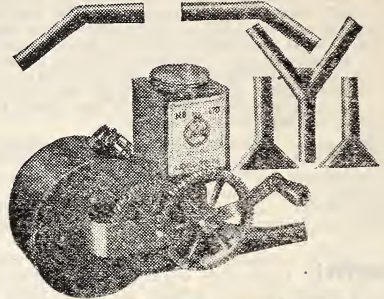
cylinder. **Price: By freight or express, without barrel: \$14.00.**

Standard Spray Pump



This is one of the handiest bucket pumps made; the barrel and plunger being of brass and operates on the plan of a telescope. Makes a fine mist or will throw a stream 60 feet. **Postpaid: \$5.25; Express, not prepaid, \$5.00.**

POWDER DUSTERS



Utility No. 170 Used for the application, in dry form, of spray chemicals, as Arsenate of Calcium, Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc. Made of heavy tin, enameled red; iron and brass machined cut gears used throughout, and so arranged as to give a steady and uniform delivery. Fan is 3¼ by 6½ inches, larger than on other dusters of similar construction. The hopper holds more than a quart. The position of feed valve in bottom of supply hopper is shown by indicator on fan box.

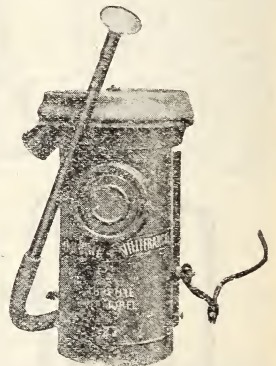
The duster exclusive of the tubes is 14 inches long, 6 inches wide and 9¼ inches high; it weighs with complete equipment about 6 pounds. It is provided with three 1-inch by 14-inch tubes, two 45-degree and one Y, or two-way connection and two large nozzles with wide spread, and an adjustable carrying strap. All joints in the pipe line lock securely, no loose points as on other makes of dusters.

Shipping weight 8 pounds. **Price: \$8.70.**

Vermorel Duster:

Sometimes called the Italian Duster. For dusting Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Lime, Dry Bordeaux, Tobacco Dust, etc. This is a Knapsack Duster that straps over the shoulders; is 12 inches in diameter, 16 inches high, weighs 11 lbs., holds six quarts dry measure, length of tube and hose four and one-half feet. The outstanding features of this machine are: efficient work, ease of operation, simplicity in construction. Being of the bellows type it has no wheels, cogs, belts or other complicated mechanism to get out of order or give trouble. The machine is carried on the back as a Knapsack. The straps with which it is equipped holds it firmly in position. An easy stroke of the lever insures an even flow of material with sufficient force for thorough penetration.

The lever is operated by the right hand—being so designed that the forearm from the elbow down rests on the lever in a natural position. There is a small brass knob on the right side of the tank for regulating the flow of dust. **Price, \$15.00.**



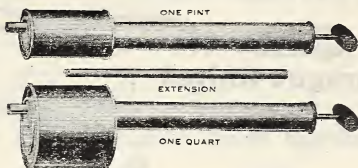
THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

Duster Brown No. 2

Single Acting Hand Duster

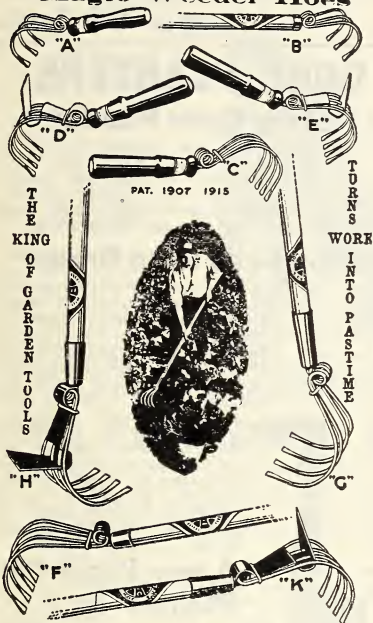
A very practical duster of new design. It is of simple construction, and works on a new principal recently discovered. Made in two sizes, pint and quart. It is of sufficient length to enable the operator to spray ordinary field crops without bending over.

USES—For spraying dust on tobacco, small garden plots, rose bushes, or in any place where dust is to be applied in small quantities. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powder.



Duster Brown No. 2B, pint size.....\$1.00 each
Duster Brown No. 2C, quart size.....\$1.20 each

RICHARD'S COMBINATION SPRING-TOOTH Magic Weeders



Magic Weeders

Strong and durable; spring teeth; light and easy use; a very practical tool.

Style	Length of Handle	Postpaid	By Express
A	5 1/4 in.	\$0.30	\$0.20
B	18 in.	.40	.30
C	5 1/4 in.	.50	.40
D	6 in.	.60	.50
E	6 in.	.60	.50
F	42 in.	1.00	.85
G	48 in.	1.25	1.00
H	48 in.	1.50	1.25
K	48 in.	1.50	1.25

No. 216—LADIES FLOWER TROWEL: 6-inch blade riveted to shank. Postpaid: Each, 30c.

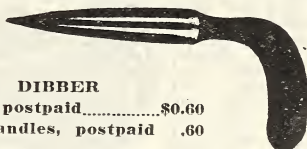
No. 217—TRANSPLANTING TROWEL. Blade 6 inches long; narrow style. Postpaid: Each, 35c.



Lang's Hand Weeder Blade made of steel, handle of iron, with a two-finger grip strap. Every gardener should have one. Price: Postpaid, 25c each.



Hazeltine Weeder Blade made from high grade steel, handle of hardwood. A very necessary and practical tool. Postpaid, 30c each.



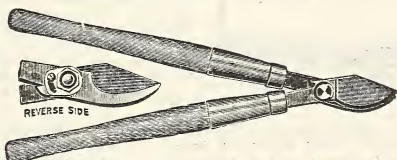
DIBBER

All Iron, postpaid.....\$0.60
Wood Handles, postpaid .60



Pruning Shears Blade made of tool steel, with a ratchet nut for holding it tight, spring of brass, handles black. Postpaid, \$1.25.

Grape Shears Forged high grade steel, 6 1/2 inches long, with flat steel spring. Postpaid, each 75c.



Fresno Tree Pruner Blades and hook forged from tool steel and then tempered. Patented lock nut to hold the blade in position. Handles natural finish, with four inch steel ferrule and cap finished in gray enamel. Price, Postpaid, \$3.25.

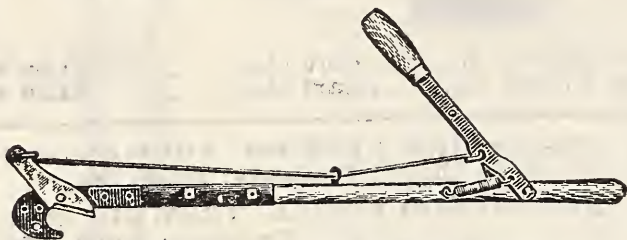


No. 212 SOLID STEEL GARDEN TROWELS This trowel is made of one piece of heavy sheet steel, the shank and blade being one piece. The shank is bent hollow to give strength. The blade is nicely polished. Shank and adjoining part of blade are enameled blue. 6-inch. Price: Postpaid, 45c.

No. 215 ENGLISH STYLE, with long, wide blade. Postpaid, each 45c.

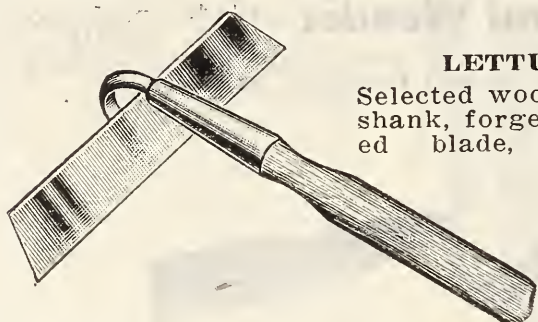


Asparagus Knives These are forged from 7/16 round steel, well hardened and tempered to stand rough usage. Used also as a weeder and dandelion digger. Price, Postpaid, 50c.



Long Handled Tree Pruner

The blade makes a clean-cut, is designed to prevent clogging and is opened and held ready for use by the coil spring. Cuts on the down stroke and will not kink. 10 foot pole. Price by express, \$2.50.

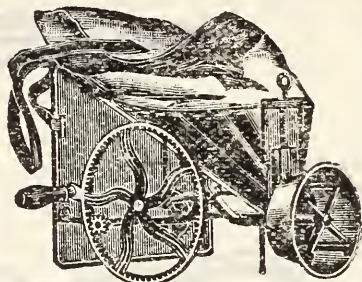


LETTUCE HOE

Selected wood handle, solid shank, forged steel, polished blade, 7 x 1 3/4 inch; bronze finish. Postpaid 75c each; 6 for \$4.25.

SEEDERS AND PLANTERS

Cahoon The best and most extensively used seeder on the market. It is simple, strong and durable, and easily operated. For sowing wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa and all kinds of grass seeds, it has no equal. It will sow evenly from 4 to 6 acres an hour. It will scatter wheat, barley and rye 25 feet; timothy and clover, 18 to 20 feet. The bag and hopper hold about 22 quarts. Weight, 5 1/4 pounds. Postpaid: \$4.25 each. By express not prepaid, \$4.00.



The Cyclone Seed Sower

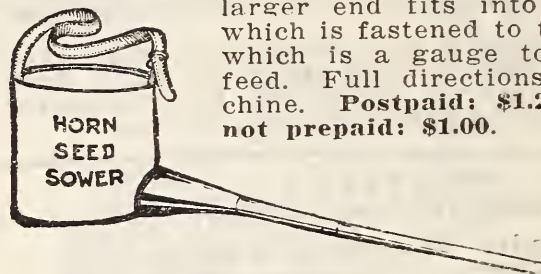
Is considered by all who have used it to be the best and most practical low-priced Seeder on the market. It has a slanting feed board, keeping hopper properly filled. Its Automatic Feed Adjustment starts or stops flow instantly. Its Oscillating Feed Agitator makes it positive Force Feed. Can't clog. Has

Patent Distributing Wheel; no soldered joints; full regulation size; scatters seeds evenly always. Has Tripple Gears. All adjustable. Has large Hopper. Unequaled capacity, yet easy to handle. A practical machine for all broadcast seeding. Carried comfortably by a strap over the shoulder, not around the neck, and is shaped to fit the body. It is built right and works right. Postpaid: \$2.25. By express not prepaid: \$2.00.

"Horn" Seed Sower

THE SECTIONAL TUBE STYLE

Has a heavy canvas bag with strap to go over shoulder. Tin tube is in three sections and of a graduating diameter. Length is 30 inches. The larger end fits into a stub joint which is fastened to the bag and in which is a gauge to regulate the feed. Full directions on each machine. Postpaid: \$1.25. By express not prepaid: \$1.00.



CORN PLANTERS

Acme Rotary Corn Planter

Plants corn, beans, peas and melons. Simple, strong, used in one hand like a walking stick. Double coil spring. Automatically rotates disc and closes jaw. In appearance it is very similar to the Acme Segment Corn Planter. Postpaid: \$2.25 each, by express or freight, not prepaid, \$2.00 each.

Perfection Seed Corn Grader

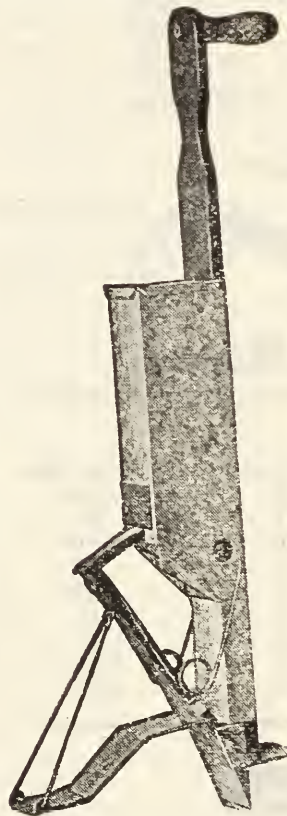
Made on a hardwood frame with two corrugated zinc screens set one above the other; the upper screen having perforations small enough to take out all of the thick kernels from the butt, allowing the balance to go through to the bottom screen, which has perforations large enough to let all of the small, imperfect, undeveloped tip kernels through and holding all of the uniform, well developed, well shaped kernels for seed. Every corn raiser should have one, as it insures more uniform planting of good strong seed. Weight about 15 lbs. Price, Postpaid, \$2.00 each, by express or freight, not prepaid, \$1.75.

Acme Hand Corn Planter

This is the old reliable, two hand, slide type that Dad thought so much of. Handles and frames of hardwood, all metal parts of pressed steel, strong spring steel cut-off, light, strong and durable. Postpaid: \$1.50 each, by Express or Freight, not prepaid, \$1.25 each.

Segment One-Hand Corn and Bean Planter

Segment seed pockets can be adjusted from the outside to plant any size beans or corn. Postpaid: Each, \$2.00. By freight or express not prepaid, Each, \$1.75.



M. F. Artist, Doyleville, Colo.—"I will just say the bunch of seeds I got of you were the best ever planted. All grew and made good. I had the best garden in this country. When I want more seed I will remember you and speak a good word for you to my neighbors."

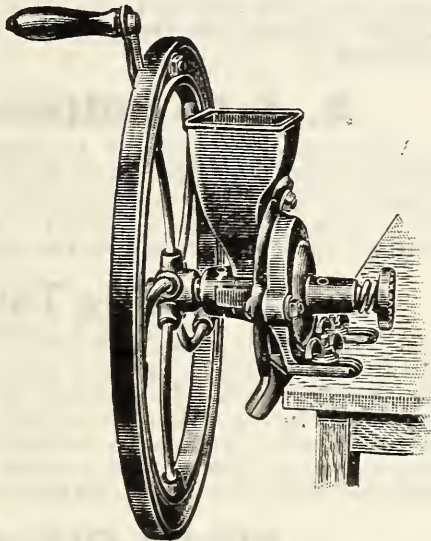
Black Hawk Grist Mill

Is warranted to wear well and to grind Corn, Wheat, Rye, Rice or other small grain, beans, spices, etc. It is easily taken apart for cleaning or for repairing. Quickly adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Grinding plates are made of hardest and strongest metals. All bearings are chilled. The long crank is of malleable iron. Postpaid: \$4.50; by express not prepaid: \$3.50.



Apache Grist Mills

The Apache grinds all dry grains, such as Corn, Wheat, Rye, Coffee, Rice and Spices. Makes meal, flour, hominy, chop, breakfast foods, etc. It will grind a quart of table meal in two minutes. The grinding plates can be taken out easily for cleaning, and will last for years. It is equipped with a large flywheel and is ball-bearing, making it easy to run and a rapid grinder. The adjusting screw is easily turned by hand and is held

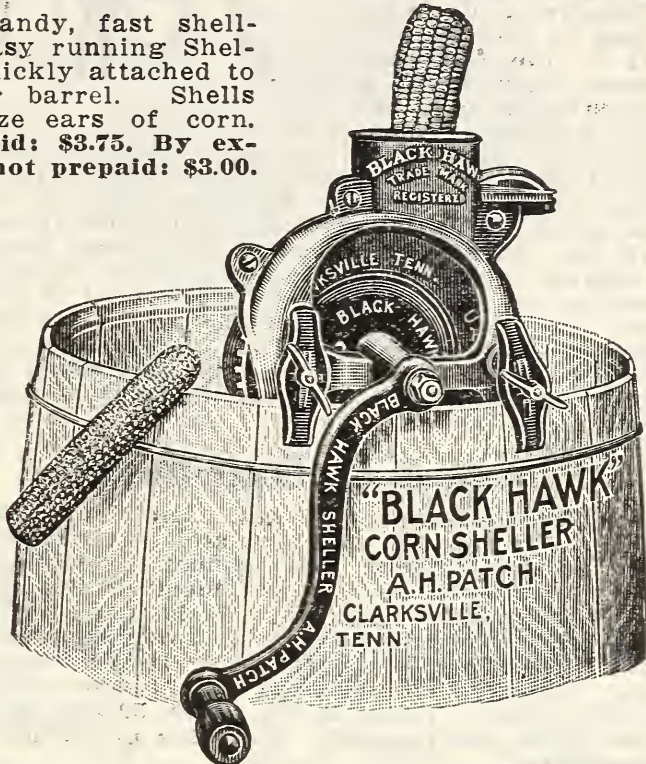


in any position by a spring. Postpaid: \$8.50; by express not prepaid: \$7.50.

Tennessee Grist Mill This is a light weight mill suitable for those who have but a small amount of grinding to do and want a cheap mill to do it. Postpaid: \$3.50; by express not prepaid: \$3.00.

The Back Hawk Corn Sheller

The handy, fast shelling, easy running Sheller. Quickly attached to box or barrel. Shells any size ears of corn. Postpaid: \$3.75. By express not prepaid: \$3.00.



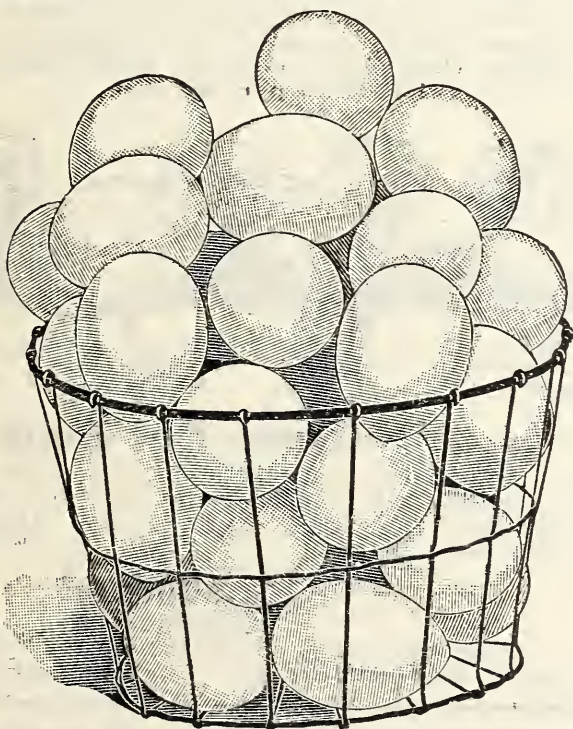
POULTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLY DEPT.

The Poultry and Dairy products of the farm during the past three years has proven to be the Mainstay and saved more farmers from Sheriff-sale and bankruptcy than all other branches of farming. The harder the times the more attention given these industries and the greater the demand for supplies, realizing this, we are carrying large and complete stocks of these and can supply any quantity desired. Prices herein quoted are those prevailing at time this Catalog goes to press and are subject to market changes.

NOTICE: As prices are continuously changing on Poultry foods, we will be pleased to quote firm prices at any time, also special prices on larger quantities. All prices quoted F.O.B. Denver unless otherwise mentioned. These prices are subject to change without notice.

Blatchford's Egg Mash

"Fill-the-Basket" Blatchford's Egg Mash contains a large variety of the best made materials available for egg manufacture. It successfully solves the problem of securing eggs both winter and summer. Feed it; you will find it profitable thing to do.



25 lb. bags\$1.25
100 lb. bags 4.25

Blatchford's Chick Mash

SHOULD BE EVERY CHICK'S FIRST FEED

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the favorite starting and growing feed of the most prominent poultry-raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutriment chicks need right from the start. It shields them from white diarrhoea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

This mash is neither a tonic nor a medicine, but a nutritious, wholesome, palatable body builder. It promotes health, vitality and growth by building up sturdy, disease-resistant frames.

It does not force but by supplying proper nourishment to each and every part of the body, it promotes steady and complete development in the shortest possible time.

Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods or scratch grains. It carries chicks all the way—starts, grows and matures—without change of feed. 10-lb. Bags, 75c each; 25 lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

Blatchford's Calf Meal is the original milk substitute. For over one-third of a century it has been successfully used in raising calves by the most progressive farmers and dairymen in this country. It is the only calf meal backed by so remarkable a record. Its success is due to three things. **FIRST**—Its quality. Blatchford's is, above all, a quality calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. **SECOND**—It contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. **THIRD**—It is economical. One pound makes a full gallon of pure milk substitute and it can be used at less than half the cost of using milk. **Price, 100 lbs., \$5.50, 50 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$1.50.** Satisfaction guaranteed with every bag.



We can recommend A. & C. Calf Meal. Analysis show it is equal to the best, and better than many brands of calf meal. Its richness in feeding value makes it one of the best and most economical milk substitutes offered. We have sold tons of it during the past years and have not had one complaint, but hundreds of satisfied customers. It is made in Denver, therefore can be sold at a lower price than other brands. **Price, 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$5.00, not prepaid.** Write for prices on larger quantities.

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Burton's Hen Feed

Is a mixed grain ration which should be fed in connection with our Milk Mash to obtain the best results.

It is impossible for the small fancier to have all the ingredients the hen requires to give satisfactory results.

You will be surprised to see the difference in your flock by using these feeds over feeding grain or any other thing that is cheap. **Price, \$3.25 per 100.**

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing, and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

Burton's Chick Feed

Manufactured here in Denver and largely from Colorado products. Has been extremely successful in producing results not obtainable from any other feed.

It is scientifically prepared and mixed to raise all the chicks. Will eliminate bowel trouble.

The little chick is extremely delicate and must be started right. After the first few weeks they are much more hardy, but they must be humored at first or the raiser will become discouraged.

Do not experiment with any but the best feed obtainable. **Price, \$3.60 per 100.**

Burton's Developing Feed

This feed is intended to keep the chick growing the very fastest possible. The sooner they commence to lay or are ready to fry, the lower the cost will be.

This is a perfect balanced ration, and with our milk mash, will save you a lot of money. It will more than pay for itself with the better results obtained. **Price, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.**

Chick Starter

This is the feed to start the Baby Chick on. Keep in feeders before the chicks until they are 6 to 8 weeks old; should be fed in connection with Baby Chick Food. Analysis: Protein min. 15%—Fat 4%—Carbohydrates 60%—Fibre Maximum 5%. **Price, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

Special Mash for Laying Hens

Should be kept constantly before the hens in feeders or troughs. This should be fed with the scratch feed and the two will make a perfect ration. **Price, 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.** Not prepaid.

A. & C. Buttermilk Mash

When chicks are six to eight weeks old replace chick starter with this feed and keep it before them in feeders, continuously. Analysis: Protein Min. 15%, Fat 5%, Carbohydrates 60%, Fibre Maximum 5%. **Price, \$3.75 per 100 lbs.**

Feeding Tankage

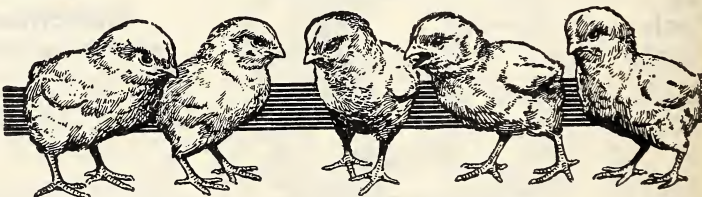
So much has been written about the value of Feeding Tankage that it will not be necessary for us to say more. The point that all feeders are interested in is, "Are you getting what you buy?" Ours is not the cheap inferior product sometimes offered at a low price, but is the real article containing 60% Protein. **Price: \$3.50 per 100 lbs.**

Alfalfa Clover Meal

This is alfalfa hay reduced to a meal containing the entire product—stalks, leaves and blossoms. It is a grand green food for winter. It furnishes protein, lime and other mineral salts. Fowls relish it immensely. Feeding clover insures an increase of fertile eggs. It likewise adds lustre to the plumage. **In original sacks of 100 pounds, \$2.00.**

Meat and Bone Scraps

This is a Western product and a most excellent food, having all the elements necessary to make healthful growth. The meat is sufficiently evaporated to prevent becoming rancid. Keeps well should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times. **Bone Phosphate of Lime 35%, Fat 10%, Protein 40%. Price, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.**



Green Cut Bone

Made from soluble bones, dried but not cooked retaining all the marrow and oil in the bones. **Protein 20%, 45% P. P. Lime. Price, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.**

Meat Meal

(Odorless)

Meat Meal is a concentrated food, containing 65 to 65 per cent protein. In the Meat Meal we sell

NOTICE—All Poultry Foods are quoted f. o. b. Denver, Colo. Delivered prices will be given if desired

THE MARKET GARDENER'S SEEDSMEN OF THE WEST

there is absolutely no adulteration, and the analysis will be found uniform throughout. A great flesh producer. Fat 10%, Bone Phosphate of Lime 10%. 60% Protein. Price, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

High Protein Meat Scraps

(Odorless)

A very superior grade of meat scraps prepared in a meal suitable for feeding in mash or with other soft foods. Every pound contains as much feeding material as 10 pounds of fresh meat. It is bound to give good results. Bone Phosphate of Lime 15%, Fat 10%. Protein 50%. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Blood Meal, Colorado Made

Manufactured by our own Denver Packing Company, practically the same as Armour's, but not fully deodorized. 80% Protein. Price, \$4.50 per 100.

Charcoal

Pure charcoal is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless. A corrector of bowel troubles where the hens have not had a variety.

Three sizes: Chick, Medium and Hen size.
In 50 lb. bags: \$1.65 per bag.

Crushed Oyster Shell

This is the most important article for the poultry yard, and should be supplied to the fowls liberally. Our shell is of superior quality, as all parts of the egg shell are contained in them; whereas a good portion of the shell offered is nothing more than the refuse of the fertilizer works and not fit to offer a decent hen.

Made in two sizes; fine for chicks and medium for old hens. Price for Chick size, \$1.50; Hen size, \$1.35.

Rabbit Feed and Water Jars

Made of stoneware; the water jars have straight sides while the feed jars have a rim turned in, which makes it impossible for rabbits to waste their grain.

Post-By ex-
paid press

1-Qt. Water Jars...	30c	25c
1-Pt. Water Jars...	25c	15c
1-Qt. Feed Jars...	30c	25c
1-Pt. Feed Jars...	25c	15c

Carbola—The Disinfecting White Paint

Makes sanitation easy and inexpensive, for with it you do two jobs at once—White-washing and disinfecting—in one operation. Just mix it with water and apply it with a brush or spray pump. One pound will cover 100 square feet of surface. It can be used dry as a louse powder for use on poultry, cattle, and other domestic animals. Not prepaid, 5 lb. pkg., 85c each; 10 lb. pkg., \$1.50 each.

Farmer's Friend Egg Carrier

The most complete egg carrier on the market. It is equipped with an adjustable cover and a patent combination lifter and fastener. They are made in two sizes; 6 doz. size, which is made especially for the city man, who drives out in the country for fresh eggs, and 12 doz. size used by poultry keepers for marketing eggs. 6 doz. size, 90c each; 12 doz. size, \$1.15.

Egg Preserver

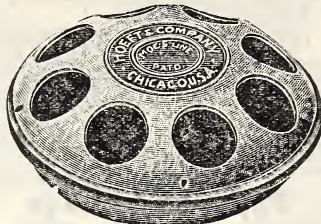
WATER GLASS EGG PRESERVER

It is a simple matter to preserve eggs with Water Glass Egg Preserver. The pure, heavy Water Glass is simply diluted one quart to ten of boiled water. the eggs placed in an earthen jar or barrel, and

covered with the solution. If you are preserving your eggs as fast as they are laid, make a solution first and put the eggs in as they are gathered.

One gallon of Water Glass Egg Preserver will preserve nearly 100 dozen eggs. Price, gallon, \$1.00; ½-gallon, 60c; quart, 40c; pint, 30c. Cannot be mailed.

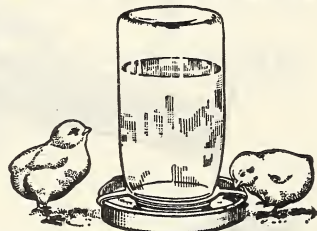
Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder



A great feed and chick saver. Chicks can't get in and contaminate the feed and water, nor get drowned.

6-inch size, 8 holes, each, postpaid.....\$0.25
Not postpaid; 20c each, 3 for55

N. W. Automatic Fountain and Feeder



Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate. Made to fit any half gallon, quart or pint Mason jar. We do not furnish jars. Price: Postpaid; 20c each. Not prepaid; 15c each.

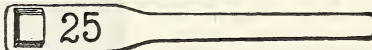
THE "COLORADO ONE-PIECE FOUNTAIN

1-Gallon size, post-paid, \$1.00. By express, 70c.

½-Gal. size, post-paid, 75c. By express, 50c.

¼-Gal. size, post-paid, 45c. By express, 35c.

The Improved Champion Leg Bands



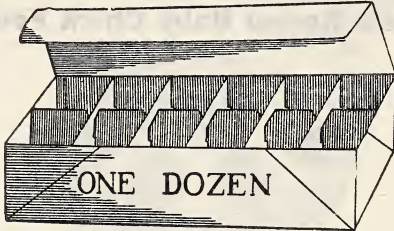
Made of pliable aluminum, which can be adjusted to fit any size leg. Three-inch size for all ordinary breeds; 4-inch size for extra large and turkeys. All neatly numbered.

Price, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 60c; 500 for \$2.75. Postpaid.

Spiral Leg Bands

Made of celluloid in ten different colors and 4 sizes for baby chicks, Leghorns, Rocks and Turkeys. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 60c; 500 for \$2.75. Postpaid.

Wire Nests These nests are strongly made from heavy Japanned steel wire, 1½-inch mesh. Will fasten to wall with screws or hooks. No place for lice or vermin of any kind to lodge; are easy to keep clean and are far superior to wooden boxes. Price, each, 20c; 3 for 50c.



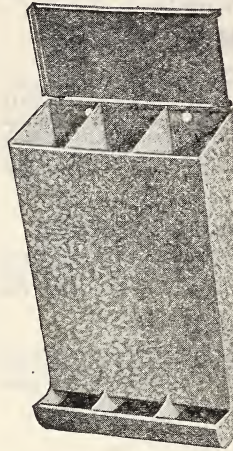
Paper Egg Boxes

SEMINOLE. 6x2. Postpaid: Dozen, 25c; 125, \$2.25. By express not prepaid, 1,000, \$16.50.

Eagle 3x4. This is the most popular style being more nearly square than the 2x6 size. Printed 1 Doz. Fresh Eggs. Postpaid: Dozen, 20c; 125 for \$1.85. Not prepaid: 1,000, \$11.00.

The Wall Grit and Shell Box

Is used for Charcoal, Grit and Shells. It can also be used for feed for chickens. The round bottom prevents clogging, and is very strong and durable. It is made of Galvanized Iron. Height 13½ inches; width of top, 4½ inches; width of bottom, 3½ in. Price, postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 75c each.

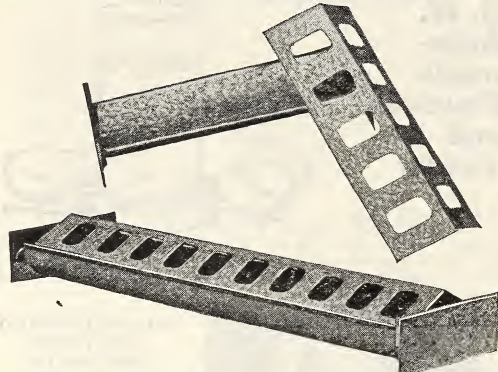
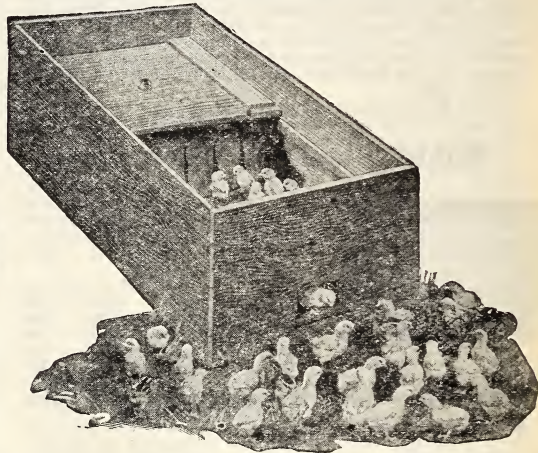


Porcelain Nest Eggs

The "Opal" brand are the best made. They are clean cut and uniform. Worth double the common ones. With these there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor the hens acquiring the habit of egg eating. Postpaid, Each 5c; per doz., 40c.

Lime Nest Eggs

These nest eggs are the best imitation of hen eggs and are unbreakable. Postpaid: Each, 5c; per doz., 40c.



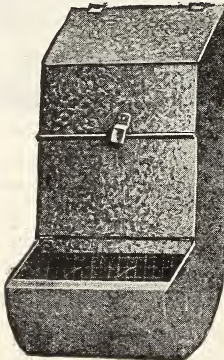
The Chick Feed Trough

Is Gable-shaped grate top, with rounded top—preventing waste. It is made with one piece of metal, and is very easily cleaned. Height, 2½ inches. This trough is exceedingly fine for feeding chickens, as it keeps them from wasting and fouling feed. Price, postpaid, 20 inches long; 40c each. Not prepaid, 35c each.

10 inches long, postpaid, each 25c
Not Prepaid, each..... 29c

Wall Feed Hopper

EASY TO FILL
EASY TO CLEAN
WILL NOT CLOG
Rounded bottom prevents waste of food. Open large enough for any variety of fowls to eat out of. Slanting top prevents fowls from roosting or standing on it. Hinged door in front, which, when closed down, makes the hopper mouse, rat and dust proof. Made of Galvanized Iron. Two sizes, 9-inch width each. Postpaid, \$1.50. Not prepaid, \$1.20. 12-inch width each. Postpaid, \$1.75. Not prepaid, \$1.50.



Putnam Brooder Heater

This is used to heat a home-made brooder, which will take the best care of from 30 to 60 chicks. Instructions for making brooder in an hour with saw and hammer. The materials need not cost over 25c. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and will burn 10 days without filling or trimming; needs no other attention. The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere and in any climate. It is built on the principle of an open fire place. It carries out the foul and draws in fresh air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from above upon the backs of the chicks just as with the mother hen. The floor of the hover is even with the ground; the chicks have no inclines to learn and don't get lost and cold.

The Putnam Brooder Heater is made of brass and galvanized iron. It is practically indestructible.

Price of Putnam Brooder Heater, postpaid, \$4.75.

Little Putnam Stove for Poultry



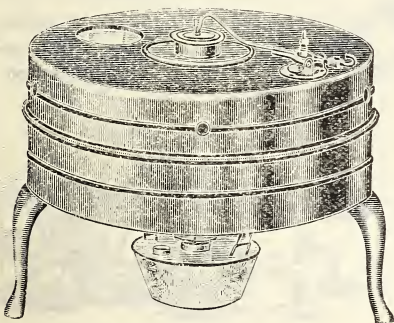
Little Putnam Stove for Poultry Fountains

This little device will keep water from freezing in zero weather. It holds 6c worth of oil and burns a month without filling or trimming. Fool proof and fire safe. Used under any can, crock or fountain.

Over 80% of an egg is water. To get lots of eggs in winter, you should keep unfrozen water constantly before your fowls. One cold day with water frozen may stop egg production for a month.

A Little Putnam Stove is also used to heat a home-made oat sprouter. Plans for making sprouter packed with every stove. A 14-year-old boy can build the sprouter in two or three hours with no tools but saw and hammer. The materials required need not cost more than 50c.

Price of Little Putnam Stove, postpaid.....\$2.50



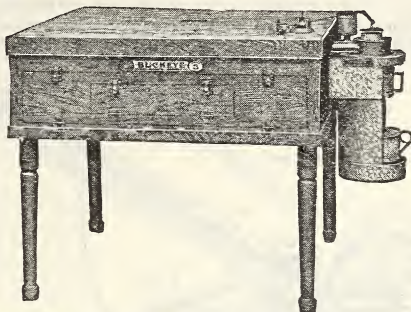
The Baby Grand Incubator

Made by the Reliable Incubator Company. Ideal for those who want to build up the laying or show qualities of their flock by setting the eggs from their choicest stock. A dandy for the boys and girls to get a start in the poultry business without the expense of buying, feeding and taking care of a half dozen hens. This little machine operates on the same principal as the big ones. Holds fifty eggs, is hot air heated, fire-proof, of all metal construction, double top and side wall, fully insulated. It is equipped with a positive heat and moisture regulator, a glass window in the top to observe the thermometer, and a receptacle for supplying moisture when needed. In fact, it is a real practical machine that is small, inexpensive and cheap to operate. Weight 20 lbs. Price, f.o.b. Denver, \$7.50. If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.

Pratt's Poultry Preparations

Baby Chick Food 30c and 60c
10 lb. sx., 85c; 14 lb. sx., \$1.10; 25 lbs. for \$1.85;
50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50.
Poultry Regulator 30c, 60c and \$1.20
12 lbs. sx. \$1.50; 25 lbs., sx. \$3.00; 25 lb. Pail \$3.25.
Animal Regulator 30c, 60c and \$1.20
Special Compound 25c and 50c

Sore Head and Chicken Pox Preparation 35c and 70c
Roup Tablets or Powder 25c and 50c
White Diarrhoea Tablets 25c and 50c
Gape Compound 30c and 60c
Scaly Leg Ointment in tubes 30c
Head Lice Ointment 35c
Bronchitis Tablets 25c and 50c
Liniment 35c and 70c
Healing Ointment in tubes 30c
Powdered Lice Killer 30c and 60c
Poultry Disinfectant, Qt., 65c; ½-Gal., \$1.20; Gal., \$1.85.



BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Did you ever have a Brood Hen set on a setting of eggs for nineteen days then suddenly change her mind and become a gad-about, leaving your almost hatched prize chicks to die in the shell? You will have better luck counting your chicks before they are hatched, if you use a good incubator.

Buckeye Incubators are the kind you can depend upon staying on the job day and night, hatching strong, healthy chicks that develop into money-makers for their owners. Buckeye Standard Incubators take the speculation out of Poultry raising and supplant it with certainty, success and profits.

They are so simple to operate, a child can take care of them. The outer case is made of California Red wood, the inner walls of seasoned yellow Poplar, a quarter inch thickness of fibre between these two walls insures proper insulation against outside atmospheric changes. The doors are made of two thicknesses of lumber with a double pane of glass in the center further protected by a wooden door on the outside. Hot water heating system made of heavy, pure copper maintains a uniform temperature. Lamp is fire-proof and absolutely safe. All metal thermostat that really regulates the temperature. For complete detailed information on how the Buckeye is made and on how to operate it, let us send you our Buckeye Catalogue. This catalogue also tells all about oil and coal-burning brooders, their construction as well as operation.

Price of Incubators:

No. 14.	Style E, 65-egg.....	\$ 18.00
No. 16.	Style E, 110-egg.....	30.75
No. 17.	Style E, 210-egg.....	40.50
No. 1.	Standard, 110-egg.....	41.00
No. 2.	Standard, 175-egg.....	48.25
No. 3.	Standard, 250-egg.....	62.50
No. 4.	Standard, 350-egg.....	73.75
No. 5.	Standard, 600-egg.....	116.00
No. 20.	Portable Brooder, 60 Chicks.....	\$ 12.50
No. 21.	Portable Brooder, 100 Chicks.....	16.25
No. 22.	Portable Brooder, 150 Chicks.....	20.00
No. 18.	Colony Brooder, 500 Chicks.....	23.75
No. 19.	Colony Brooder, 1000 Chicks.....	29.50
No. 25.	Colony Brooder, 1200 Chicks.....	34.00
No. 27.	Blue Flame Brooder, 200 Chicks.....	18.75
No. 28.	Blue Flame Brooder, 350 Chicks.....	22.25
No. 29.	Blue Flame Brooder, 500 Chicks...	24.75

**FARM
AND**

Planet Jr.

**GARDEN
TOOLS**

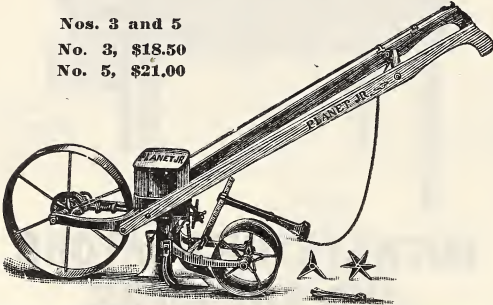
Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow-back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of gardening, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden and the most economical seeding and cultivating tools you can use.

Nos. 3 and 5

No. 3, \$18.50

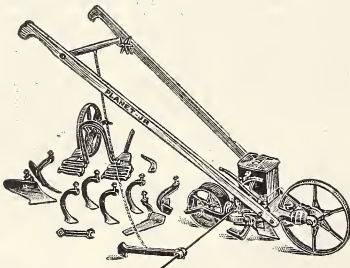
No. 5, \$21.00



No. 4 Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe Combined, \$19.00

No. 4-D SEEDER, ONLY \$15.00.

The No. 4 Combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe is the most useful combination available for the Home or Market Gardener where the acreage does not warrant having separate Seeders and separate Wheel Hoes. More of them in use than any other tool of this kind. Sows all vegetable seeds in the drill or drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Fine assortment of cultivating attachments takes care of all garden work. Capacity of seed hopper 2½ quarts. Quickly changed from hill to drill seeder and from seeder to wheel hoe.



No. 25 Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe Combined. \$22.50.

Known by thousands of users as the "Complete Gardener." Sows all vegetable seed in the drill; and drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart, at the right depth and thickness and economically. As a Double Wheel Hoe it straddles the row, cultivating both sides at one time until the plants are 20-inches high. When used as a Single Wheel Hoe it does very effective cultivating between rows. Cultivating attachments consist of 1 pair of Plows, 1 pair of 6-inch Hoes, 4 steel cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters.

No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder.

\$18.50 This is the Market Gardeners' favorite among Seed Drills. Sows in the drill or drops in the hill, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24-inches apart. Sows practically all vegetable seed at the proper depth and thickness, and economically. Produces straight rows, a uniform stand, which reduces time and cost of cultivating. Capacity 3 quarts of seed. 15-inch Steel Wheel.

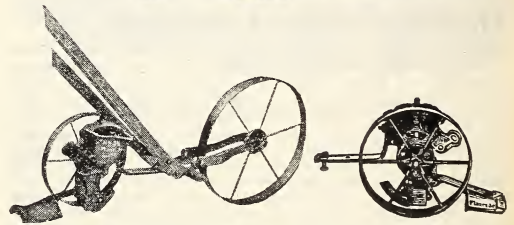
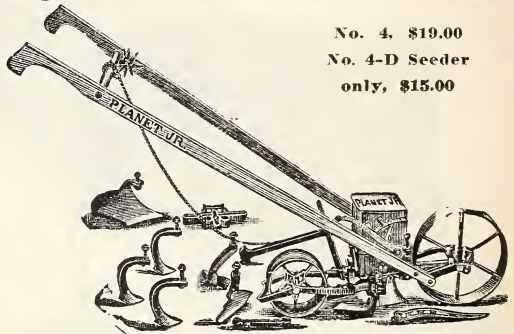
No. 5 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, \$21.00

Same as the No. 3 except it has a capacity of 5 quarts of seed and the wheel is somewhat larger.

No. 4, \$19.00

No. 4-D Seeder

only, \$15.00



On Single Wheel Hoe

No. 35

No. 35 Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment. \$6.50; with Handle \$7.25

Made expressly to fill the demand for a small seeding machine that can be attached to Planet Jr. Wheel Hoes. It can be used with any Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe or Garden Plow except the Fire Fly. Sows practically all vegetable seeds at the proper depth and thickness and economically. Will sow a 10 cent package of seed as well as 1 pint, in straight narrow rows; produces an even stand and makes cultivation easier. Do away with that back-breaking job of sowing seed by hand and attach a No. 35 Seeder to your Wheel Hoe.

**BIG SAVERS
FOR**

Planet Jr.

**FARM AND
GARDEN**

Why worry along with slow, out-of-date implements and meagre results? Modern tools are far more economical—they do three to six times the work, get bigger, better crops, and outlast several ordinary implements. **FULLY GUARANTEED.** You are actually losing money whenever you cultivate without them.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow. \$11.50

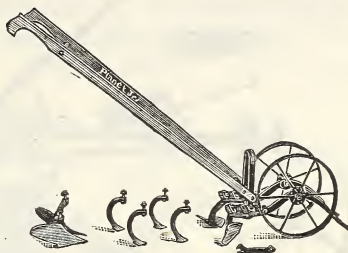
A double and single wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels.

The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leaves the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made. All steels are now hardened by a new process, giving longer wearing and easier running tools.

Equipped with 1 pair 6-in. hoes, 1 pair Plows, 4 cultivator teeth.

No. 13. Same as No. 12 with pair 6-inch Hoes, only \$8.25.

No. 11. \$14.50. Same as No. 12, with pair 4½ inch hoes, pair 3-tooth and pair 5-tooth rakes added.



No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$9.00

These Single Wheel Hoes are the highest type of the class. They have a great variety of attachments which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do.

The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.

All attachments are of special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them. All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered and specially hardened, finely formed, finished and polished and work to a charm. Everyone who cultivates needs one.

Equipped with 1 pair 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivating teeth, 1 Plow.

No. 18. Same as No. 17, with pair 6-in Hoes, only \$7.00.

No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator



Price, \$7.00

The No. 119 Garden Plow and Cultivator will appeal to those who prefer a high wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel makes an easy running tool. In many soils it does the necessary plowing. Also opens furrows for seed or fertilizer and covers them on return trip. The 4-inch cultivating tooth is very useful for opening furrows and cultivating between narrow rows. The 3-prong cultivator teeth give excellent and thorough cultivation, deep or shallow. The scuffle blade cuts off weeds under the surface and does good shallow cultivation. Leaves a fine mulch.

The No. 119 keeps your ground in perfect cultivation by a few moments work every day, and enables you to give your garden more cultivations in the growing season. Do not confuse the No. 119 Garden Plow and Cultivator with other high wheel tools of its type. It is up to the Planet Jr. quality in every way.

Equipment: One 1¼-inch cultivating tooth, one 4-inch cultivating tooth, one plow, one reversible scuffle blade and three-tooth cultivating attachment.

Extras For Planet Jr. Hand Machines

	Price	Weight
		lbs. ozs.
Disc Hoes, pair	\$3.50	5 10
4½-inch Hoes S100/S101, pair	1.20	2
6-inch Hoes S100/S101, pair	1.30	2 2
7½-inch Hoes S100/S101, pair	1.50	2 6
9-inch Hoes S100/S101, pair	1.65	2 10

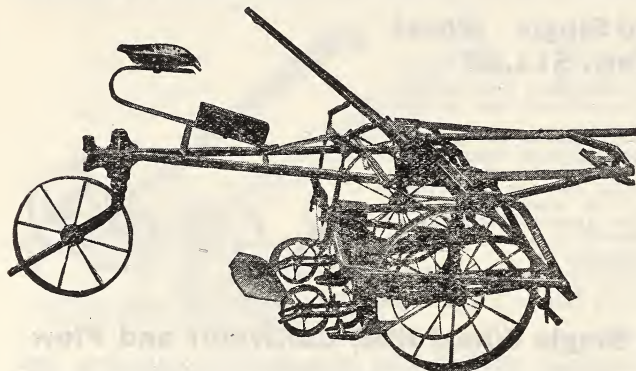
	Weight
	Price lbs. ozs.
Peat Land Hoes, pair	2.60 5 8
3-prong Cultivator Teeth, pair	2.25 2 6
Cultivator Teeth, Regular, No. 1395, all steel, each	.40
Plows for Double Wheel Hoes, each	\$1.40 2 17
Plows for Single Wheel Hoes, each	1.35 2 8
Double Mouldboard Plows	2.40 2 8
Onion Harvester, 8-inch	1.60 2 2
Handles, per pair	1.25 3 9

FARM AND

Planet Jr.

GARDEN TOOLS

No. 54 Planet Jr. Two and Three-row Riding Seed Drill and Cultivator



No. 54 Two-Row Cultivator with two seeding units

the same amount of seed and at the same thickness and depth; produce a uniform stand, which makes cultivation easier, saves seed, time and labor.

Wheels have concave rims, are pivoted, and controlled by foot lever steering device.

The No. 54 gives the lettuce grower a combined tool that will plant and cultivate his crops better and more economically than ever before. The price of the No. 54 Cultivator with eleven 1 1/4 in. x 8 in. cultivating steels, two pairs of 6 in. hoes, two 8 in. sweeps, one 10 in. sweep, and standards is **\$105.00**

F. O. B. Denver.

Irrigation steels for making ditches at the same time the seeds are sown, extra at **\$1.60 each**. Standards for Irrigation Steels **\$2.00 each**.

The No. 54 Cultivator complete with two seeding units, **\$143.75, F. O. B. Denver.**

No. 54 Cultivator complete with four seeding units, **\$181.75**. Marking attachments **\$5.00 extra**.

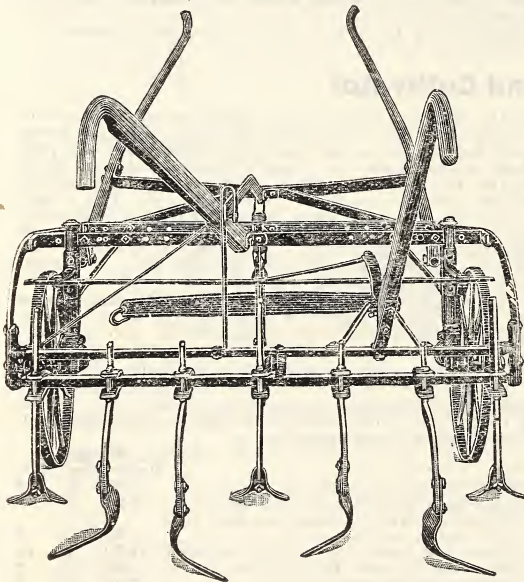
No. 53 Planet Jr. Two-Row Cultivator

Although especially designed for sugar-beet, lettuce and bean cultivation, the No. 53 can be easily adapted to a variety of market garden work, where rows are from 16 inches to 28 inches apart, such as cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, parsnips, peppers, salsify and turnips. It can be steered to perfection by means of the pivot wheels and hand lever.

The wheels adjust for width from 32 inches to 52 inches apart. For shallow cultivation the hoes and sweeps do admirable work and leave the ground practically level. For deeper work the narrow cultivator teeth do thorough work without ridging the ground to any extent. With the regular equipment the machine works two rows 16 inches to 24 inches apart. For 28-inch rows a 12-inch sweep should be used in the center of the machine in place of an 8-inch sweep, or, if the cultivator teeth are used, two extra standards and clamps are required to thoroughly work the middle space.

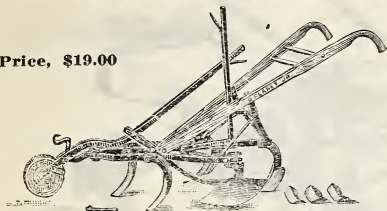
Can be equipped with Irrigation steel and standard at **\$3.75 extra**.

Price complete with the following equipment two pair 6-in. hoes and standards, three 8-in. improved sweeps, seven 1 1/4 x 8 in. steels and standards, **\$55.00 F. O. B. Denver.**



No. 8 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator

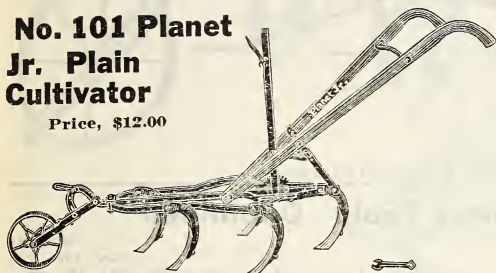
Price, \$19.00



No other cultivating machine is so widely known, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. So strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. Cultivates any depth desired, and adjusts for any width. The teeth, made of beveled steel, specially hardened, retain their cutting shape and outwear anything made. The steel wheel won't clog. The handles adjust up, down or sidewise.

No. 101 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

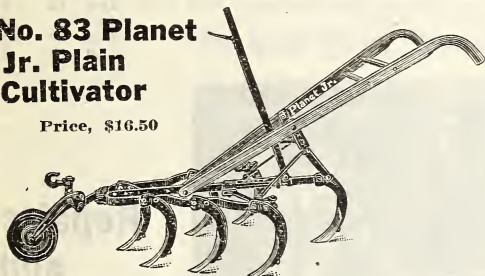
Price, \$12.00



No. 101. This very popular tool is neat plain, simple, business-like and does its work to perfection. Has round-throated, hollow steel standards and patent expanders which make an extra stiff tool, yet allow of quick adjustment for width. Satisfactory in every respect. An every-day, all-day tool.

No. 83 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

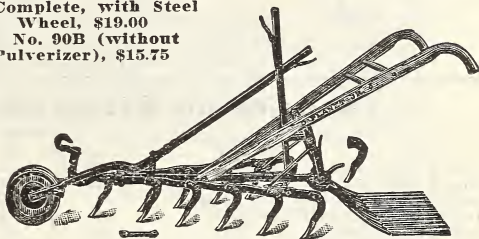
Price, \$16.50



The machine is a favorite where fine cultivation is wanted. It finishes all rows up to 42 inches apart, and will work the middles complete at one passage. Can be run deep or shallow. Takes all widths of our beveled steel cultivator teeth; also sweeps, furrowers, turning shovels, regular shovels and alfalfa steels.

No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, with Steel Wheel, \$19.00
No. 90B (without Pulverizer), \$15.75



Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers. The wheel won't clog; the pulverizer leaves the ground in perfect condition for seeding or plant setting.

Strawberry Runner Cutter.—A 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger. Extra, \$3.50.

Hoeing Attachment can be supplied which do admirable close, level cultivation; splendid for beets and other crops. Price, \$2.50.

18-inch Sweep Attachment.—Can be used in place of pulverizer for leveling and weed cutting. Price, with standard, \$2.00; 24-inch, with standard, \$3.35.

Planet Jr. tools are the product of a practical farmer's inventive genius and manufacturing experience of half a century. Last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.

Repairs and Extras For Horse Tools

Specially Hardened—The Best for All Soils

8-inch Steels fit Planet Jr. Horse Hoes, Plain Cultivators and No. 72 Pivot Wheel Cultivators

	Price	Weight Lbs. Oz.
1 1/4 x 8-inch Steels	\$0.17	11
1 3/8 x 8-inch Steels	.21	11
2 1/4 x 8-inch Steels	.24	12
3 x 8-inch Steels	.27	14
4 x 8-inch Steels	.33	1 2

10-inch Steels fit all Planet Jr. Two Horse Cultivators excepting No. 72

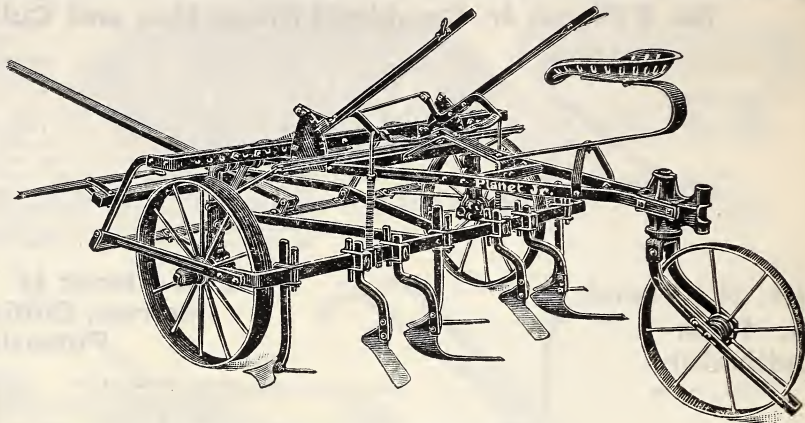
	Price	Weight Lbs. Oz.
1 1/4 x 10-inch Steels	\$0.20	13
1 3/4 x 10-inch Steels	.25	14

	Price	Weight Lbs. Oz.
2 1/4 x 10-inch Steels	.28	1
3 x 10-inch Steels	.35	1 1
4 x 10-inch Steels	.40	1 8
1 3/4 x 9-inch Alfalfa Teeth and Bolt	.45	1 2

Shovel Steels fit all Planet Jr. One and Two Horse Cultivators

	Price	Weight Lbs. Oz.
7-inch Shovel Steel	\$0.40	1 9
8-inch Shovel Steel	.45	1 12
8-inch One Sided Sweeps per pair	1.10	2 4
9 1/2-inch One Sided Sweeps per pair	1.20	2 8
11-inch One Sided Sweeps per pair	1.40	2 12

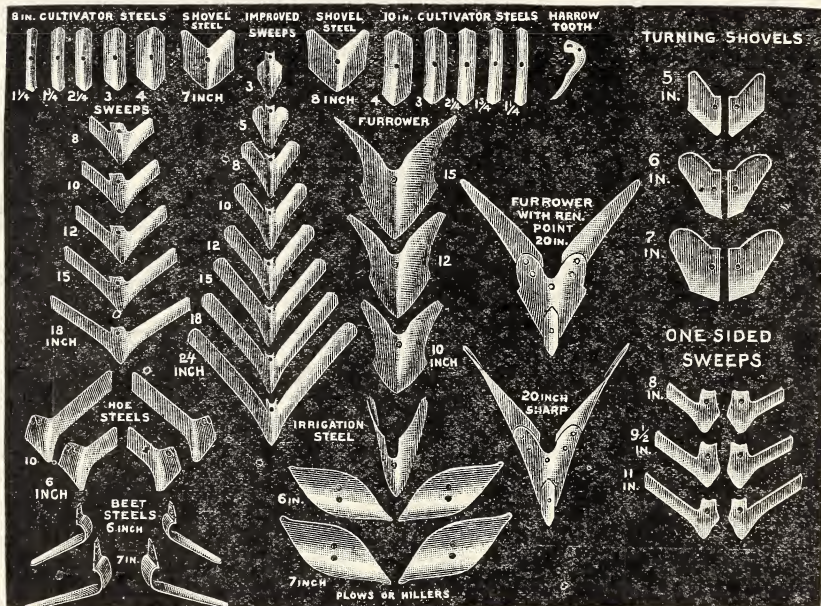
**No. 54
Planet Jr.
2-Row Riding
Lettuce
Cultivator,
Showing
Hoes and
Duck Feet**



SEE PAGE 138 FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Repairs and Extras for Horse Tools—Continued

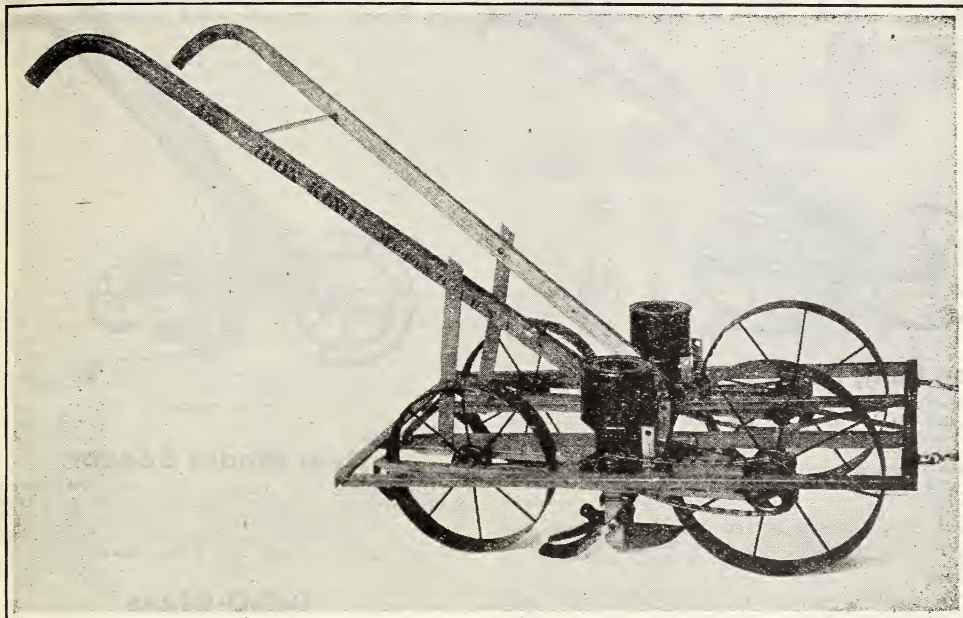
	Price	Weight Lbs. Oz.		Price	Weight Lbs. Oz.
3-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	\$0.48	14	Irrigation Steels and Turning Shovels fit all Planet Jr. Cultivators		
5-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	.55	15	Irrigation Steel.....	\$1.60	4 2
8-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	.68	1 6	6-inch Turning Shovels, per pair.....	.90	3
10-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	.80	1 10	7-inch Turning Shovels, per pair.....	1.10	4
12-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	.95	1 14	10-inch Furrower.....	\$1.20	3 5
15-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	1.10	2 5	12-inch Furrower and Bolt.....	1.50	4 5
18-inch Imp. Sweep and Bolt.....	1.40	2 10	15-inch Furrower and Bolt.....	1.90	6 5
6-inch Beet Hoe Steels, per pair.....	\$1.50	2 6	20-inch Furrower and Bolt New Style.....	3.50	12 5
7-inch Beet Hoe Steels, per pair.....	1.50	3	Harrow Tooth.....	.35	13
9-inch Beet Hoe Steels, per pair.....	2.00	3	Pulverizer for Harrow.....	3.75	7 11
6-inch Hillers, per pair.....	\$1.50	4 10	Wood Handles for H. H.	2.50	8 5
7-inch Plows, per pair.....	1.90	5 2			



**Repairs
and
Extras
For
Horse
Tools**

**Specially Hardened—
The Best for All Soils**

NO. 72 PLANET JR. TWO-ROW RIDING CULTIVATOR. ASK FOR CIRCULAR. YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO INVESTIGATE THIS TIME AND LABOR-SAVING CULTIVATOR. SEE SPECIAL FOLDER FOR NO. 3 PLANET JR. 4-ROW BEET CULTIVATORS



Iron King Special Two Row Lettuce Seeder

The Iron King Two Row Lettuce Seeder

This is two of the No. 4 Iron King Seeders connected together by a strong, rigid frame. These frames come in two widths, one with the drills 16 inches apart and the other with them 24 inches apart. This is the best, most practical, easily operated multiple Lettuce Seeder manufactured. It is constructed of steel throughout, and in its manufacture the requirements of the truck-grower and market-gardener have been kept in view. The machine is light and can be operated by one man, but is designed with a chain draw for horse hitch. A hinged steel bar is attached to the frame directly between the rear of the two seeders which can be easily and quickly turned on or off by the foot, whereby the operator can turn the bar over the top of the two drill frames and by bearing down on the handles the front wheels of the drills are lifted clear of the ground, throwing the machine out of gear when turning at the end of the rows and preventing any waste of seed in turning. Each drill is suspended on bearings, allowing the front or rear wheel to drop into a rut, horse track or follow any unevenness of the soil without throwing it out of gear. These improved devices, together with its strong, sturdy, durable chain drive to a brush force-feed, insures an economical, uniform distribution of seed. It has plates with special holes for all kinds of garden seeds and can be easily and quickly adjusted to any sized seed from the smallest to the largest. The most common way to use these seeders where irrigation is necessary is to first furrow out the land, making the furrows 36 to 40 inches apart, as desired, using the 16-inch width seeders, letting the horse walk in the furrow, seeding a row on each side of the furrow. By this method the seed can be irrigated up if necessary or the furrow used for later irrigations, also for drainage, should there be a heavy wet spell.

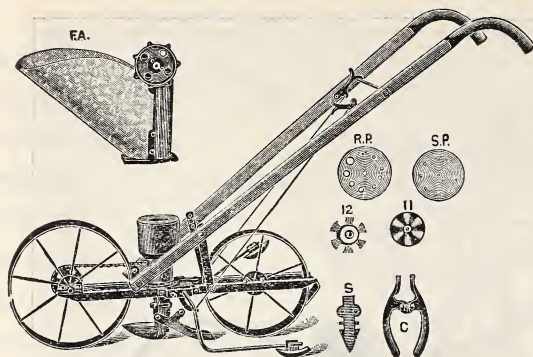
This machine is known as the **Special Lettuce Seeder** and is being used more largely by old experienced lettuce growers than all other seeders combined. We have used them on our Seed Farm for over fifteen years, and know of no seeder that will compare with them in durability, reliability, accuracy and ease of handling.

These double drills are shipped with a 16 or 24-inch frame as desired, 2 seed plates, 1 brush agitator, 1 iron agitator and extra pair of handles and braces, so they can be removed from the frame and used separately if desired. Shipping weight about 100 lbs. Price of machine complete as above described: **\$30.00 F. O. B. Denver.**

GLADIOLI BULBLETS

We are large growers of Gladioli Bulbs and this year have a surplus of Bulblets on which we are making a special price. These bulblets are the wee little ones, about the size of a pea from which we grow our blooming bulbs for next year. As long as our stock lasts will supply them as follows:

100 Bulblets	Postpaid 25c
300 Bulblets	Postpaid 50c
1000 Bulblets	Postpaid \$1.00



Iron King Steel Frame Seeder

The Iron King Seeder No. 4 is constructed of steel throughout, has fewer parts, and is less complicated than any other seeder. It is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is so simple to operate that a child can handle it and when once set and ready to operate, it is impossible to make an error.

This Seeder has a fifteen-inch front wheel and thirteen-inch rear wheels, each with two and one-half inch tires, making it very light and easy to operate.

The machine comes equipped with two seed plates, one regular iron agitator (one brush agitator for tender seeds, and one star agitator for large seeds).

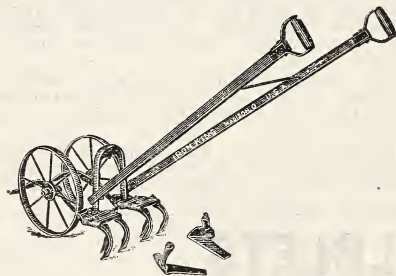
This is also known as the Lettuce King, as 90% of the lettuce planted for commercial purposes is seeded with this machine. Weight packed about 45 pounds. Price, \$13.50.

Fertilizer Attachment

This is a large hopper with a special force-feed; merely take off the seed hopper and set the fertilizer attachment in its place. Price, \$4.00.

Iron King Single Wheel Hoe

Made in the same substantial manner as all other products of Iron King manufacture. Weight about 22 lbs. Price, \$6.00



No. 40 Iron King Wheel Hoe

This machine is made in the same practical manner that all Iron King products are noted for. It is made of first class material, strong, durable and light and comes equipped with 1 pair of scuffle hoes, 6 cultivator teeth, and one pair of leaf lifters; weight, packed, about 25 lbs. Price, \$10.00.



New Model

New Model Seeder

This seeder has been a favorite with Market Gardeners for 35 years because of the fact that it is one of the most simple drills to operate and regulate. This tool is well made and will last a lifetime if taken care of. Price \$14.50.

Cel-O-Glass

A new unbreakable glass. It is the most economical and practical glazing material on the market. It replaces ordinary, fragile costly glass for nearly every purpose. It is made of galvanized wire cloth, treated in such a manner that the spaces between the strands are filled with a clear, transparent, tough, flexible substance that will not rub off, peel or become brittle, can be bent and straightened out again without injury. It cannot rust, stands extreme heat or cold, is unaffected by wind, hail, sleet or snow. It is much lighter in weight than glass; a roll containing 300 feet weighs only 35 pounds.

A hammer and some staples are all that is necessary to apply it; can be cut any shape or size. Used for windows in barns, toolsheds, garages, poultry houses, as well as for the construction of hotbeds and greenhouses. We'll gladly send you a sample. Comes in 3 foot widths only. Price, 13¢ per square foot.

Iron King Seeder Parts

Brush Agitator	\$0.65
Star Agitator .....	.35
Chain .....	.90
Shoe .....	.75
Drag Covers .....	.75
Regular Seed Plate .....	.55
Special Onion Plate .....	.55

Oliver M. Keiry, Monte Vista, Colo.—“We have had seeds from you and have always found them satisfactory. The Golden Bantam Corn from you did well. It grows away above my head—probably eight feet or so high. The Golden Hubbard Squash did well. It is surprising how fast they grow and get developed before the early freezes we have up here.”

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

Stim-U-Plant Tablets Increase production, hasten maturation, improve quality and better the color of plants and products. Their use is highly profitable for all these benefits cost only a fraction of a cent for each application and there is no waste. They contain highly concentrated, immediately available form of plant food for use in stimulating fruit, flower, vegetable and ornamental plants and may be used in tablet or liquid form. The most convenient and practical fertilizer known for house plants. Analysis 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, and 15% Potash. Put up in three size-packages, small size, 10 tablets 15c; medium size, 30 tablets 25c; large size, 100 tablets, 75c.

The following FERTILIZERS cannot be mailed; but can be sent either Express or Freight. All prices quoted F. O. B. Denver.

Burton's Lawn Dressing A fertilizer made from tankage and bone so mixed as to insure a quick start to your lawn grass and promote a vigorous growth throughout the season, which prevents weeds from choking it out. The use of barnyard manure on a lawn is very objectionable, as it detracts from its appearance, as well as disease germs. Burton's lawn dressing is practically odorless; is in a convenient form to handle, and has none of the above-mentioned objections. The cheapest and best fertilizer for lawns. Analysis: Ammonia, 4-5%, Phosphoric Acid 8%, Potash 10%. 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Burton's Vegetable Grower

No other investment will give you bigger profits than the use of fertilizer in your garden. Our vegetable grower is specially prepared for such garden crops as tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, onions, etc. Increases your yield and brings your vegetables into market ten days to two weeks earlier, thereby getting the higher prices. Analysis: Ammonia 6%, Phosphoric Acid 10-12%, Potash 2%. Per cwt., \$2.00.

Nitrate of Soda A vigorous, quick-acting fertilizer for use on sweet peas and other flowers; should be mixed with other fertilizers and applied only after the plants are above the ground. It is odorless. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Steamed Bone Meal An excellent fertilizer for lawns and shrubs. Very finely ground, and thus quickly available. Florists use it extensively in their greenhouses. Analysis: Ammonia 1-3%, Phosphoric Acid 25-30%. Per cwt., \$2.50.

Raw Bone Meal Although slower in action than the above it is the most lasting in its effects, and can be used with splendid results on lawns, shrubs, permanent pastures, or wherever lasting results are desired. Analysis: Ammonia 4-5%, Phosphoric Acid 20-24%. Per cwt., \$2.75.

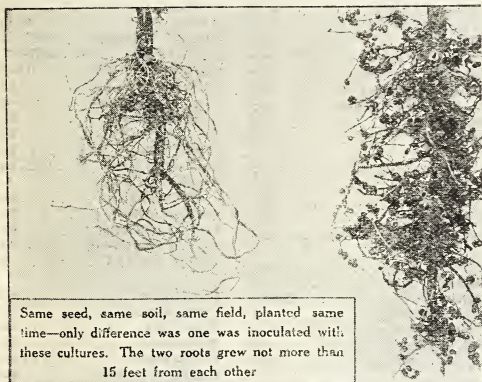
Pulverized Sheep Manure Treated so as to be free from weed seeds, ground and put up in convenient form to handle. Per cwt., \$1.15.

The maintenance of soil fertility is one of the most difficult problems that farmers and gardeners have to contend with, and although they can, to a certain extent, keep up the fertility of their soil by the use of manure, proper rotation of crops, and other intensive farming methods, there are certain plant-food elements which can only be restored to the soil through the use of Commercial Fertilizers. Plants, like animals, must be fed a balanced ration if successful results are to be attained.

Commercial fertilizers are not intended as a substitute for manure, whose greatest value lies in the large amount of humus (decaying vegetable matter) it contains, but are intended to supplement it and supply the elements in which manure is deficient. They are carriers of plant-food in an available or soluble form, and are scientifically prepared in the right proportion to meet the needs of different soils and crops.

Nitragin Soil Inoculator

All agreed that Nitrogen gathering Bacteria are essential to the healthy growth of all the legumes; that those legumes make the best and strongest growth, which are assisted in the normal development of root expansion and the only way to aid this development aside from a good seed bed, is by inoculating the seed before planting with good live Bacteria, and Nitragin will do it. Nitragin is now put up in bushel sizes as follows: ¼ bu. cans each 40c; ½ bu. cans, 60c each; 1 bu. size \$1.00 each; 5 bu. size \$4.45 each. Be sure and state the kind of seed you want the Nitragin for.



Same seed, same soil, same field, planted same time—only difference was one was inoculated with these cultures. The two roots grew not more than 15 feet from each other

All legumes will produce far better results if inoculated with Humogerm, and in addition leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Humogerm is a culture of bacteria especially selected and bred for maximum vitality and ability to form nodules and take nitrogen from the air. It will increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity, increase the food value of legumes, get a catch for legumes in new territory, supply nitrates to companion crops, enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Be sure to specify the crops wanted for and the size needed. ¼ bushel size, 35c; ½ bushel size, 60c; 1 bushel size, \$1.00; 2½ bushel size, \$2.25; special garden size for peas, beans and and sweet peas, 25c each.

Let us quote you special prices on large quantities of Fertilizers

No order accepted for less than 100 pounds of any one Fertilizer, except Lawn Dressing and Nitrate of Soda, which is put up in 10, 25, 50 and 100-pound packages.

FOR BEST RESULTS, PLANT BURTON'S QUALITY SEED

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THE BURTON SEED COMPANY
15th and Market Sts., Denver, Colorado

Notice THE BURTON SEED CO. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned in the original unbroken package, when the purchase price paid for same will be refunded.

Postage

[illegible]

Burton's Special Collections

BURTON'S GET-ACQUAINTED COLLECTION

For Fifty Cents we will send Postpaid fifteen regular five-cent packages of "Burton's Quality" Garden Seed as listed below. We are losing money on this collection, but are using it as a medium of advertising, that prospective customers may, at little expense, acquaint themselves with our seeds.

BEANS, Giant Stringless
BEET, Early Blood
CABBAGE, Enkhuizen
CARROTS, Danvers
CORN, Golden Bantam

CUCUMBER, Fordhook
LETTUCE, Grand Rapids
MELON, MUSK, Rocky Ford
MELON, WATER, Kleckley
ONION, Yellow Globe Danver

PARSNIP, Hollow Crown
PEA, Alaska
RADISH, Long Short Top
SQUASH, White Scalloped Bush
TURNIP, White Egg

HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

\$2.00 WORTH OF "BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS" FOR \$1.

For One Dollar we will send you postpaid thirty-five regular 5c and 10c packages of "BURTON'S QUALITY" Garden and Flower Seeds as listed below.

We have selected the varieties most generally grown in the Home Garden, and the collection includes many of our highest priced IMPORTED SEEDS. We will not realize first cost of the seeds in this collection, but we are offering it, as usual, in order to do our share in combating the High Cost of Living, as we know that all of our customers who purchased this collection of us in the past have materially reduced their living expenses thru the splendid gardens they have had.

This is the eighth year we have offered this collection, and we have found it to be one of the best advertising mediums we have ever used, as it enables persons who have never dealt with us to find out what excellent seeds we have, and at very little cost.

Every package of seed in this collection is put up by us, from our bulk seeds, such as we sell to our largest gardeners, and would sell you if you were here to buy in person. This collection is put up and ready for mailing and cannot be changed or substituted. TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED.

BEANS, Full Measure
BEANS, Round Pod Kidney Wax
BEET, Early Blood Turnip
BEET, Detroit Dark Red
CABBAGE, Danish Round Head, Short Stem
CABBAGE, Early Winingstadt
CARROTS, Oxheart
CELERY, Giant Pascal
CORN, Country Gentleman
CORN, Golden Bantam
CUCUMBER, Davis Perfect
CUCUMBER, Snow's Pickling
LETTUCE, Grand Rapids
LETTUCE, Prizehead
MELON, MUSK, Rocky Ford
MELON, WATER, Kleckley
MELON, Honeydew
ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers

ONION, Southport Red Globe
PARSNIP, Hollow Crown
PEA, Alaska
PEA, Admiral
PUMPKIN, Sugar or Pie
RADISH, Long Scarlet Short Top
RADISH, Long White Vienna
RADISH, Early Scarlet White Tip
SPINACH, Victoria
SQUASH, White Scalloped Bush
TOMATOES, June Pink
TURNIPS, White Egg
ASTERS, Burton's Finest Mixed
MORNING GLORY, Tall Mixed
NASTURTIUMS, Dwarf Fine Mixed
PANSY, Burton's Quality Mixed
SWEET PEAS, Burton's Grandiflora Mixed

\$1.00 WORTH OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR 50c

To the Lover of Flowers

We offer you our 50c COLLECTION of choice flower seeds, which contains twenty of our regular 5c packets of the best flower seed that can be bought, and which, if sold separately, would cost One Dollar.

You cannot afford to miss this collection of the OLD GARDEN FAVORITES, all of which are selected for their adaptability to our Western Climate and altitude. Send 50 cents and we will send you this collection, Postpaid, containing:

ANTIRRHINUM, Dwarf
ASTERS, Finest Mixed
SWEET ALYSSUM, Single Mixed
BACHELOR'S BUTTON
CANDYTUFT, Dwarf
COCKSCOMB, Tall
COSMOS, Mixed
CRYSANTHEMUM, Double Mixed
FOUR O'CLOCK
FOX GLOVE

MARIGOLD, Tall African
MORNING GLORY, Tall
MEXICAN BURNING BUSH
NASTURTIUMS, Dwarf Mixed
PANSY, Fine Mixture
PETUNIA, Hybrid Mixed
PHLOX, Mixed
PINKS, Double Mixed
SWEET PEAS, Burton's Grandiflora
ZINNIAS

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

we will send Postpaid any six of our regular five-cent packets or any three of our regular ten-cent packets of "Burton's Quality" Garden and Flower seeds. Purchaser's selection.

1890 • • 1925

1925 JANUARY 1925							1925 FEBRUARY 1925							1925 MARCH 1925						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
First Q. 1st-21st							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Last Q. 16th	New M. 22nd						29	30	31	First Q. 2nd	Full M. 10th	Last Q. 17th	New M. 24th
1925 APRIL 1925							1925 MAY 1925							1925 JUNE 1925						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
First Q. 1st-30th	Full M. 8th	Last Q. 15th	1	2	3	4	Full M. 8th	Last Q. 15th	New M. 22nd	First Q. 30th	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29	30	New M. 22nd		24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	Full M. 6th	Full M. 13th	New M. 21st	First Q. 29th



WONDERFUL OR MOUNTAIN ICEBERG LETTUCE

1925 JULY 1925							1925 AUGUST 1925							1925 SEPTEMBER 1925						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Full M. 5th							Full M. 4th	Last Q. 11th	New M. 18th	First Q. 26th				Full M. 2nd	Last Q. 9th					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31	First Q. 28th	23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	New M. 17th	First Q. 25th	
1925 OCTOBER 1925							1925 NOVEMBER 1925							1925 DECEMBER 1925						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Full M. 2nd-21st	Last Q. 9th	New M. 17th	1	2	3	4	Full M. 4th	Last Q. 11th	New M. 18th	First Q. 26th				Last Q. 8th	New M. 15th	1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	27	28	29	30	31	First Q. 22nd	Full M. 29th

Denver, Colorado